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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 90-545
S. 2515

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 2515

Oct. 10, 1967	Sen. Jackson introduced S. 2515 which was referred to Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
	Senate committee ordered S. 2515 reported.
Oct. 12, 1967	Senate committee reported S. 2515 without amendment. Senate Report 641. Print of bill and report.
Oct. 27, 1967	Senator Anderson submitted amendment.
Oct. 30, 1967	Senate made S. 2515 pending business.
Oct. 31, 1967	Senate began debate on S. 2515.
Nov. 1, 1967	Senate passed S. 2515 with amendment.
Nov. 2, 1967	S. 2515 was referred to House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June 28, 1968	House committee voted to report S. 2515.
July 3, 1968	House committee reported S. 2515 with amendment. House Report 1630. Print of bill and report.
July 15, 1968	House passed S. 2515 under suspension of rules.
July 17, 1968	Senate conferees were appointed.
July 18, 1968	House conferees were appointed.
Sept. 9, 1968	Conferees agreed to file report.
Sept. 11, 1968	House received conference report. House Report 1890. Print of report.
Sept. 12, 1968	House agreed to conference report.
Sept. 19, 1968	Senate agreed to conference report.
Oct. 2, 1968	Approved: Public Law 90-545.

Hearings: House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on H. R. 1311 parts 1, 2, and 3.

SENATE

Oct 10, 1967

13. SCHOOL LUNCHES. Passed without amendment S. 2012, to amend legislation regarding internal operation of the school lunch program in D. C. (pp. S14481-2). The committee report (see Digest 160) summarizes the purposes of the bill as follows: "(1) to authorize appropriations of public funds to pay salaries and related costs of operating the Office of Central Management of the Food Services Department in the public schools and (2) to provide for appropriation of public money to pay for lunches furnished to all needy elementary and secondary public school children whose parents are not recipients of public welfare." The report also states: "Under existing law...the expenses, salaries, and related costs of conducting the Office of Central Management of the Department of Food Services of the public schools in the District of Columbia are paid from the food services fund. This fund is a revolving account into which all revenues from the operation of food services in the public schools are placed. These receipts are used for the 'purchase of foods, supplies, and all other services and expenditures of whatever nature which are necessary for the conduct of the Department of Food Services, including personal services, the operation and maintenance of motor trucks, and the expenses of conducting the Office of Central Management.'"
14. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Pearson spoke in favor of his bill S. 47, to establish a Commission on the Operation of the Executive Branch. pp. S14494-5
15. ECONOMY; TAXATION. Sen. Proxmire disagreed with the proposed tax increase because of the spending for the Vietnam war and inserted a report on "The Employment Effect of Defense Expenditures." pp. S14498-502

Sen. Smathers urged the enactment of legislation to increase taxes and at the same time hold down spending, thereby keeping the power to control expenditures in the hands of Congress. pp. S14534-7

Sen. Miller inserted an editorial, "Mr. Mills Makes a Point," which he said is an excellent commentary on the present conflict between the administration and Congress over the proposed spending cuts and the proposed tax increase. pp. S14565-6

Sen. Proxmire praised the overall economic record of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations for the past 7 years and inserted an article, "Profile of a Boom: Expansion Enters 80th Month, Matches Old Record--GNP Soars 49 Percent Since 1961--Profits, Personal Income Rise Even More Sharply--Problems: Housing and Gold." pp. S14502-4
16. POVERTY. Sens. Proxmire, Harris, and McGee called attention to "the need in America to slow down the rural-to-urban shift of our population," and inserted an article, "Rural and Urban Poverty." pp. S14506-9. S14518, S14559
17. FARM PROGRAMS. Sen. Montoya commended the progress of the farm program in the past 7 years and discussed developments in specific programs. pp. S14510-2
18. EXTENSION SERVICES. A subcommittee of the D. C. Committee completed work on S. 1999, to provide extension services for D. C. p. D901
19. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed 82-3, with amendments H. R. 11641, the public works appropriation bill, and conferees were appointed. House conferees have not been appointed. pp. S14537-8

Began consideration of H. R. 10345, the Department of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill. pp. S14567-82

20. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted a speech by Sen. Mundt which presents "a convincing argument against" U. S. trade with countries which aid our enemies. pp. S14560-2
21. NATIONAL PARK. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) an original bill S. 2515, to establish the Redwood National Park in Calif. p. D901
22. MINING CLAIMS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 2121, to extend the period for relief of occupants of certain unpatented mining claims. p. D901
23. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee completed work on S. 699, the proposed Intergovernmental Personnel Act, and S. 1485, the proposed Intergovernmental Manpower Act of 1967. p. D901

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

24. HOLIDAY. Rep. Madden inserted various resolutions favoring legislation to make Columbus Day a legal holiday. pp. A4987-8
25. ECONOMICS. Rep. Bolling inserted an article, "Profile of a Boom: Economic Expansion Enters 80th Month..." pp. A4991-2

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. ANIMAL RESEARCH. H. R. 13394 by Rep. Gibbons, and H. R. 13413 by Rep. Burke, Fla., to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide special assistance for the improvement of laboratory animal research facilities; to establish standards for the humane care, handling, and treatment of laboratory animals in departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States, etc; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
27. MINK IMPORTS. H. R. 13395 by Rep. Harsha, and H. R. 13399 by Rep. Lloyd, to amend the tariff schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink and plates made of whole skins of mink; to Ways and Means Committee.
28. WATER POLLUTION. H. R. 13396 by Rep. Kupferman, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish research and planning programs with respect to the prevention and restoration of eutrophic lakes; to Public Works Committee
Remarks of author, p. H13163
H. R. 13427 by Rep. Zwach, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to authorize comprehensive pilot programs in lake pollution prevention and control; to Public Works Committee.
29. LABELING. H. R. 13397 by Rep. Langen, to protect consumers by requiring that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part with imported meat bear a label showing the country or origin of such imported meat; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Remarks of author p. H13167
30. TEXTILE IMPORTS. H. R. 13398 by Rep. Latta, to provide for orderly trade in textile articles; to Ways and Means Committee.
31. TAXATION. H. R. 13400 by Rep. McCarthy, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to raise needed additional revenues by tax reform; to Ways and Means

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2515

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 10, 1967

Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. BIBLE, and Mr. KUCHEL), introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the purpose of this Act is to preserve in their natural
4 setting, for the inspiration and enjoyment of present and
5 future generations, remaining virgin and old growth stands
6 of the redwoods, the tallest living trees in the world.

7 SEC. 2. In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the
8 Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the
9 "Secretary") is authorized to establish the Redwood National
10 Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park") in the State

1 of California. The boundaries of the park shall be as gen-
2 erally depicted on the drawing numbered NP-RED-7112,
3 and dated October 1967, which shall be on file and available
4 for public inspection in the offices of the National Park
5 Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary may
6 revise the boundaries of the park from time to time by pub-
7 lication in the Federal Register of a revised drawing or other
8 boundary description, but the total acreage within the park
9 shall not be increased to more than sixty-four thousand acres,
10 exclusive of submerged lands.

11 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary may acquire lands or interests
12 therein within the boundaries of the park and not more than
13 ten acres of land outside of the park boundaries in the vicin-
14 ity of Crescent City, California, and Orick, California, for
15 two administrative sites of not more than five acres each,
16 by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds,
17 or exchange. When an individual tract of land is only partly
18 within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all or any
19 portion of the land outside of such boundaries in order to
20 minimize the payment of severance costs. Land so acquired
21 outside of the park boundaries may be exchanged by the Sec-
22 retary for non-Federal lands within the park boundaries.
23 Any land or interests therein owned by the State of Cali-
24 fornia within the boundaries of the park may be acquired
25 only by donation. Notwithstanding any other provision of

1 law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of
2 the park may, with the concurrence of the agency having
3 custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the
4 administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes
5 of the park. The Secretary may enter into contracts requir-
6 ing the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized
7 by section 6 of this Act, but the liability of the United States
8 under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropri-
9 ation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby
10 incurred.

11 (b) In exercising his authority to acquire property by
12 exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal
13 property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of
14 such boundaries within the limits prescribed in subsection
15 (a) of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of
16 law, the Secretary may acquire such property from the
17 grantor by exchange for any federally owned property under
18 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in Cali-
19 fornia which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other
20 disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate
21 within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte
22 County, California. The values of the properties so exchanged
23 either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not ap-
24 proximately equal the value shall be equalized by the
25 payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the

1 circumstances require. Through the exercise of his exchange
2 authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, mini-
3 mize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's
4 commercial operations.

5 (c) The owner of land acquired with monetary con-
6 sideration and the Secretary may agree that the purchase
7 price will be paid in periodic installments over a period
8 that does not exceed ten years, with interest on unpaid
9 balances at a rate not in excess of the current average market
10 yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United
11 States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the
12 average maturities on the installments.

13 SEC. 4. (a) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this
14 section referred to as "owner") of improved property on the
15 date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition
16 of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors
17 or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved
18 property for noncommercial residential purposes for a def-
19 inite term not to exceed twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof,
20 for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death
21 of his spouse, whichever is the later. The owner shall elect
22 the term to be reserved. The Secretary shall pay to the
23 owner the fair market value of the property on the date of
24 such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of
25 the right retained by the owner.

1 (b) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to
2 this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary
3 upon his determination that such use and occupancy is being
4 exercised in a manner not consistent with the purposes of
5 this Act, and, upon tender to the holder of the right an
6 amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the
7 right which remains unexpired, such right of use and oc-
8 cupancy shall terminate by operation of law.

9 (c) The term "improved property", as used in this sec-
10 tion, shall mean a detached, noncommercial residential dwell-
11 ing, the construction of which was begun before October 9,
12 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwell-
13 ing is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as
14 the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reason-
15 ably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole
16 purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any
17 structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the
18 land so designated.

19 SEC. 5. The Secretary shall administer the park in ac-
20 cordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916
21 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supple-
22 mented.

23 SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
24 \$100,000,000 for land acquisition to carry out the provisions
25 of this Act.

A BILL

To authorize the establishment of the Redwood
National Park in the State of California,
and for other purposes.

By Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BIBLE and Mr. KUCHEL

OCTOBER 10, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 13, 1967
For actions of October 12, 1967
90th-1st; No. 164

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Redwood Park bill. Sen. Mondale introduced and discussed bill to encourage commercial use of butter.

SENATE

1. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported S. 2515, to establish the Redwood National Park (S. Rept. 641). p. S14717
Passed as reported S. 2121, to continue from Oct. 23, 1967, to June 30, 1971, the act which permits certain individuals to seek relief in connection with mining claims. pp. S14705-6
2. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 2303, to provide for standard rules and procedures for wage-board salary determinations, to permit employees or their

representatives to participate in surveying prevailing rates, and to recognize special skills and unusual job requirements in setting rates. pp. S14701-5

3. GARDEN WEEK. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 85, requesting the President to issue annually a proclamation of Apring Garden Planting Week. p. S14710
4. PUBLICATIONS. Passed as reported S. 2216, to establish a commission to study and compile data on reproduction and use of copyrighted works (1) in automatic systems of storing, processing, retrieving, and transferring information and (2) by various forms of machine reproduction. pp. S14716-7
5. PLANNING-PROGRAMING-BUDGETING. Sen. Proxmire recommended that Congress, as well as the Executive Branch, use the techniques of the PPB system. pp. S14728-9
6. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Mondale inserted and commended an article, "Thinking About Future Social Development." pp. S14740-2
7. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. J. Res. 64, amended, to establish a Commission on Balanced Economic Development. p. D912
8. PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 878, amended, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so as to permit further Federal use and donation of exchange sale property. p. D912
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Oct. 16. p. S14775

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report of H. R. 11456, the Department of Transportation appropriation bill, which includes funds for forest highways (H. Rept. 768). pp. H13325-6
Rep. Mahon discussed the status of the appropriations bills and received unanimous consent to bring to the House another continuing resolution on Wed., Oct. 18. pp. H13327-30
11. FOOD STAMPS. Rep. O'Neal, Ga., commended C&MS for taking disciplinary action to curtail abuses under the food stamp program. p. H13330
12. CROP INSURANCE. Rep. Evans, Colo., praised the FCIC for "expanding, revising, and modernizing its program proportionate to the farmers' growing need for the vital protection it supplies." p. H13330
13. ANIMAL CARE. Rep. Rogers, Fla., spoke in favor of his bill H. R. 13168, to provide assistance for the improvement of laboratory animal research facilities and to establish standards for the humane care, treatment, and handling of laboratory animals used in research, and inserted an analysis of this proposed legislation. pp. H13331-3
14. APPALACHIA. Rep. Schwengel stated that "mere governmental action--even combined Federal, State, and local action--would be insufficient and inadequate to meet the demands of Appalachia and its people," and inserted an article, "The Jelly Hasn't Helped Appalachia." pp. H13339-42

AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

OCTOBER 12, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KUCHEL, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2515]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

After extensive hearings, both in the field and in Washington, and after careful consideration of all of the issues and proposals raised, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends that S. 2515 be passed by the Senate.

BACKGROUND OF REDWOOD PRESERVATION

The first successful effort to preserve redwoods came in 1902 with establishment of Big Basin Redwoods State Park in California. This reserve contained some of the largest remaining redwoods in the southern redwood belt near Santa Cruz. Muir Woods, just north of San Francisco, followed in 1908. This was the gift of William Kent to the Federal Government.

The founding of the Save-the-Redwoods League in 1918 began a half century of sustained effort which the committee hopes will culminate with the creation of a Redwood National Park.

With this beginning other groups were inspired to save redwoods. Both Humboldt and Del Norte Counties appropriated money for this purpose, and four lumber companies gave land.

The California State Park Act of 1927 provided an agency to look after the redwoods that were preserved, and the passage of the Park Bond Act at the same time made matching funds available to acquire lands for State parks.

With the stimulus provided by State matching funds, the core of the Del Norte coast project was completed by the league in 1930. The first grove for this park had been purchased in 1924 and afforded striking views of the Pacific along this rugged coast.

In 1931 a total of 19,562 acres was set aside, mainly through contributions to the league by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the California Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Garden Club of America which matched funds from the State Bond Act of 1927. Rockefeller Forest, located along Bull Creek Flat was acquired and added to the Humboldt Redwoods State Park at this time, one of the most magnificent timber stands in the world.

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, another major project of the league and the State, had expanded by the early thirties to some 5,930 acres along existing Highway No. 101. Options were held on additional land there which would almost double the size of redwood holdings in this region near Orick, Calif. Prairie Creek contained magnificent stands of timber with almost tropical luxuriance of undergrowth. Its setting next to the ocean included a wonderful stretch of wild bluff and beach. With the inclusion of Boyes Prairie it also presented a fine display of the Roosevelt elk as the remnant herds came back under State protection.

With the purchase of 6,772 acres of the Mill Creek redwoods in 1939, half of the money being donated by the league, Mill Creek Redwoods State Park was established. The first grove of redwoods acquired here was the Stout grove in 1929. This park, later to be called Jedediah Smith, combined a dense outstanding forest of redwoods intermingled with other splendid trees and with scenic and recreational features along the beautiful Smith River.

As the preservation movement continued, the counties acquired redwood groves to be later incorporated in the State park system and the State did likewise, establishing such smaller units as Pfeiffer-Big Sur in 1933, Armstrong Redwoods in 1934, Grizzly Creek Redwoods in 1943, and Montgomery Woods in 1947.

In its earliest years, one of the major objectives of the Save-the-Redwoods League was establishment of a redwood national park. During the 1920's and 1930's various studies were made by the Federal Government. While some of these recommended establishment of a redwood national park, the necessary legislative action did not materialize.

The Douglas bill of 1946 proposed the establishment of a memorial national forest of 2.5 million acres with about 180,000 acres in the redwood belt to be preserved according to park principles. Although this bill was introduced several times in Congress, it never passed.

After the disastrous Bull Creek flood of 1955, the Save-the-Redwoods League took the lead, and by 1963 some 13,558 acres (almost entirely cut-over lands) in the upper Bull Creek watershed had been added to Humboldt Redwoods State Park.

Working under a grant from the National Geographic Society, the National Park Service made a survey of the redwood region in 1963

and 1964. The chief findings of the Park Service were that only 15 percent of the original old growth remained and that only 2½ percent was protected in State parks. The most dramatic discovery was the tallest known tree, 367 feet in height, on private land along Redwood Creek. The Park Service outlined Federal park acquisitions which might be made in both the Redwood Creek and the Mill Creek areas under three alternate plans. The Department of the Interior proposed a specific plan for a redwood national park in a report sent to Congress in February 1966.

While national park legislation has been under recent consideration, the acquisition work of the Save-the-Redwoods League has continued. By matching grants from various foundations and other donors, the league has acquired the Pepperwood area along the Eel River, the Gold Bluffs Beach adjacent to Prairie Creek State Park, and the Simpson Grove along the Smith River.

HISTORY OF REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK LEGISLATION

On February 23, 1966, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted to Congress the administration's recommendation for a 39,264-acre redwood national park, comprising the entire Mill Creek watershed in Del Norte County, Calif., plus a 1,600-acre tall trees unit on Redwood Creek in Humboldt County, at an estimated cost of \$60 million. The administration bill was introduced by Senator Kuchel as S. 2962 of the 89th Congress.

Amendment 487 to S. 2962 was introduced by Senator Metcalf to authorize a 90,000-acre redwood national park in the Redwood Creek drainage in Humboldt County, Calif., at an estimated cost of \$200 million.

The Parks and Recreation Subcommittee held hearings on the Redwood National Park on June 16 and 17, 1966, in Crescent City, Calif., and on August 17, 1966, in Washington, D.C.

On March 11, 1967, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted to Congress the administration's 90th Congress proposal for a redwood national park. This proposal was essentially the same as S. 2962 of the 89th Congress. It was introduced by Senator Kuchel as S. 1370 of the 90th Congress. Senator Metcalf had previously reintroduced his 90,000-acre proposal as S. 514 of the 90th Congress.

By request, Senators Murphy and Fannin introduced S. 1526, which included a redwood national park and seashore, the King Range National Recreation Area, and further funding for the Point Reyes National Seashore.

Additional hearings were held by the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee on April 17, 18, and 19, 1967.

The Parks and Recreation Subcommittee met in executive session on August 9, 1967. Senators Kuchel and Jackson offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute for S. 1370 which was accepted by the subcommittee.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs met in executive session on August 10, 1967, and ordered reported S. 2515, a clean bill, introduced by Senator Jackson for himself, Senator Kuchel, and Senator Bible. S. 2515 is substantially identical to the substitute amendment approved by the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK

S. 2515 authorizes a two-unit, 66,384-acre redwood national park. The north unit is located in Del Norte County and consists of 25,970 acres, plus 2,570 acres of submerged land. The estimated cost of the north unit is \$23,640,000. The south unit is in Humboldt County and consists of 35,684 acres, plus 2,160 acres of submerged land. The estimated cost of the south unit is \$76,170,000.

The north unit consists of Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park, Del Norte Coast Redwood State Park, land along the Smith River north of the Jedediah Smith Park suitable for development for camping and intensive use, a coastal strip extending from Del Norte Coast Redwood Park southward to the mouth of the Klamath River, a wide corridor between the two State parks, a large and superlative area of old growth redwoods in the Mill Creek Basin south of the Jedediah Smith Park, and an area on Bald Hill at the eastern extremity of the Mill Creek Basin suitable for camping and intensive use. A tabulation of areas and classes of ownership within the north unit follows:

NORTH UNIT

	Acreage	
	Old growth	Total
Area:		
Jed Smith and Del Norte Coast State Parks.....	10,560	14,820
Save-the-redwoods addition to Jed Smith.....	815	815
Mill Creek, Inc., adjacent coast.....	1,813	5,881
Bald Hills area.....	389	2,066
Smith River and Hiouchi areas.....	0	1,328
Coastal area north of Klamath River.....	0	1,060
Total.....	13,577	25,970
Submerged lands.....	0	2,570
Grand total.....	13,577	28,540
Ownership:		
State parks.....	10,560	14,820
Federal.....	25	475
Miller-Rellim.....	2,162	5,700
Simpson.....	815	845
Other.....	15	4,130
Total.....	13,577	25,970

The south unit consists of a coastal strip from the vicinity of the mouth of the Klamath River south to Prairie Creek State Park, Prairie Creek State Park, that portion of the Prairie Creek watershed lying south of Prairie Creek State Park and west of U.S. Highway No. 101, the entire Skunk Cabbage Creek drainage, a major portion of the Lost Man Creek drainage, the entire Little Lost Man Creek drainage, approximately 3 miles of the lower Redwood Creek drainage, and a narrow corridor south along Redwood Creek to include alluvial flats containing extraordinary examples of the tallest redwoods. A tabulation of the areas and classes of ownership within the south unit follows:

BOUNDARY MAP

PROPOSED REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

S.2515

LEGEND

EXISTING STATE PARKS

NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

NORTHERN REDWOOD PURCHASE
UNIT BOUNDARY

REMAINING OLD GROWTH REDWOODS

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY

N

SCALE IN MILES

PATRICIA POINT
STATE PARK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NP-RED
7112
RPSSC
Oct. 1967

SOUTH UNIT

	Acreages	
	Old growth	Total
Area:		
1. Prairie Creek State Park.....	9,740	13,210
2. Skunk Cabbage Creek.....	1,440	2,820
3. Lands south of Prairie Creek.....	20	3,383
4. Lost Man Creek.....	1,832	5,610
5. Little Lost Man Creek.....	2,560	3,158
6. Redwood Creek (lower portion).....	3,410	4,318
7. Tall trees and corridor.....	601	1,719
8. Coastal area south of Klamath.....	150	1,466
Total.....	19,753	35,634
Submerged lands.....		2,160
Total.....	19,753	37,844
Ownership:		
State parks.....	9,740	13,210
Federal.....	100	160
Arcata.....	7,890	12,503
Georgia-Pacific.....	1,713	3,055
Simpson.....	40	5,571
Other.....	270	1,180
Total.....	19,753	35,684

COMMITTEE ACTION

The public enthusiasm for creation of a redwood national park has been marred by a regrettable rift between conservation-minded citizens. Recognizing that the goal of saving all of the park caliber redwood lands in a national park is unattainable, each group has vigorously advocated its own favorite areas for preservation to the exclusion of others.

The committee, after considering all of the many proposals, accepted S. 2515 introduced by Senators Jackson, Kuchel, and Bible. In the judgment of the committee, S. 2512 is superior to S. 1370 as introduced. It saves more of the remaining unprotected superlative stands of virgin redwoods. It spreads the impact of land acquisition over four companies, rather than concentrating on only one company's holdings. If enacted, as introduced, S. 1370 probably would have forced the largest employer in Del Norte County out of business. The committee believes that no company which has a genuine interest in staying in the redwood timber business will be obliged to cease operations as a result of the enactment of S. 2515.

The committee believes that any initial adverse impact of the creation of the park on the local economy will be temporary. S. 2515 will shift the bulk of the land acquisition to Humboldt County, which has a much sounder tax base than Del Norte County. Seventy-one percent of the land in Del Norte County is already owned by the State or Federal Government. The bulk of the land acquisition program authorized by S. 2515 is in Humboldt County where only 21 percent of the land is owned by the State and Federal Governments.

The park suggested by Senators Jackson, Kuchel, and Bible and approved by the committee will have a broad appeal to conservationists. It will contain the magnificent groves of giants in the Jedediah Smith State Park. It will fill out the perimeter of the Jedediah Smith Park with thousands of acres of old growth redwood stands long sought by the Save-the-Redwoods League, and with open areas

suitable for development to handle the campers and vacationers who will inevitably be drawn to a redwood national park. It will contain Prairie Creek State Park, with its broad fine beaches, Fern Canyon, and Roosevelt elk. It will include several tributary drainages of Redwood Creek: Skunk Cabbage Creek, Lost Man Creek, and Little Lost Man Creek. The acquisition of the lower Redwood Creek drainage and a scenic corridor down the creek will allow outdoorsmen to enjoy hiking or floating along more than 8 miles of the length of Redwood Creek.

In authorizing the acquisition of a corridor southward along Redwood Creek to the tall trees unit and beyond, the committee intends to preserve the scenic and natural values now found along the miles of creek bank lined with virgin redwoods. The committee wishes to make clear its intention that no improved all-weather road should be built in the corridor and that no all-weather or permanent bridge spanning Redwood Creek should be built any further than 2 miles from the confluence of Redwood Creek and Prairie Creek. The purpose of the committee in including the lower Redwood Creek watershed and the Redwood Creek corridor would be frustrated by overdevelopment or intensive use.

Early this year the Governor of California asked the committee to postpone action on this legislation pending formulation of the position of the State of California. When the committee held hearings on April 17, 1967, the Governor's representative presented the position of the State. Subsequently, the California and Federal administrations engaged in extended negotiations over the terms on which a park, having the support of both administrations, might be created. The positions of the two administrations are stated in a June 22, 1967, letter of the Bureau of the Budget to Chairman Jackson, and a June 28, 1967, letter of Governor Reagan to Chairman Jackson. The texts of these letters follow in full:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., June 22, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: At the hearings held by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on the Redwood National Park proposal on April 17 and 18, Secretary Udall referred in his testimony to discussions then underway between Federal and State officials.

Mr. Philip M. Battaglia, executive secretary to Governor Reagan, in his testimony on behalf of the Governor similarly referred to these discussions.

There have been fruitful and continuing negotiations in recent weeks between Governor Reagan, Mr. Battaglia, and his associates and various Federal officials representing the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Defense, and the Executive Office of the President. Mr. Laurance Rockefeller has participated in most of these discussions at the request of the President.

While some differences of view remain, I believe it may be helpful to the committee now to be advised as to the talks that have taken

place and the views of the administration on a number of matters discussed. I believe that we are in agreement with the State in principle on all but one major detail. It is my understanding that you will hear directly from the State with regard to its views.

The administration's Redwood National Park bill sent to the Congress on March 11 and introduced by Senator Kuchel for himself and others as S. 1370 would result, in our opinion, in substantial longrun benefits not only to the Nation and to the State of California but also to Del Norte County in which the park would be located. Among the benefits inherent in the administration's proposal are—

(1) A planned expenditure of \$18.3 million for park development costs in the next 5 years, of which \$16.6 million would be in Del Norte County.

(2) Estimated operating cost of \$3.7 million in the first 5 years. This amount would start at about \$525,000 in the first year, and gradually rise to \$835,000 by the fifth year.

(3) New jobs created in developing and operating the park, ranging from 250 jobs in the first year to 390 jobs in the fifth year, plus a net increase in service, trade, and tourism jobs of about 200 by the fifth year.

(4) The national park probably would bring 950,000 additional visitors annually to Del Norte County by the fifth year and these visitors would spend some \$38 million in the county.

(5) Special provisions in the administration's bill for economic adjustment payments (sec. 5), if related to the estimated purchase price of the Rellim and other private property of \$56 million, would bring about \$342,000 annually to the county treasury for each of the first 5 years. This is about \$90,000 per year more than is currently paid by the present landowners in property taxes.

Although there has been some fluctuation, the Rellim Redwood Co. in recent years has employed about 250 persons. If the company were to close down, these persons would need to seek other positions. But it is believed that the new jobs created, plus Federal expenditures in the county, would more than offset any loss in jobs by that company. It is true there would be some dislocation of individuals but the county would be converted from primarily a single industry economy based on timber to a dual economy of timber and tourism.

Discussions between State and Federal officials have considered the eight principles set forth in Mr. Battaglia's testimony. We have also considered the Governor's letter of May 3 to Congressman Aspinall.

There is at this time a mutual desire by both Federal and State officials to initiate a series of conservation transactions between State and Federal Governments that will improve the park and recreation programs in the State for the benefit of Californians and the visiting public from out of State.

In brief, we are desirous of developing, in cooperation with the State—

(1) A balanced State-Federal recreation and conservation program, and

(2) Reasonable steps to alleviate fears and provide as smooth a transition as possible in the local area where the park would be established.

At the same time we are cognizant that no measures should be taken that would establish undesirable precedents with respect to creation of

Federal park and recreation areas in other States. We believe that the State recognizes not only the national need for a redwood national park but also that the park will bring substantial benefits to the State as a whole and to the north coast of California.

Within this framework, discussions have centered on (a) measures immediately associated with the Redwood National Park; and (b) other conservation-recreation actions which would advance an overall program in California.

Following is the administration position on a number of items over and above the provisions of S. 1370. The administration is prepared to implement these positions immediately unless otherwise indicated, or unless subject to authorization or funding by the Congress. In the latter instance authorization, where needed, could be included in amendments to S. 1370. Where funding only is involved, request for funds will be submitted.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

1. *Redwood Parkway*.—A major park development road of some 25 to 30 miles would be constructed extending through Jedediah Smith State Park south through the national park to the Klamath River and continuing south through Prairie Creek State Park and joining U.S. Highway 101 slightly north of Orick. This would be a high-grade, two-way park road generally comparable to Blue Ridge Parkway standards. This road would include access connections and interchanges with U.S. Highway 101 and would cost an estimated \$6 million for construction and \$1 million for addition of the coastal strip of land between the Klamath River to the north boundary of the Prairie Creek Park.

Construction would start immediately upon authorization and would be planned for completion in 5 years. This would be 100 percent Federal financing. The road would be constructed mainly in Del Norte County. It would benefit the county from the additional Federal funds that would be spent in the county, the employment that would be generated thereby, and the increased tourism attraction and accessibility of the park.

2. *Six Rivers National Forest Timber*.—The Forest Service has reexamined the potential timber available from the Six Rivers National Forest. Some 91,000 acres of the Six Rivers National Forest north of the Klamath River in Del Norte County have been held in "deferred" status because of the scattered nature of the timber stands and the special measures needed to protect soil and water.

However, with a capital investment of \$11 million for new road construction and reconstruction, the Forest Service could make available an increased allowable cut of 37 million board feet annually. With reasonable assurance that the road program could be completed, the allowable cut could be increased 23 million feet immediately. An additional 14 million board feet per year would come from more intensive timber management such as commercial thinnings and salvage. This additional allowable cut would be fed into the sales program progressively over a 5-year period as the road system is extended. Because all this timber lies north of the Klamath River and because of the road pattern, timber operators in Del Norte County would be in a favored position to bid on it.

The increased allowable cut of 37 million feet is greater by about 5 million feet per year than is the present cut of the Rellim Redwood Co. Thus, the Forest Service, by utilizing presently unscheduled timber from the Six Rivers National Forest, could more than offset the reduction in timber products output from the Miller lands that would be acquired for a national park.

In addition to the timber that would be supplied from this development of the Six Rivers National Forest and the employment generated therefrom, Del Norte County would receive an estimated additional \$50,000 of funds annually in lieu of taxes based on the 25-percent national forest receipts formula.

3. *Six Rivers National Forest recreation developments.*—The recreational potential of the Six Rivers National Forest has been largely undeveloped. If the national park were established, there is a recognized need to accelerate development of recreational facilities on the Six Rivers National Forest to complement the national park.

An accelerated 5-year program of national forest recreation developments involving campgrounds, picnic sites, organization sites, swimming, boating, public service sites, and observation sites is proposed that would total about \$3 million. This would give the national forest the capacity to accommodate 30,000 to 35,000 visitors at one time and an estimated 1.7 million visitor-days annually of recreation use. About one-half of this proposed expenditure would be for facilities in Del Norte County.

4. *Northern redwood purchase unit.*—This 14,000 acres of redwood-douglas-fir timber just north of the Klamath River is currently being cut under sustained yield management at the rate of about 20 million board feet per year. Timber for this unit has been purchased by a half dozen or more mills, most of which are in Del Norte County. With the additional timber that could be made available from the Six Rivers National Forest, it would be unnecessary to consider any overcutting or transfer of the northern redwood purchase unit in order to maintain local employment in the timber-based industry.

Furthermore, under the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act (Public Law 86-517) and the legislative history connected therewith, it is illegal for the Secretary of Agriculture to permit overcutting of the national forest.

The administration will not consider the transfer of fee title of Forest Service land on a barter basis, or as compensation in kind, to the Rellim Redwood Co. This would establish undesirable precedents with respect to compensation in kind to other private timber owners throughout the country if their land is purchased or taken by a Federal agency whether for park or other recreation areas, reservoirs, roads, or whatever purpose.

Such proposals have been made at periodic intervals since 1953. They have been voted down by the House of Representatives. The House Government Operations Committee in 1959 in House Report 293 emphatically rejected the principle stating that it would constitute a "dangerous precedent" and that the fee transfer of national forest timberlands under sustained-yield management to specified timber operators would simply benefit the grantees at the expense of other users.

If the northern redwood purchase unit were transferred in fee or the timber assigned to the Rellim Redwood Co. under a sustained-yield cooperative arrangement, this would deprive the half dozen smaller mills now dependent on the northern redwood purchase unit from their timber supply. Thus, the action would be one of making a single large company whole at the expense of several smaller companies and without adding significantly to local employment.

There has been consistent and strong opposition to the principle involved since it was first proposed 14 years ago by the Congress, the executive agencies, and the Bureau of the Budget to proposals for payment in kind to achieve Federal conservation projects.

The administration sees no reason an exception should be made to principle or precedent in the present instance, especially in view of the additional timber that is being made available from the Six Rivers National Forest and the other benefits that would accrue to the county—employment and dollar-wise—as outlined in this letter.

The northern redwood purchase unit now returns to Del Norte County \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year of revenues in lieu of taxes.

In summary, considering both the Six Rivers National Forest and the northern redwood purchase unit, the administration is opposed to trading national forest land and timber to the Rellim Redwood Co. It is apparent, furthermore, that the purchase unit can continue to operate as it has and that additional timber can be made available from the Six Rivers National Forest to more than offset the reduction in the Rellim operations.

5. *Rellim Redwood Co.*—Of the Rellim-Miller holdings of about 24,000 acres, some 18,000 acres would be purchased for national park purposes. This would leave about 6,000 acres of Miller lands in his ownership with an estimated stand of redwood-fir timber of about 400 million board feet. This timber lies both south and north of the proposed park. Thus, Miller, if he so desired, could through his own choice minimize any transitional effect on the economy of Del Norte County by continuing to operate his mill on the 400 million feet that he would retain. This would continue his operations at their present level about for 10 years. Long before then the benefits of the park would have stimulated the local economy.

Provision could be made to continue Miller's mill at his present site on a temporary basis during the transition period of 5 years. Moreover, Miller, if he wished to consider continuous long-term operations, would have not only his own timber to draw upon but would be in a favorable position to bid on the additional 37 million board feet offered annually from the Six Rivers National Forest.

6. *Extension of the national park south of Prairie Creek Park.*—Although the administration's letter of March 11 transmitting the bill invites extension of the national park toward the south, if State or private sources donate funds or lands, the administration is prepared to request that the Congress not include this provision.

Furthermore, the administration will not seek extension of the park area beyond the limits described in the bill itself if this is an important factor in reaching agreement with the State of California on the inclusion of Del Norte and Jedediah Smith State Parks in the national park.

7. *Acceleration of U.S. 101.*—The segment under consideration is 49 miles which extends from a point 2 miles north of Orick on U.S. 101

to a point on U.S. 199, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the eastern limits of Jedediah Smith State Park. The estimated cost is \$96.6 million. The present schedule is 7 to 8 years to complete the design and about 2 more years to complete the construction, or a total elapsed time of something less than 10 years. The Department of Transportation is willing to accelerate this schedule by 3 years and to complete the entire project in 7 years if the State recommends a reallocation of its Federal-aid highway moneys to accomplish this.

OTHER CONSERVATION PROGRAM ACTIONS

1. *Coastal beaches.*—The administration has surveyed the coastal properties of the Defense Department in California. Periodic negotiations have been underway between the State and the Defense Department for several years regarding the northern 1 mile of the San Onofre Beach on the extreme northwest corner of Camp Pendleton. This beach is currently needed for amphibian training purposes in connection with the requirements of Southeast Asia. Camp Pendleton has the only amphibious training beach available to the U.S. Marines anywhere in the world where a force of two regiments can train on a beach at one time.

The Army has one 4-mile beach front in Fort Ord in Monterey County which may be suitable for outlease or couse in whole or in part. The $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles of coastal property at Vandenberg Air Force Base and Pillar Point Air Force Station in San Mateo County are precluded from civilian recreational use because of the extremely sensitive safety and security requirements.

The administration recognizes that the San Onofre Beach is probably the finest surfing beach in California. The Defense Department is agreeable to a commitment to working out a lease transfer arrangement with the State of California for the 1-mile San Onofre Beach and at least a portion of Fort Ord beaches, providing the arrangements would include recapture rights for military purposes if the need should arise.

In addition, the administration will explore, if the State desires the availability of the coastal areas at Fort Barry and Fort Cronkite on the Marin Headlands. However, it should be made clear that only the coastal strips themselves might be made available. The higher areas are definitely needed for defense purposes.

There is no objection to the lease or transfer of the El Castillo area in Monterey County of about 25 acres.

Within the above specifications, the Defense Department is willing to initiate negotiations immediately with the State of California concerning Fort Ord, Fort Barry, Fort Cronkite, and El Castillo. Negotiations with respect to the San Onofre Beach will be carried out sometime prior to 1970.

2. *Public domain lands.*—In December 1966, the California State office of the Bureau of Land Management, the Resources Agency of the State of California, and the regional office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation completed a joint report on "Proposed Use of Certain Federal Public Domain Lands for State Park System Purposes in California."

This report recommends 17 areas totaling 23,000 acres for transfer to the State of California for park and recreation purposes. It recom-

mends two areas for further study, totaling 18,000 acres and three additional areas for cooperative planning and development. At the State and regional level, there was disagreement on two areas totaling about 164,000 acres. The Department of the Interior is willing to enter into detailed negotiations with the State of California to reach a decision on the 25 areas totaling approximately 270,000 acres that are identified in the study as being especially suited for recreation development.

3. *King Range and Muir Woods.*—The administration's bill, S. 1370, would authorize the transfer of 31,000 acres of public domain land in the King Range Area of California to the State for public park and recreation purposes. The bill would also authorize the transfer of Muir Woods National Monument in Marin County to the State for similar purposes. The King Range Area is adjacent to Humboldt Redwood State Park and could be developed in connection with the Humboldt Park as a major State redwood park, recreation area, and seashore complex.

The Muir Woods National Monument is surrounded on three sides by the Mount Tamalpais State Park.

4. *Other Federal lands of interest to the State of California for inclusion in the State park system.*—Governor Reagan's letter of May 3 to Congressman Aspinall included an attachment listing numerous Federal lands in which the State of California has expressed an interest.

A number of these have already been discussed, such as Camp Pendleton, Fort Ord, Marin Headlands, El Castillo, and Muir Woods National Monument.

The National Park Service is willing to consider the State's interest in transfer of the Devils Postpile National Monument in Inyo County to the State.

All of the other lands listed in the attachment to Governor Reagan's letter are national forest lands. Some of these are now under permit to the State of California for park and recreation purposes. Some others are close to existing State parks.

The Forest Service recognizes that adjustment of boundaries between national forest and State lands would, in some instances, be mutually beneficial and it is willing to enter into negotiations with the State for such boundary adjustments, which would be of mutual benefit, on an exchange basis.

The Forest Service is not presently authorized to transfer lands in fee to the State except on an exchange basis and in general it sees no purpose to be served in establishing new State park or recreation areas in the interior of existing national forests. The national forests, under the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, are administered for recreation as well as other resource purposes and recreation is given priority consideration equal to that afforded other resources.

5. *Land and water conservation fund.*—The Secretary of the Interior, in support of redwood preservation efforts has committed, subject to availability of funds, \$3½ million over a period of 3 years from his contingency reserve to be transferred to the State on a 50-50 matching basis for the purchase of additional redwood State park lands. These purchases will be used primarily for key additions to the Humboldt Redwood State Park and the Prairie Creek Redwood State Park.

Of this program, an initial transfer of \$1 million of Federal funds was made last year for the purchase from the Pacific Lumber Co. of a

strip of land bordering the northern portion of Humboldt State Park to extend the Avenue of the Giants some 5 or 6 miles.

An additional purchase application in the same general area for \$1 million is currently pending before the Department of the Interior and fiscal year 1967 funds are available to implement this application. Most of the matching moneys are being donated by the Save-the-Redwoods League.

In addition to the special action taken under the land and water conservation fund program as described above to help round out the redwood State parks, the State of California has had apportioned to it \$8.3 million from the land and water conservation fund. This Federal aid is available on a 50-50 matching basis to the State or through the State to local governments for acquisition and development of State or local government recreation areas and projects. An additional substantial sum will be made available to the State of California in fiscal year 1969.

6. *Mineral King*.—It is in the interest of the administration and the State that the Mineral King area in the Sequoia National Forest be carefully developed for year around use featuring winter sports. Access to Mineral King involves crossing 11 miles of the Sequoia National Park.

The Department of the Interior has been requested to consider issuance of a permit jointly to the Department of Agriculture and the State of California for a two-lane road through the park to provide access to Mineral King subject to the following conditions to protect the park: (a) alinement and construction details will be approved by the National Park Service, (b) assurance that adequate measures will be taken in road construction, maintenance and facility development to prevent stream pollution, (c) the existing road right-of-way will be conveyed to the United States by the State of California for addition to Sequoia National Park, (d) assurance that development of the Mineral King Area will be held to a visitation capacity that can be accommodated on a two-lane road, and (e) should it ever be necessary in the future to provide for increased visitation capacity in Mineral King, an alternate means of access to Mineral King shall be provided which does not involve access through the park, or in the alternative, such excess capacity shall be accommodated through mechanical means in lieu of any further improvement of road access.

7. *Point Reyes*.—The Senate committee, in its hearings on the Redwood National Park, briefly raised a question about Point Reyes. The administration now has under study the serious land escalation problems at Point Reyes National Seashore. These problems may compel modification of previous plans to lessen the cost of land acquisition. Administration action on Point Reyes is not related to the Redwood National Park proposal. It is mentioned here only because the question arose at the hearings on April 17 and 18.

In summation, the administration believes that its Redwood National Park proposal, plus the supplementary actions outlined in this letter, would bring substantial benefits to the county, State, and Nation.

Through making available additional national forest timber, the lumber-based economy of the county could continue and even be enlarged. In addition, a substantial tourism business would be built up, thus giving Del Norte County a two-industry economy—timber and tourism—whereas it is now dependent almost wholly on timber.

Employment would rise rather than decrease. Existing small timber operators would be protected and the Rellim Redwood Co. could continue its existing level of operations for at least 10 years and probably longer if it is so desired.

No national forest land would be transferred in fee to private ownership to accomplish the above benefits and, thus, no undesirable precedents would be set.

With respect to other actions throughout California, the State would derive substantial benefit by achieving public use of certain coastal properties now in the Defense Department. Certain public domain lands could be transferred if the State so desired, and an exchange may be worked out with the Forest Service for boundary adjustments which are agreed on between the State and Department of Agriculture as being of mutual benefit. Access to Mineral King will be assured.

Furthermore, the State is receiving substantial Federal aid in rounding out the California Redwood State Park system through the land and water conservation fund as well as having available to it over \$8 million of additional Federal land and water conservation moneys for acquisition and development of recreation areas in other portions of the State.

If any points in this letter are not clear, we shall be glad to attempt to clarify them.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Deputy Director.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, June 28, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: It is my understanding through Mr. Phillip S. Hughes, Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget, that a letter has been forwarded to your committee outlining in some detail the administration's position regarding negotiations between his office and the State of California over the issue of the proposed Redwood National Park.

We in California would like to publicly express our appreciation to Mr. Hughes and other Federal officials who have worked diligently and with a spirit of cooperation and flexibility to resolve the many serious problems that are involved in the creation of this park.

There are, of course, areas of disagreement, particularly over the vital issue of the exchange of Forest Service property for private timberlands that would be taken for a national park. But we are extremely pleased with the progress that has been made and are grateful for the friendly and helpful tenor of the discussions which have led us to the point where a redwood national park can become a reality.

The purpose of this letter is to reemphasize the State of California's desire to cooperate in any way possible with your committee and others in the Congress and to bring your committee up to date regard-

ing the State's views, especially in areas where there is some disagreement between the administration's approach as contained in Mr. Hughes' letter to you last week.

I am very hopeful that this complex and emotional issue can be resolved. I would like to convey to you and the members of your committee my gratitude for the time and effort that is being expended by all concerned in order that a truly fair and equitable solution can be found which is acceptable to the localities involved, the State, the Nation, private industry, conservationists, and the public.

It is my fervent hope that a final conclusion leading toward a redwood national park can be consummated before the end of this year. To that end, we in California pledge our cooperation in any way which may assist you.

As I noted earlier, one major issue still remains unresolved between the administration and the State. That, as Mr. Hughes pointed out in his letter to your committee, revolves around the Forest Service's insistence that there can be no transfer in fee of the northern redwood purchase unit for privately held timberlands that would be incorporated into the proposed park.

Mr. Philip M. Battaglia, my executive secretary, pointed out quite forcefully in a recent letter to Mr. Hughes that the State is most insistent that an exchange be worked out in order to protect the economy of the area.

Mr. Battaglia said in that letter: "The State of California completely disagrees with the Federal administration's attitude on the transfer in fee of the northern redwood purchase unit. Governor Reagan is firmly convinced that such a transfer would have a beneficial effect, contrary to the stated position of the Forest Service that the transfer would set an undesirable precedent. We have set forth our thinking in this regard at each of our meetings and know that you are fully cognizant of it."

There is no change from that position now. Both my Secretary of Resources, Mr. Norman B. Livermore, Jr., and I must remain firm in our position that, without such a transfer, no park proposal can advance because it will not meet the objections of the people of the north coast of California nor will it be acceptable to the State legislature.

It is important to point out that the contemplated acquisition by the Federal Government of the majority of timber holdings of the Rellim Redwood Co. would substantially and for all intents and purposes eliminate the major employer in Del Norte County. It is argued by the Forest Service that an increased timber cut in the Six Rivers National Forest would eventually compensate for the loss of timber resulting from the acquisition of the Rellim property.

While it is not the intent of myself or the resources agency to advocate the interests of an individual timber operator in the area to be affected, we do feel strongly that any park plan must adequately provide the private sector with other timberland and not just dollars. As of now, the Federal administration's proposals do not meet that requirement.

While we appreciate the Forest Service's proposal to increase the timber yield in the Six Rivers National Forest, it actually is a plan which would and should occur in the normal course of sound forest management, regardless of the formation of a redwood national park.

Mr. Hughes pointed out in his letter to your committee that economic adjustment payments would bring about \$342,000 annually to the county treasury for the first 5 years when related to the estimated purchase price of the Rellim property of \$56 million. However, the Federal administration failed to take into account the fact that Rellim has an annual payroll of approximately \$30 million which would be substantially if not completely reduced if the Rellim property were acquired and no provision were made to compensate this operator with the transfer in fee of other timberland.

It should also be pointed out that even with accelerated lumbering activities in the Six Rivers National Forest, it would only compensate the smaller mills whose operations in the purchase unit would be displaced by transfer in fee of the purchase unit to the operator whose lumbering was eliminated by the acquisition of his property in the Mill Creek area.

Finally, and from the standpoint of a Congress which is acutely aware of the many demands for the tax dollar, the transfer in fee of federally owned land (the redwood purchase unit) for private land (Miller Rellim-Mill Creek area) would significantly and substantially reduce the cost to the Federal Government for a redwood national park.

Obviously, the large projected costs of a redwood national park could be materially reduced by such an exchange agreement. Because of the tremendous costs of the war in Vietnam and other national security costs throughout the world, it is my belief that such an exchange in fee would ease the strain on the taxpayers of the Nation and at the same time provide its citizens with an outstanding example of conservation and the fullest use of publicly owned lands.

I would like to add that the timber which would be acquired from private sources for a park is worth at retail prices many millions of dollars. We in California are sure the Congress recognizes that this is a very real consideration in view of the difficulty of financing an otherwise very expensive project.

It is difficult to understand why the Forest Service is adamant in view of the enormous demand for a redwood national park and the obvious desire of the public to aid in the formation of this park without disturbing the local economy.

While on the subject of the purchase unit and the Rellim Redwood Co., I should like to note that there is a question in the mind of the resources agency as to the accuracy of the 400 million board feet of timber owned by Miller outside of the Mill Creek drainage.

Even though Miller has substantial outside stumpage, there is every reason to believe he would refuse to continue to operate his mill if his supply was limited to this scattered, outlying Douglas-fir. He would have every reason in condemnation proceedings to insist that the total of his mill value be taken if the bulk of his timber is taken. Even if he sold off his outlying timber, it is highly unlikely that Miller would consider continuing to operate in his present location. There is no way he could be forced to change his operation from where he is cutting his own timber to one where he would be bidding against the many other small mills on the 37 million board feet additional allowable from the Six Rivers Forest.

I would like to say that the proposed 37 million board feet of additional allowable cut from Six Rivers is a very encouraging offer and I

commend the Forest Service for moving forward in this area. Before California could agree to any final plan, however, the Forest Service should detail the method of financing the availability of the additional 37 million board feet cut. In addition, unless the increased cut and its financing were made available immediately, there would be serious shortrun unemployment in Del Norte County forest industries.

Mr. Hughes' statement that Del Norte County would receive an additional \$50,000 annually based on the 25 percent national forest receipts formula raises some questions. Later in his letter to your committee, he states the northern redwood purchase unit will produce \$150,000 to \$200,000 annually in Forest Service 25-percent receipts. This does not seem to compare logically with the stated \$50,000 receipts from 37 million board feet cut on the additional allowable.

There is one area in which the State and the administration agree in principle, but so far have not settled on details. I feel very strongly about the transfer of Department of Defense-owned seashore to the State for recreational use in exchange for the two State redwood parks.

I would like to quote two paragraphs of Mr. Battaglia's letter to Mr. Hughes where this subject was touched upon:

"Governor Regan also urges that those Department of Defense seashore lands mentioned in your letter be transferred in fee to the State in return for the two State parks that would be transferred in fee to the Federal Government.

"Negotiations, as you know, have been conducted unsuccessfully during a period of years for a lease arrangement for the San Onofre Beach at Camp Pendleton. The State administration, therefore, believes that the only way a meaningful exchange between the State and Federal Governments can be accomplished is through transfer-in-fee. Definite dates for transfer to the State of these beachlands would also be necessary."

Mr. Hughes in his letter to your committee indicated that the administration would consider a lease transfer arrangement for the 1 mile of San Onofre Beach at Camp Pendleton. However, California's position, as Mr. Livermore outlined May 16 in a letter to Mr. Hughes, urged the transfer-in-fee of the 1 mile of San Onofre plus 4 miles of beach southerly from the Southern California Edison atomic power-plant.

At Fort Ord, the State requested fee title to approximately 4 miles of beach whereas Mr. Hughes' letter to your committee suggested the Fort Ord beach may "be suitable for out-lease or co-use in whole or in part." In addition, his letter contains no reference to oral discussions between Federal and State officials concerning the correction of the sewage problem at Fort Ord which is polluting the ocean.

Transfer-in-fee of the entire Marin Headlands coastal area would be necessary. Comments regarding the El Castillo area in Monterey County appear to be satisfactory providing that the expense of removing improvements is assured.

I have been informed by my representatives who have participated in numerous meetings in Washington that the agreement arrived at between the participants greatly exceeded the mere "exploring the availability" of such transfers and exchanges. I feel that the many details which were arrived at must immediately be set forth in definite and workable agreements of exchange with the State for the beach lands I have referred to above.

I would like to make these other comments in regard to Mr. Hughes' letter:

Park generated tourist income.—The estimate of tourist income is very questionable and comments that a national park would increase employment receive little favorable reaction from the locality involved without assurances that forest industry payrolls can be maintained at the same level as now exist.

Six Rivers National Forest recreation developments.—The proposed 5-year \$3 million plan for accelerated recreational development is highly desirable. However, it does not appear to have any direct bearing on the details for a national park. California believes recreational development should proceed without regard to whether there is or is not a redwood national park. Mr. Livermore of the resources agency also feels a major development program in the redwood park is not desirable because the redwoods should be treated more as museum pieces than as developable areas—as places to view and visit rather than develop.

The Redwood Parkway.—The value of this proposed parkway is questionable from an economic feasibility standpoint as well as from its desirability in regard to proper park planning. The proposed \$6 million could be put to much better use by allocating it to the State for augmentation of its own park system.

Extension of the national park.—Mr. Hughes' statement is very helpful and ties in with one of California's main objectives: to agree on a final delineation of boundaries that will bring an end to the constant pressure that has been exerted against the redwood forest industry.

Highway 101 construction acceleration.—This offer is not particularly pertinent to park negotiations. It is questionable if the State would agree to a shift of highway funds to this project when the demand is so high for construction funds throughout the entire State.

Public domain lands.—California has made its position clear that with the exception of the Anza-Borrego area, the subject of BLM public lands is not relevant to the redwood park discussions.

Kings Range and Muir Woods.—The State has said that Muir Woods would be of interest for administrative purposes, but that it could not be regarded as any addition to our recreational areas since it is already under active use.

Kings Range.—This area holds little, if any, interest to the State insofar as the redwood park is concerned.

Devil's Postpile.—The State is interested in Devil's Postpile and would be glad to take it over as part of the redwood park exchange although no great value is placed on it.

U.S. Forest Service lands.—The State has no interest in exchanges with the Forest Service except for the redwood purchase unit as expressed earlier. It is the State's feeling that since active negotiations for exchanges are going on in many areas, these negotiations need not be included in the redwood park exchange proposals.

Land and water conservation fund.—The State feels that mentioning this in connection with the redwood park exchange is irrelevant. Facts stated in Mr. Hughes' letter are helpful particularly in their matching provisions for purchases in the redwood area.

However, since these negotiations have been going on for some time, it is our feeling they need not be mentioned in connection with proposed Redwood National Park exchanges.

Mineral King.—Problems over the right-of-way for access to Mineral King are of deep concern to California and the position of the Secretary of the Interior in this regard is at best confusing. But this problem should bear no relation to discussions regarding the redwood park.

Point Reyes.—We agree with Mr. Hughes that Point Reyes is not directly related to the redwood park discussions. The resources agency will be discussing this area with Congressman Clausen, whose district includes this area.

In general, Mr. Chairman, we believe considerable progress has been made toward solution of the redwood park issue since our last communications. We are very hopeful the administration will continue its negotiations with the State so that mutually satisfactory solutions can be found for the complex exchange problems that have been the subject of our many discussions.

We are equally hopeful that the administration and the Congress will recognize the need to protect the lumbering economy of the area to be affected by agreeing to a fee transfer of the northern redwood purchase unit to the private timber owner whose lands will be needed for a national park.

I want to assure you of my continuing interest in these matters and to pledge whatever help we in California can give to the Congress as it deliberates these very important issues.

Thank you very much for your courtesies. Please do not hesitate to call upon me, Mr. Livermore, or other members of my administration for whatever additional information you and your committee may require.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN,
Governor.

The committee carefully considered each of the issues raised by the letters to the chairman.

Northern redwood purchase unit

The committee believes it is in the public interest to make the northern redwood purchase unit available for exchange with land-owners for their property within the boundaries of the park.

The northern redwood purchase unit, located between the north and south units of the Redwood National Park recommended by the committee, was a part of a far-reaching plan to acquire 863,000 acres of redwood lands for a Redwood National Forest, and was intended to bring sound management to the region and to demonstrate proper redwood logging methods.

During the depression, in 1934, private citizens and the Mendocino County Chamber of Commerce urged the U.S. Forest Service to purchase coast redwood lands. The National Forest Reservation Commission promptly approved the principle of a 200,000-acre Redwood National Forest.

On September 14, 1934, the California Legislature passed an act enabling the United States to purchase lands anywhere in the State for national forest purposes. Three days later Humboldt and Del Norte Counties approved plans for the purchase of redwood lands. On August 29, 1935, the National Forest Reservation Commission established the boundaries of a northern redwood purchase unit of 263,000 acres, and a southern redwood purchase unit of 600,000 acres.

Between 1939 and 1945 the Federal Government acquired 14,567 acres of redwood land within the northern unit at a cost of \$444,415.72. All progress stopped with the acquisition of 14,567 acres out of the contemplated grand total 863,000 acres.

Subsequently, the southern unit was dissolved and the boundaries of the northern unit were shrunk to include only 147,180 acres. On November 1, 1963, the forest supervisor in charge recommended that the area again be reduced, this time to 32,409 acres north of the Klamath River, and be designated the Redwood National Forest.

Of the 14,567 acres in the unit, 12,074 support virgin growth, predominantly redwood. Below is a breakdown of the composition of the 1,093 million board feet of timber on the northern redwood purchase unit.

{In million board feet}	
Redwood.....	728
Douglas-fir.....	345
Western hemlock.....	8
Sitka spruce.....	8
Port Orford cedar.....	4
Total.....	1,093

Except for 935 acres, which are maintained in conjunction with a larger parcel owned by Simpson Timber Co. as the Yurok experimental forest, the unit is administered primarily for timber values. Timber harvesting began in 1954. About 19 million board feet of timber are offered for sale each year to the highest bidders.

The research on the 935-acre Yurok experimental forest has been chiefly on the technology of logging old growth redwood. Obviously such findings are of limited utility as the last of the old growth nears. Future research plans include, among other things, studies of growing Christmas trees and hardwood varieties on cutover redwood lands. Using the purchase unit to acquire private redwood lands by exchange will substantially reduce the funds required to be appropriated for land acquisition for the park. If the purchase unit is not made available to keep the area's stable redwood timber companies in business, the impact of Federal park land acquisition on the local economy would be unduly and unnecessarily harsh.

The adoption by this committee of language authorizing such an exchange should not be construed as in any way establishing a precedent for exchanging national forest land to acquire lands for national parks. The committee recognizes and appreciates the contributions the national forests are making, and will continue making to our Nation's economic and social well-being. While the contributions are in many respects different, they are no less important than those to be realized from the national parks. Because of the important public values for which the national forests are reserved, these lands must be held intact for the permanent good of the Nation.

The committee views this as an extraordinary situation in which an exception is necessary. The northern redwood purchase unit is not an established national forest. The project was established over 30 years ago to build toward an economic forest unit representative of the redwood forest type and suitable for inclusion in the national forest system. Only a fraction of the acreage needed to meet that original goal has been acquired by the Forest Service. The committee believes it unlikely that further progress in this direction would ever be realized.

Exchange of the purchase unit holdings amounts to no more than shifting the Federal redwood holdings (which are now being cut by private operators) to a different location (containing magnificent stands now in danger of being cut) and changing management from cutting to preservation in a park. The grand plan for an 860,000-acre Redwood National Forest was never realized. The small fragment which was acquired cannot bring sound management to the region, and research findings on old growth harvesting methods come too late in the history of redwood exploitation to be significant.

The committee has carefully and painfully weighed the values of what is to be preserved and of the adjustments that must be made to insure preservation. On balance the committee believes it essential that Federal lands in the northern redwood purchase unit be available for exchange to acquire privately owned lands within the proposed park boundaries.

Harvesting on the Six Rivers National Forest

The Bureau of the Budget letter dated June 22, 1967, stated:

The Forest Service has reexamined the potential timber available from the Six Rivers National Forest. Some 91,000 acres of the Six Rivers National Forest north of the Klamath River in Del Norte County have been held in deferred status because of the scattered nature of the timber stands and the special measures needed to protect soil and water.

However, with a capital investment of \$11 million for new road construction and reconstruction, the Forest Service could make available an increased allowable cut of 37 million board feet annually. With reasonable assurance that the road program could be completed, the allowable cut could be increased 23 million feet immediately. An additional 14 million board feet per year would come from more intensive timber management such as commercial thinnings and salvage. This additional allowable cut would be fed into the sales program progressively over a 5-year period as the road system is extended. Because all this timber lies north of the Klamath River and because of the road pattern, timber operators in Del Norte County would be in a favored position to bid on it.

The committee believes that the Forest Service has existing legislative authority to implement this increase in the allowable cut. The committee strongly recommends that the increase be undertaken at the earliest possible date in the interest of sound forest management, and as a vital boost to the economy of the Del Norte-Humboldt area.

Payments in lieu of tax

The administration bill provided for economic adjustment payments for a 5-year period to Del Norte County and its local government bodies to offset the immediate impact of land acquisition for the park. These payments have been eliminated by the committee. Only in one instance, Grand Teton National Park Act, 64 Stat. 849, has Congress authorized payments in lieu of tax in connection with land acquisition for park purposes. This committee does not feel that the establishment of such a policy at this time would be in the national interest.

The impact of land acquisition which had concerned the administration will not materialize under the bill reported by the committee. The privately owned old growth redwood acreage to be acquired in Del Norte County is reduced from 8,505 acres in the administration bill to 2,992 acres in S. 2515. In addition, the 14,567-acre northern redwood purchase unit will be added to local tax rolls when it passes into private ownership, and the 37 million board feet annual increase in the available cut on the Six Rivers National Forest will make a further substantial contribution to local solvency. One-fourth of the Forest Service timber receipts go to the local government.

Inclusion of State parks within National park

Included within the exterior boundaries of the Redwood National Park are three State Parks: Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park, Del Norte Coast Redwood State Park, and Prairie Creek Redwood State Park. While there would be obvious economies, both monetary and in convenience of administration, in having all land within the national park in the ownership of one sovereign, the paramount public interest in saving ancient trees is served by public ownership, whether title resides in the State or Federal Government. The committee expresses the hope that these parks will eventually pass into Federal ownership, but does not feel it appropriate to condition the creation of the Redwood National Park on that event. Accordingly, the committee has provided that any State-owned property can be acquired by the Secretary only by donation, and the State is placed under no compulsion to make such a transfer.

This committee has a firmly established policy that it will not authorize the Federal Government to compensate a State for lands already in a State park. Where, as here, the goal of the national park is preservation, the committee has a policy of not making establishment of the national park contingent upon acquisition of the State park lands.

Federal-State exchange

The California and Federal administrations, as set forth in the correspondence above, have discussed the exchange of State redwood parks for Federal properties in California suitable for development as a part of the State park system. To the extent that there is Federal property, surplus to Federal needs and suitable for recreational development to help meet the pressures of California's burgeoning population, the committee believes and recommends that the Federal administration should proceed with dispatch to make such land available to the people for recreational use.

However, this committee does not believe that the public interest is served by including a value-for-value, or acre-for-acre, exchange of redwood lands for nonredwood lands as a part of legislation creating a Redwood National Park. If it is in the public interest to have the administration of any property transferred from one sovereign to another for recreational purposes, that transfer should stand on its own merits.

Muir Woods

The Administration recommended the transfer of Muir Woods National Monument in Marin County, Calif., to the State of California. Muir Woods National Monument, an isolated grove of primeval

redwoods in a sheltered valley within one-half hour's drive of San Francisco, was given to the Federal Government by William Kent in 1908. The State of California does not have an active interest in acquiring this property and no persuasive reasons for the transfer have been offered. For that reason, that portion of section 4 of S. 1370 which authorized the transfer of Muir Woods National Monument to the State of California, was deleted from the new bill, S. 2515.

King Range

Section 4 of S. 1370, as introduced, authorized the transfer of 31,000 acres of Federal land, under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, in the King Range area of California to the State of California. The State has no interest in the acquisition of this property. Accordingly, the committee deleted from S. 2515 that portion of section 4 of S. 1370 which authorized such a transfer.

S. 1526

The committee rejected the approach of S. 1526. In response to an inquiry of the chairman of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation responded:

The best information that we have is that practically all (93 percent) of the old growth timber that would be included in S. 1526 is already in State parks. Of the estimated 25,000 acres of old growth that would be included by S. 1526, 23,000 acres are already in State parks. This redwood-seashore proposal would add only about 1,000 acres of old growth redwood acreage now in private ownership and about 600 acres now in Federal ownership. This is in contrast to the 8,500 acres of old growth now in private ownership that would be added under the administration's proposal, and even larger acreage under the Sierra Club proposal. S. 1526 would preserve hardly any additional acreage of old growth redwood beyond what the State has already set aside.

Titles II and III of S. 1526 would authorize the creation of a King Range National Conservation Area, with exchanges to consolidate Federal ownership in a Humboldt County coastal area where private and Federal lands are now held in a checkerboard pattern. Without judging the merits of such a proposal, the committee decided not to include it as a part of legislation to create a Redwood National Park.

This committee has held no hearings on the proposal, nor has the Department of the Interior made an executive report to this committee on it. The decision of the committee to exclude the King Range National Conservation Area from the redwoods bill will not prejudice consideration of the proposal as a separate piece of legislation, should it be before the committee in the future.

Section 407 of S. 1526 attempts to deal with the problems of land acquisition at the Point Reyes National Seashore. The problems at Point Reyes are so perplexing, and have such far-reaching implications for the entire recreation land acquisition program, on the National as well as State and local level, that they cannot properly be acted upon as a rider to Redwood National Park legislation.

S. 514

The committee decided that the 90,000-acre proposal embodied in S. 514 was too big and too expensive to be feasible. The cost of land

acquisition was estimated for the committee to be from \$150 to \$200 million. In addition, section 2(h) authorized the acquisition of watershed easements of speculative nature and unknown cost. The Federal acquisition of 77,000 acres of private land in Humboldt County would severely disrupt the economy and industry of the area. Much of the 77,000 acres was found, upon inspection, to be grassland, cutover redwood land, and slope stands of timber consisting primarily of Douglas fir.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF S. 2515

Section 1

This section sets forth the purpose of the act: the preservation of the coast redwoods in their natural setting.

Section 2

This section authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish a Redwood National Park, the boundaries of which are [described by map reference. The Secretary is authorized to make boundary revisions, if and when necessary, but the area of the park is limited to 64,000 acres, exclusive of submerged lands which are included within the authorized boundary shown on the map to which the section refers. The purpose of the authority given the Secretary to revise boundaries, is to make relatively minor adjustments where necessary or desirable from the standpoint of administration or land acquisition. The Secretary is not authorized to depart from the general boundaries described in the bill to make major acquisitions which would change the character of the park or the emphasis the committee has placed on various watersheds.

Section 3(a)

The north unit of the Redwood National Park is near Crescent City, Calif., and the south unit is near Orick. The Secretary is given the discretionary authority by this section to locate a 5-acre administrative site in the vicinity of each of these towns.

When the park boundary splits a parcel of land, the Secretary is authorized to acquire all or any portion of the parcel outside the boundary if, by such acquisition, he is able to minimize severance damages. Language authorizing the Secretary to exchange such land outside the park boundaries for non-Federal lands within the park boundary is intended to be in addition to any authority to use or dispose of such land which the Secretary may have under existing law.

Any land owned by the State of California within the boundaries of the park may be acquired by the Federal Government only by donation. The bill does not authorize the Secretary to exercise the power of eminent domain over State parks, nor does it make establishment of the Redwood National Park contingent upon transfer of the State parks to the Federal Government.

There are 635 acres of Federal land included within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park. Most of this is in the Six Rivers National Forest, east of Jedediah Smith State Park. With the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, such land may be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior to be a part of the Redwood National Park.

The Secretary may enter into contracts for the acquisition of land within the park boundaries in advance of appropriation of the purchase

price. However, each such contract must be contingent upon the appropriation of funds to fulfill the contract obligation.

Section 3(b)

This section authorizes the Secretary to acquire property by exchange, using two classes of Federal property as trading stock.

(1) Any property in California under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management which is suitable for exchange or other disposal, and

(2) All or any portion of the 14,567-acre northern redwood purchase unit in Del Norte County, Calif.

The Secretary is authorized to make, or to accept, cash payments to equalize values, if the properties exchanged are not of equal value.

Section 3(c)

This section authorizes the Secretary to enter into an agreement with the seller of property within the boundaries of the park to spread the payment of the purchase price over a period of up to 10 years. The section is not mandatory, and the grantor, if he so desires, can demand a lump-sum payment.

Section 4

There are a number of single-family residences within the boundaries of the park. Although it would be desirable to have these properties in Federal ownership, the Park Service has advised the committee that it is feasible, taking into account plans for development and administration, to allow the present owners to retain limited possessory interests. This section allows the owner of a detached non-commercial residential dwelling to elect either of the following terms of use and occupancy: 25 years, or until the death of the last to die of the owner and owner's spouse.

The right of use and occupancy is subject to termination by the Secretary upon (1) the Secretary's determination that the use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of the act, and (2) tender to the owner, by the Secretary, of the value of the unexpired term. In the event the owner has chosen a term measured by the life of himself and his spouse, the value of the unexpired term shall be determined by the use of actuarial tables then in use by the Internal Revenue Service for the valuation of such interests.

Section 5

This section directs the Secretary to administer the park in accordance with the act of August 25, 1916, 16 U.S.C. 1.

Section 6

This section places a ceiling on appropriations for land acquisition of \$100 million. With the northern redwood purchase unit available for exchange purposes, the committee contemplates that the amount required to be appropriated may be less than \$100 million.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The executive communication of the Secretary of the Interior, dated March 11, 1967, follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1967.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, to provide economic assistance to local governmental bodies affected thereby, and for other purposes.

We recommend that the draft bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted. A detailed explanatory discussion of the purposes and effect of the bill is contained in an enclosure to this letter.

On February 23, 1966, the President proposed to the Congress the creation of a Redwood National Park in northern California. The President again recommended the establishment of such park in his January 30, 1967, message to the Congress on protecting our natural heritage.

Legislation to establish the park was submitted by the Department to the 89th Congress on February 23, 1966, and introduced as S. 2962, H.R. 13009, H.R. 13011, and H.R. 13929. Hearings were held on S. 2962 by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, but no further action was taken on the bill.

The enclosed bill is basically a resubmission of the legislation the Department submitted to the 89th Congress to establish a Redwood National Park, the principal portion of which is in Del Norte County. A relatively small "Tall Trees Unit" would be authorized in Humboldt County, Calif., and appropriated funds could be utilized for its purchase. The enclosed bill provides for a park which in our judgment meets the standards of a splendid national park to preserve a significant portion of the magnificent coast redwoods, namely: (1) It includes a substantial stand of virgin old growth redwoods; (2) It includes adequate areas for public use development in second growth stands of redwood; and (3) it provides for acquisition of adequate watersheds to insure the preservation of the old growth stands. It remains the desire of the administration to preserve a significant portion of the limited remaining stands of virgin old growth redwoods that meet these same standards. The enclosed bill recognizes this desirable objective.

We recognize that many Members of the Congress and many advocates of a Redwood National Park have urged that a much larger park be authorized in Humboldt County, incorporating the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and the privately owned redwood lands in the Prairie Creek, Skunk Cabbage Creek, Lost Man Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, and portions of the Redwood Creek drainages. The Congress may wish to consider the expansion of the park boundaries to include the portions of these drainages that meet the three standards for the park set forth above. Because of the many pressing demands for available and prospective funds for Federal recreation land acquisition, we recommend that the acquisition of any such additional lands be accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the State of California and private philanthropy.

Should the Congress wish to encourage private fundraising efforts to add one or more of the beautiful redwood drainages of Humboldt County to the Redwood National Park, the following subsection could be added to section 2:

“(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may, within three years from the date of enactment of this Act, acquire for addition to the park lands or interests therein within the area in the Prairie Creek, Skunk Cabbage Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, Lost Man Creek, and Redwood Creek drainages; the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park; and coastal lands of Humboldt County, all as generally depicted on the drawing numbered NP-Red-7102B, dated February 1967, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Within such area the Secretary may acquire, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this Act, lands or interests therein only by donation, purchase with donated funds, transfer from Federal agencies, or exchange.”

The coast redwood of California is unique. In early geologic time the redwood was widely spread across the North American Continent and perhaps throughout the world, but today the coast redwood is found only in a narrow band along the northern coast of California. As a species, the redwoods are remnants of the age of dinosaurs. As mature individual trees, some have been growing a thousand years or more.

The redwood is the earth's tallest living tree, commonly growing more than 200 feet high, and occasionally more than 300 feet. The tree tapers gently from a heavily buttressed base, free of branches for a full third of its height. Trunks are occasionally 15 to 20 feet in diameter, and exceptional specimens are 20 to 25 feet. The bark is a cinnamon brown and deeply furrowed; the evergreen foliage on the short branches is light and feathery and a soft green. The inspirational qualities of virgin stands of these age-old giants in natural settings have stirred men since they were first discovered. The redwood groves and forests constitute some of the most extraordinary scenery in the world. These trees are indeed of national and international significance.

The enclosed bill will preserve some of the most impressive virgin redwood groves and forests in California for the inspiration and enjoyment of future generations. It provides for the establishment of a Redwood National Park composed of 41,834 acres in Del Norte County, and approximately 1,600 acres in Humboldt County as a separate unit.

The portion of the proposed Redwood National Park in Del Norte County will consist of the Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks (totaling about 14,000 acres), about 5 miles of frontage on the Smith River north of the Jedediah Smith State Park, the balance of the Mill Creek watershed between the State parks, and a coastal strip southward from the Del Norte State Park to the mouth of the Klamath River.

The inclusion of the above-mentioned lands outside of the two State parks will preserve an additional 9,190 acres of uncut old-growth redwoods and will provide protection of the adjacent watershed. From our studies, it has become evident that the watersheds adjacent to the State parks are important ecological units for the coast redwoods. Consideration of flood flows, watershed orientation, storm movement, and soil relationships indicate that the species depends not only on its immediate environment, but also on effective watershed management. Within the watersheds adjacent to the State parks timber cutting, erosion, mining, flooding, and water control projects

are among the attritions and encroachments. The separate unit of the Redwood National Park on Redwood Creek in Humboldt County will contain the tallest trees in the world, including one giant that soars 367.4 feet above the bottomland upon which it stands. In addition to these specimen redwood trees, this unit of the park will contain sufficient surrounding lands for visitor use and will include necessary rights-of-way for an access road connecting with U.S. Highway 101.

The establishment of the proposed Redwood National Park will necessitate the acquisition by the Federal Government of some 23,000 acres of privately owned lands in Del Norte County. Such acquisition will pose special problems to the local economy because of the removal of a large acreage of land from the tax rolls, and the curtailment of timber cutting upon which the local economy is based.

We estimate that such acquisition will result in an immediate loss of \$252,000 in real estate taxes to Del Norte County, and an immediate loss of 235 jobs in the timber industry. After 5 years, however, we expect the stimulating effect of expanding tourist businesses to eliminate the loss of county revenues and to result in a net gain of 355 jobs in the area. By that time we estimate that there will be increased visitation of 950,000 visitor-days per year over the present visitation to the two State parks within the proposed Redwood National Park boundary.

The establishment of the proposed park will present adjustment problems for Del Norte County that have not previously been imposed upon other local governments when national park and similar areas have been established across the country. The reason for this is that the economy of Del Norte County is heavily dependent upon the lumber industry, and a principal lumber company will be put out of business, thus displacing about 4 percent of the county's labor force. The county government and its local subdivisions will lose about 10 percent of their property tax revenue, or 3 percent of their total revenue.

The enclosed bill provides, therefore, for annual economic adjustment payments for a 5-year period to Del Norte County and its local government bodies to offset the immediate impact of land acquisition for the park. The payments will be equal to three-fifths of 1 percent of the value of all property acquired by the United States in Del Norte County other than by donation or with donated funds. After the fifth year the bill provides for a joint review by the Secretary and State and local officials of the impact of the establishment of the park upon the local economy, for the submission of such review and the Secretary's recommendations to the President, and for the submission of the President's recommendations to the Congress. No payment would be made after the fifth-year payment unless authorized by the Congress.

This Department administers approximately 31,000 acres of public land in the King Range area of California which is located between a large State park (Humboldt Redwoods State Park) and the Pacific coast. Similarly, the 483-acre Muir Woods National Monument near San Francisco is contiguous to a large State park (Mount Tamalpais State Park). The bill authorizes the transfer of these areas to the State for public park and recreation purposes. Due to their proximity to large State parks, we believe it would be in the interest of efficient management for these areas to be administered by the State of

California in connection with its park program. The annual cost to the Department for the administration of the Muir Woods National Monument is approximately \$83,700.

We expect the State to donate to the Federal Government the two State parks within the proposed Redwood National Park. Should the Congress authorize the addition to the national park of the lands in Humboldt County suggested in this letter, we would also expect the State of California to donate to the Federal Government the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. These conveyances of Federal and State lands will not be made on an equal-value basis, but rather to facilitate the administration of the park and recreational lands involved. We understand that State legislation to authorize the conveyance of State land will be needed. Pending action by the State legislature, an interim agreement could be worked out for coordinated management of the State and National park lands.

The estimated cost of acquiring private land and improvements within the Redwood National Park in Del Norte County is \$56 million, based on an April 1966 appraisal. This estimate is based upon the assumption that the two State parks within the national park boundary will be donated to the Federal Government. The estimated cost of acquiring the land in the Tall Trees unit in Humboldt County is \$4 million. The administrative cost to the United States of acquiring the land is included in these estimates.

It is essential that the Secretary of the Interior be permitted to acquire the standing redwoods within the park boundaries as rapidly as possible, especially if the present annual harvesting rate of about 32 million board feet continues. In order that he may do so, the bill permits the Secretary to negotiate purchases on a deferred payment plan under which the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period of not more than 10 years, with interest on the unpaid balances at not more than 4 percent per year.

Beginning in fiscal year 1968, advance appropriations may be made to the land and water conservation fund over an 8-year period. This will permit the rapid acquisition of lands for this park.

As another device to expedite land acquisition, the bill authorizes the Secretary to enter into purchase contracts in advance of the actual appropriation of funds. Such provision was included in the acts establishing the Point Reyes National Seashore in California (76 Stat. 538), the Fire Island National Seashore in New York (78 Stat. 928), and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in Indiana (80 Stat. 1309).

We estimate the cost of development for the Redwood National Park in Del Norte County to be \$19,048,000, of which \$16,563,200 is programed over the first 5 years. Annual operating costs for the park in Del Norte County are expected to be about \$755,000 after the fifth year.

Development of the separate unit of the park in Humboldt County is expected to cost \$1,820,000, which is programed over the first 5 years. Annual operating costs for this unit of the park will be approximately \$80,000 after the fifth year.

The man-years and cost-data statement (based on current assumptions and estimates) required by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), when annual expenditures exceed \$1 million, is enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that the presentation of this

proposed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, to provide economic assistance to local governmental bodies affected thereby, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the purposes of this Act are to preserve in their natural setting for the inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations remaining virgin and old growth stands of the redwoods, the tallest living trees in the world; and to provide an equitable means of assisting the local economy in making interim adjustments in connection therewith.

SEC. 2. In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to establish the Redwood National Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park") in the State of California. The boundaries of the park shall be as generally depicted on the drawing numbered NP-RED-7102A, and dated February 1967, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary may revise the boundaries of the park from time to time by publication in the *Federal Register* of a revised drawing or other boundary description, but the total acreage within the park shall not be increased to more than 45,200 acres.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary may acquire lands or interests therein within the boundaries of the park and not more than five acres of land outside of the park boundaries in the vicinity of Crescent City, California, for an administrative site, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. When an individual tract of land is only partly within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all of the tract in order to avoid the payment of severance costs. Land so acquired outside of the park boundaries may be exchanged by the Secretary for non-Federal lands within the park boundaries, and any portion of said land not utilized for such exchanges may be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377; 40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.), as amended. Any land or interests therein owned by the State of California within the boundaries of the park may be acquired only by donation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the park may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of the park. The Secretary may enter into contracts requiring the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized by section 8 of this Act, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropriation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby incurred.

(b) In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of such boundaries within the limits prescribed in subsection (a) of this section. In exchange therefor the Secretary may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the

properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

(c) The owner of land acquired with monetary consideration and the Secretary may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed 10 years, with interest on unpaid balances at a rate not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments.

SEC. 4. The Secretary is authorized to transfer to the State of California all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to not more than 31,000 acres of land under his jurisdiction in the King Range area of California for public park and recreation purposes and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer to such State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Muir Woods National Monument in Marin County, California, for public park and recreation purposes: *Provided*, That title to any portion of the lands so transferred shall automatically revert to the United States upon a finding by the Secretary that such portion is being used for other than public park and recreation purposes.

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make economic adjustment payments to Del Norte County and local governmental bodies therein to assist them in adjusting to the consequences of the very substantial change in the land use and to enable them to undertake, in cooperation with the United States, necessary programs of assistance to persons, corporations, and associations so that they may adjust to the changed economic opportunities created by the establishment of the park. Funds for such payments are hereby authorized to be appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury. The first such payment shall be made as soon as practicable after the close of the first fiscal year in which the Secretary has acquired property for the park, and succeeding payments shall be made as soon as practicable after the close of succeeding fiscal years. The first payment and each of the next four payments shall be equal to three-fifths of 1 percent of the value of all property acquired by the United States in Del Norte County pursuant to section 3 of this Act, as determined by the Secretary as of the date of acquisition, except that property acquired by donation or with donated funds shall not be included in determining such value.

(b) Prior to making any fiscal year payment authorized by subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall deduct from the amount due the recipient thereof a sum equal to the amount of additional school funds which the State of California shows to the satisfaction of the Secretary were paid by the State to such recipient during that fiscal year under State law as a result of the acquisition of property by the United States pursuant to section 3 of this Act. The Secretary shall pay the amount so deducted to the State of California.

(c) Before the time for making the fifth payment, the Secretary and officials of the State, county, and other local governments concerned shall jointly review the impact of the establishment of the park upon the local economy. The Secretary shall submit the results such review to the President, together with his recommendations,

and the President shall submit to the Congress such recommendations as he deems appropriate. No payment shall be made after the fifth fiscal year payment unless hereafter authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, economic adjustment payments made pursuant to section 5 of this Act shall be in addition to any other Federal aid which the recipients of such payments may be eligible to receive under other Federal programs and activities.

SEC. 7. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

INDIVIDUAL VIEWS OF MR. ANDERSON

I am in full accord with the establishment of the Redwood National Park. I am deeply concerned, however, with the committee amendment to authorize the conveyance of national forest land in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in exchange for lands to be acquired as a part of the park.

The federally owned property in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit was made national forest land by the terms of the Weeks Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), under which it was acquired. It has always been and should continue to be treated just as all other national forest.

The question of using federally owned timberland to trade off for timberlands needed for other unrelated Federal purposes has been raised and rejected time after time. It will continue to be raised.

I am concerned that regardless of the efforts to distinguish the creation of a Redwood National Park from other Federal projects we will not successfully keep down the pressures to use national forest lands as trading stock for other Federal projects whose sponsors will claim that they are too uniquely significant.

The northern redwood purchase unit, like other national forest land, is being administered for specific purposes which have proven their worth.

The timber on the national forest land in the northern redwood purchase unit is being managed under a sustained-yield basis. The allowable cut is being harvested and is presently available to a number of operators. To provide for it to be conveyed to operators who will convey their lands for inclusion in the national park will single these grantors out to make them whole at the expense of others who are now dependent on the purchase unit as a source of part of their supply of logs. This is a kind of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

The harvesting of the timber from this national forest land is presently supporting its full contingent of jobs. No new jobs will be created by putting this land into private ownership.

The national forest land in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit is the only federally owned redwood stand available for the valuable research on the management of redwoods. This research has been going on now for some 25 years. It still needs to be continued even after a Redwood National Park is established. We can ill afford to throw away the future value of this quarter of a century of effort.

My feeling of concern over these matters is such that I am unalterably opposed to the inclusion of this provision to trade off these national forest lands.

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2515

[Report No. 641]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 10, 1967

Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. BIBLE, and Mr. KUCHEL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

OCTOBER 12, 1967

Reported by Mr. KUCHEL, without amendment

A BILL

To authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the purpose of this Act is to preserve in their natural
4 setting, for the inspiration and enjoyment of present and
5 future generations, remaining virgin and old growth stands
6 of the redwoods, the tallest living trees in the world.

7 SEC. 2. In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the
8 Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the
9 "Secretary") is authorized to establish the Redwood National
10 Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park") in the State
11 of California. The boundaries of the park shall be as gen-

1 erally depicted on the drawing numbered NP-RED-7112,
2 and dated October 1967, which shall be on file and available
3 for public inspection in the offices of the National Park
4 Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary may
5 revise the boundaries of the park from time to time by pub-
6 lication in the Federal Register of a revised drawing or other
7 boundary description, but the total acreage within the park
8 shall not be increased to more than sixty-four thousand acres,
9 exclusive of submerged lands.

10 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary may acquire lands or interests
11 therein within the boundaries of the park and not more than
12 ten acres of land outside of the park boundaries in the vicin-
13 ity of Crescent City, California, and Orick, California, for
14 two administrative sites of not more than five acres each,
15 by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds,
16 or exchange. When an individual tract of land is only partly
17 within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all or any
18 portion of the land outside of such boundaries in order to
19 minimize the payment of severance costs. Land so acquired
20 outside of the park boundaries may be exchanged by the Sec-
21 retary for non-Federal lands within the park boundaries.
22 Any land or interests therein owned by the State of Cali-
23 fornia within the boundaries of the park may be acquired
24 only by donation. Notwithstanding any other provision of
25 law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of

the park may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of the park. The Secretary may enter into contracts requiring the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized by section 6 of this Act, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropriation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby incurred.

(b) In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of such boundaries within the limits prescribed in subsection (a) of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may acquire such property from the grantor by exchange for any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the value shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. Through the exercise of his exchange

1 authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, mini-
2 mize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's
3 commercial operations.

4 (c) The owner of land acquired with monetary con-
5 sideration and the Secretary may agree that the purchase
6 price will be paid in periodic installments over a period
7 that does not exceed ten years, with interest on unpaid
8 balances at a rate not in excess of the current average market
9 yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United
10 States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the
11 average maturities on the installments.

12 SEC. 4. (a) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this
13 section referred to as "owner") of improved property on the
14 date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition
15 of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors
16 or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved
17 property for noncommercial residential purposes for a def-
18 inite term not to exceed twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof,
19 for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death
20 of his spouse, whichever is the later. The owner shall elect
21 the term to be reserved. The Secretary shall pay to the
22 owner the fair market value of the property on the date of
23 such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of
24 the right retained by the owner.

25 (b) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to

this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner not consistent with the purposes of this Act, and, upon tender to the holder of the right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired, such right of use and occupancy shall terminate by operation of law.

(c) The term “improved property”, as used in this section, shall mean a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$100,000,000 for land acquisition to carry out the provisions of this Act.

A BILL

To authorize the establishment of the Redwood
National Park in the State of California,
and for other purposes.

By Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BIBLE, and Mr. KUCHEL.

OCTOBER 10, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

OCTOBER 12, 1967

Reported without amendment

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 30, 1967
For actions of Oct. 27, 1967
90th-1st; No. 174

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported poverty bill. Rep. Whitten criticized discrepancies in the figures used by the executive and legislative branches for agricultural appropriations." Senate passed measure for Balanced Economic Development Commission.

HOUSE

1. **POVERTY.** The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment S. 2388, the poverty bill (H. Rept. 866). p. H14139
Rep. Bow criticized money spent by OEO "advertising itself." pp. H14133-34
2. **FEED GRAINS.** Rep. Findley criticized the proposed 1968 feed grains program and urged congressional review of the Feed Grain Act. p. H14133
3. **IMPORT QUOTAS.** Rep. Whalen expressed opposition to the proposed import quotas and inserted a telegram from the U. S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, Inc., stating its opposition. p. H14133
4. **HIGHWAYS.** Rep. Cramer urged resumption of joint House-Senate hearings on the proposed highway construction cutback. p. H14135

5. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Whitten criticized "discrepancies in the figures used by the executive and legislative branches for agricultural appropriations" and the "inaccurate" reporting by the press. pp. H14135-6
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that on Mon. the House will consider the bill to reduce the extra-long staple cotton quota. p. D966
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Oct. 30. p. H14139

SENATE

8. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT. Passed as reported S. 1602, to establish a Northwest Regional Services Corp. to provide a number of training centers and programs. pp. S15417-25
9. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 64, to establish a Commission on Balanced Economic Development. pp. S15462-6
10. FISHERY LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1798, to authorize the Interior Department to make loans to fishermen's cooperatives. pp. S15425-6
11. FISHERY RESOURCES. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 103, to direct the Interior Department to survey the coastal and fresh-water commercial fishery resources. pp. S15427-8
12. REDWOOD PARK. Sen. Anderson et al submitted an amendment to S. 2515, to establish the Redwood National Park, which would delete the authority to trade redwood lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service for private lands. p. S15429
13. TAXATION. Sen. Proxmire spoke in opposition to the proposed tax increase and inserted several articles on this subject. pp. S15429-32
14. ECONOMY. Sen. Stennis stated, "I have been concerned for a long time about increased inflation as it affects the buying power of the consumer as well as the other disturbing influences it has on the economy," and inserted an article, "Family Budget a Distress Signal." p. S15468
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10196, the Labor-Hew appropriation bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S15435-42
16. JOB CORPS. Sen. Lausche criticized the Job Corps and stated, "It cost \$11,000 a year to train and take care of a dropout." p. S15442
17. BUDGETING. Sen. Proxmire stated, "Congress must insist that the administration employ alternative discount rates for public works and other spending requests. And Congress must use these analysis techniques to develop for itself some rational system of budgeting priorities." p. S15451
18. FARMS. Sen. Nelson commended a 160 year old farm in Wisc. and inserted an article, "They Like it Down on the Farm." pp. S15452-3
19. JOB TRAINING. Sen. Hartke spoke in favor of his bill S. 2429, the "human investment tax credit" bill which is designed to "spur the efforts of the private sector of industry in training or upgrading skills in on-the-job training." p. S15457

S. 2515

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 27, 1967

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. STENNIS) to S. 2515, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 3, line 19, change the comma to a period and
- 2 strike the remainder of the sentence through the period in
- 3 line 21.

Amdt. No. 426

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. STENNIS) to S. 2515, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

OCTOBER 27, 1967

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AUTHORIZATION OF SALE OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill which would authorize the sale of certain lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

Since assuming office in January of this year, several instances have been brought to my attention where owners of land adjoining national forest lands have made substantial improvements on those lands, believing in all good faith that they were the true owners. In subsequent resurveys by the Bureau of Land Management portions of these lands have been shown to be included in national forest territory.

Some remedy should certainly be available to these landholders who in good faith have made improvements on lands which they thought to be theirs.

The bill I introduce today would allow them to purchase, for fair market value, the land, up to 120 acres, upon which improvements have been made by an adjacent landowner under the mistaken belief that he was the owner thereof at the time such improvements were made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2595) to authorized the sale of certain lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, introduced by Mr. HANSEN, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AUTHORIZATION OF ESTABLISHMENT OF REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK, CALIF.—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 426

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. STENNIS, I submit an amendment, intended to be proposed by us, jointly, to the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes. I ask that it be printed and lie on the table. It will be presented at a proper time when S. 2515 is being considered by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, the effect of my amendment would be to delete the authority to trade redwood lands under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service for private lands. This provision was approved by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in the bill establishing the Redwood National Park, S. 2515.

First let me say that the committee bill, introduced by Senator JACKSON, defines a park which I wholeheartedly support. Chairman JACKSON and Senator KUCHEL have done a commendable job with a very difficult problem.

I am deeply concerned, however, with the committee amendment to authorize the conveyance of national forest land in the northern redwood purchase unit

in exchange for lands to be acquired as a part of the park. The federally owned property in the northern redwood purchase unit was made national forest land by the terms of the Weeks Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), under which it was acquired. It has always been and should continue to be treated just as all other national forests.

The question of using federally owned timberland to trade off for timberlands needed for other unrelated Federal purposes has been raised and rejected time after time. If it continues to be raised, I hope it will be rejected each time.

I am concerned that regardless of the efforts to distinguish the creation of a Redwood National Park from other Federal projects we will not successfully keep down the pressures to use national forest lands as trading stock for other Federal projects whose sponsors will claim that they are also uniquely significant.

The northern redwood purchase unit, like other national forest land, is being administered for specific purposes, which have proven their worth.

The timber on the national forest land in the northern redwood purchase unit is being managed under a sustained-yield basis. The allowable cut is being harvested and is presently available to a number of operators. To provide for it to be conveyed to operators who will convey their lands for inclusion in the national park will single these grantors out to make them whole at the expense of others who are now dependent on the purchase unit as a source of part of their supply of logs. This is a kind of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

The harvesting of the timber from this national forest land is presently supporting its full contingent of jobs. No new jobs will be created by putting this land into private ownership.

The national forest land in the northern redwood purchase unit is the only federally owned redwood stand available for the valuable research on the management of redwoods. This research has been going on now for some 25 years. It still needs to be continued even after a Redwood National Park is established. We can ill afford to throw away the future value of this quarter of a century of effort.

My feeling of concern over these matters is such that I am unalterably opposed to the inclusion of this provision to trade off these national forest lands. Therefore I offer my amendment and urge my colleagues to support it.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF RESOLUTION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, that, at its next printing, the name of the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] be added as a cosponsor of the resolution (S. Res. 180) seeking U.S. initiative to assure United Nations Security Council consideration of Vietnam conflict, which I believe brings the number of cosponsors to 57 or 58.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. JAVITS:

Address entitled "Not By Might," delivered by Dr. John Slawson at annual meeting of American Jewish Committee, August 1, 1967.

Article entitled "Variety Clubs Unanimous; All-Out in Praise of a Member of the Fourth Estate," relating to Anne McIlhenney Matthews, columnist, Buffalo Courier-Express, Buffalo, N.Y.

Statement by Senator JAVITS relating to golden anniversary of the Play Schools Association.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Article entitled "Once Again IRS Is Playing Politics With Tax Exemptions," written by Ralph de Toledano, and published in the magazine Human Events, for October 27, 1967.

Article entitled "Mining Halphong," written by Edith Kermit Roosevelt, and published in the Shreveport, La., Journal, of October 21, 1967.

Article entitled "Communists Try Harder, Fleming Says in Warning," written by Mary Sue Floyd, and published in the Spartanburg, S.C., Herald, of October 13, 1967.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 6 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

LATEST PRICE RISE NO REASON FOR TAX INCREASE

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the administration's reaction to the latest increase in the consumer price index is as predictable as Pavlov's dog. The index increased two-tenths of 1 percent last month, so the administration has argued this confirms the basis for their plea for a tax increase.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Once again, a careful and thoughtful analysis of the nature of the price increase should confirm precisely the opposite.

Consider the facts:

The consumer price index increased in September—up 0.2 percent from August, and 2.6 percent from September 1966. Food prices declined 0.6 percent, which is a major decline, while prices of all items less food increased 0.5 percent, which is a large increase. Substantial price increases occurred for apparel, 1.1 percent, and for medical care, 0.7 percent.

The preliminary wholesale price index in October was at the same level as in August and down slightly from October 1966. Prices of industrial commodities increased 0.2 percent in both September and October, and in October they were 1.3 percent above a year ago. By stage of processing, price developments have been diverse. Crude material prices in September were down 0.5 percent from

August, 4 percent from June, and 7.2 percent from September 1966. On the other hand, September prices of finished goods were up 0.2 percent from August and 0.6 percent from a year ago.

Obviously, the reason is this difference in the enormous increase in costs that is going on. There is no excess in demand over capacity of our planning and manpower to supply that demand. Costs are pushing prices up and the tax increase would add to those costs.

Price increases continue to be a major economic problem even though manufacturing output as a percent of capacity utilization fell even further in the third quarter to 83.8 percent—down from 84.7 percent in the second quarter of this year, and substantially below the 90.6 percent level in the third quarter of 1966.

These are very significant statistics. The degree of utilization of capacity has been falling quarter after quarter.

The total output of the economy in the third quarter was only about 2½ percent above its level of a year earlier. Moreover, the overall unemployment rate in September rose to 4.1 percent—its highest level since November 1965. The average weekly hours of all private production and nonsupervisory workers in September was half an hour below the level of a year ago.

EXPLANATION

The explanation for the continuation in the general price advance is complex—having its roots in the past, in anticipation about the future, and in long-term structural changes in consumer demand, particularly toward more medical care and services.

After a long period of relative stability, wholesale prices rose 3.8 percent from August 1965 to August 1966, and consumer prices rose 3.5 percent. We are now experiencing the effects of that acceleration in the form of higher labor costs and higher prices of intermediate and final goods.

In regard to the future, many firms believe that demand is strengthening and that now is strategically the time to raise prices in an attempt to recover their previously higher margins. This development has probably been spurred by the frequent and dire predictions by the administration that prices will rise 2½ to 3 percent in the year ahead at best, and 4 to 6 percent if the surcharge is not enacted.

Prices of consumer services, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, rose 4.2 percent between September 1966 and September 1967. This accounted for more than half of the increase in the total consumer price index. Medical care service prices were up 8.7 percent. Demand pressures, spurred by medicare and medicaid, have been very great and promise to continue for the indefinite future.

The proposed tax increase will not slow this down. The need for more man and woman power in the health field is a long-term, immense need that will not be effected significantly by a 10-percent increase in taxes.

There is a shortage of doctors, nurses, and hospital beds which will take years and years and not a few months to correct. We are going to have this crisis in

the health field regardless of how we act on the tax increase.

But the administration's analysis has been especially faulty in dealing with the increase in consumer durables. Here they say is precisely where a tax increase would have its most telling effect in stemming demand and holding down prices.

But the fact is, Mr. President, that demand is right now deficient, not excessive, in consumer durables. Our factories are operating much further below capacity than they were before prices started to rise. In relation to the capacity of our manpower and productive facilities to meet it, demand has been falling.

Hours per week of work are still low—close to the lowest in 6 years. Unemployment is still relatively high. And production in relation to capacity—the crucial measure—is steadily and relentlessly falling quarter after quarter. Furthermore, the stimulation anticipated from the Vietnam war has not developed in the latter half of 1967 as I will show in a separate analysis this morning and it is unlikely to develop.

Altogether, Mr. President, the call for a tax increase cannot be said to be supported by the latest consumer price data. The economic case is weakening, not strengthening, as time passes. The Congress has been right in not passing the tax increase. Had we acted to make the tax increase effective last July 1, as the administration requested at the beginning of the year, the country would be suffering today from at least a mild recession.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an analysis by the Department of Labor and one table be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRICES IN SEPTEMBER 1967

PRELIMINARY OCTOBER TRENDS

Prices increased in September at both retail and wholesale levels, the United States Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The Consumer Price Index went up 0.2 percent despite lower food prices. At 117.1 (1957-59=100), the index stood 2.6 percent above a year ago.

The Wholesale Price Index showed a 0.1 percent increase, although farm products continued to drop. Processed food and feeds were higher, and industrial commodities, especially lumber and metals, increased significantly. The wholesale Price Index stood at 106.2 (1957-59=100), which was still 0.6 percent below a year ago primarily because of a drop in farm product and food prices over the year. Delayed harvests of vegetables flooded the markets and caused prices to drop sharply. Hogs, chickens, oilseeds, and leaf tobacco also declined.

Preliminary data for October indicate a decline of 0.1 percent in the Wholesale Price Index because of lower farm and food prices. A further rise of 0.2 percent in average prices of industrial commodities is indicated, with many products moving up, and only gasoline and lumber declining seasonally.

CONSUMER PRODUCTS

A further boost in apparel prices on the introduction of new fall and winter lines was a major cause of the rise in average prices of consumer products. Womens' and girls' apparel, in particular, bore 2 percent higher price tags reflecting about twice

the usual seasonal advance in September. With sales running well ahead of a year ago and some increase in production and marketing costs, these prices have gone up by an average of 4½ percent over the past year, and the increase for men's and boys' apparel has been only slightly less.

Retail gasoline prices averaged 1 percent higher last month when increases were posted in several large cities despite the beginning of seasonal reductions at wholesale. Used car prices also continued to climb, and tires were raised further. Seasonal increases took place for coal and fuel oil, and there were additional advances in prices of furniture and appliances. New car prices dropped somewhat more than usual for September, as 1967 models were cleared out. (1968 model prices will be reflected first in the October indexes.)

Food prices averaged lower because of a belated seasonal drop for nearly all fresh vegetables as abundant supplies finally reached the market. Apple and grape price also fell, but citrus fruits were generally higher. Meats averaged about unchanged as an advance in beef prices was nearly offset by lower pork prices. Eggs showed a contra-seasonal decline.

CONSUMER SERVICES

Charges for medical services continued upward, with increases in doctors' and dentists' fees and hospital service charges. Home repairs and maintenance cost more, and residential property taxes and insurance were raised. Widespread increases also took place in residential rents, and in hotel and motel room rates.

Electric rate increases went into effect in several cities. Golf and bowling fees were raised, automobile insurance and parking lot rates went up, and charges for film developing and printing increased.

INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Prices were raised in September on 87 out of 225 classes of industrial products. They declined for 38 and averaged unchanged for 100 classes. The most important increases were for lumber, plywood, and steel. Some textile, rubber, and copper products, as well as motor trucks also showed higher prices. The principal price declines were for Gulf coast gasoline and such chemical products as plastic resins and pesticides.

While demand for softwood lumber and plywood was stimulated by the continued rise in homebuilding activity, supplies of Western softwoods, in particular, were curtailed by a temporary closing of forests to logging operations in the Northwest. As a result, softwood plywood prices jumped nearly 10 percent and softwood lumber 3½ percent. In October, however, both lumber and plywood have begun their seasonal decline.

Previously announced price increases for a number of semi-finished and finished steel products went into effect in September. Over the past year, prices have been raised on products accounting for about 36 percent of total steel shipments, causing steel mill products to average 1.1 percent higher than a year ago. Prices of several copper products were raised in September, when manufacturers had to pay higher prices in the secondary or import markets because of the domestic copper strike. Several rubber products, including conveyor belting, industrial hose, and rubber sheet, also were marked up in price as an aftermath of the recent wage increase in the rubber industry.

Motor truck prices rose almost 1 percent last month on 1967 models. Prices of the 1968 models of new passenger cars and trucks will not show up in the price indexes until the October indexes are available.

COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENTS

About 85,000 workers will receive pay increases as a result of the rise in the national Consumer Price Index between June and September. For 67,000 the increase will be 2

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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HIGHLIGHT: House passed bill to reduce import quota on extra-long staple cotton.

HOUSE

1. COTTON. Passed, 274-64, with amendments H. R. 10915, to reduce the present quota on extra-long staple cotton imports from nations which have severed diplomatic relations with the U. S. (pp. H14142-58). Rejected, 101-244, a motion by Rep. Teague, Calif., to recommit the bill (pp. H14156-7).
2. RESEARCH. Received from the Government Operations Committee a report, "Better Management of Research Equipment Procurement and Utilization in Federal Laboratories" (H. Rept. 867). p. H14208
3. AIR POLLUTION. Several Representatives spoke in favor of the proposed Air Quality Act of 1967. pp. H14191-2, H14195, H14201, H14204, H14206
4. SPENDING. Rep. Mathias, Md., inserted the fourth and fifth in a series of articles on "The Great Dollar Throwaway," in support of legislation to create a

Hoover-type commission to study Government spending. pp. H14164-7

5. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Steiger, Wisc., stated that it is not the intent of title IV of the proposed Economic Opportunity Act amendments to shift the Small Business Administration to the Commerce Department. pp. H14170-1
6. TAXATION. Rep. Fraser urged "swift passage" of the President's 10-percent surtax proposal. p. H14199
7. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Rep. Anderson, Tenn., urged "continuing a program of moderate regulation under the needed amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act" as provided in H. R. 11930. pp. H14203-4
8. MEAT INSPECTION. Rep. Smith, Iowa, inserted a statement by Betty Furness, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, and other articles in support of pending legislation to amend the Meat Inspection Act. pp. H14204-6
9. CREDIT UNIONS. Rep. Annunzio commended Rep. Patman for his aid to the Nation's credit unions. pp. H14206-7
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the House will consider on Tues. the meat inspection bill. p. D971

SENATE

11. REDWOOD PARK. S. 2515, to establish the Redwood National Park, Calif., was made the pending business (p. S15534). Sen. Morse inserted a number of letters and articles pro and con on the bill (pp. S15507-11).
12. WATERSHEDS. Received from this Department reports on various watershed projects with a statement that no action will be taken on these projects until legislation is enacted dealing with the committee-veto issue; to Agriculture and Forestry and Public Works Committees. p. S15474
13. BUTTER. Sen. Mondale inserted two articles in support of his bill S. 2527, to encourage the movement of butter into domestic commercial markets by effecting a reduction in prices to consumers by payment made to processors of butterfat used in butter. pp. S15512-4
14. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Proxmire stated, "The voter is realizing the need for some sort of Government spending priorities. Budget cuts cannot be indiscriminate. There must be some system to show relative payoffs of alternative proposals." pp. S15512-3
15. BUDGETING. Sen. Proxmire inserted an editorial in support of the recommendation of the President's Commission of Budget Concepts for a "single budget." pp. S15533-4

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. LAND USE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Aspinall commending and inserting an address, "Land and Demand: Today's Resource Challenge", regarding some of the problems of land use confronting forest industries. pp. A5299-301
17. POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Reps. Moorhead and Tenzer urging support for the proposed Air Quality Act of 1967. pp. A5304, A5318

squarely faced this), a coalition government composed of all parties, as in the Laotian settlement of 1962—acting on behalf of all South Vietnamese citizens in accordance with the principles of universal suffrage, free speech, free worship, and meaningful land redistribution.

Agreement on the interpretation and implementation of these principles will not be reached quickly or easily. Such words as "freedom," "independence," and "neutrality" mean very different things to the two sides. Some form of international guarantees and supervision will be essential at least at the outset. But agreement should not be impossible.

Such an ending, while restoring South Vietnamese self-determination and preventing its conquest, would not leave the United States and its allies with any better position militarily than they had before the war began—but neither did the ending of the Cuban crisis or the Berlin crisis or even the Korean war. Such a settlement would also involve grave risks. It would endure only if both sides felt as a matter of practical self-interest that this kind of peace was preferable to war. Even then there would be no way of assuring the American people of the elimination of terrorists from the South, of the early departure of all American troops from Asia, or of the nonparticipation in the South Vietnamese government of one variety or another of Communists. Indeed, there is no negotiated solution possible that would not lend itself to bitter attacks in the Congress and pose continuing dangers for the future.

Thus, whatever quantities of national courage, understanding, and unity are required on our part today to fight and accept the war in Vietnam, they will be needed in twice those amounts to find and accept the peace. But find it we must. While we cannot overlook any dangers, neither can we overlook any opportunities. A new opportunity may now be approaching in the holiday season. We have been able to arrange in recent years a Christmas cease-fire in Vietnam. If we plan and work for it now, we can be prepared this Christmas to have the firing cease forever.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PAY SCALE OF DEPUTY U.S. MARSHALS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the Senate will soon have before it for consideration legislation dealing with Federal pay increases. It is my understanding that the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] is planning to submit an amendment that will make adjustments in the pay scale for deputy U.S. marshals.

Recently Mr. Robert L. Allie, executive vice president of the National Association of Deputy U.S. Marshals, furnished me with an informational sheet on the dangers inherent in the role of deputy marshal. I ask unanimous con-

sent that this very short statement be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DEPUTY U.S. MARSHALS,

October 25, 1967.

Deputies from the State of Minnesota were on duty in 1962 at Oxford, Mississippi during the "Ole Miss" riot and have participated in numerous other "special duty details" around the country since. The most recent being the anti-war demonstration which were held all over the country last week.

The deputy marshal has been the mainstay in all racial crises (Little Rock, Montgomery, Oxford, etc.) and the recent trial in Mississippi where history was made with the conviction of the perpetrators of a heinous crime.

In 1965 a deputy marshal was critically wounded in Minneapolis while making an arrest and after an eight hour operation to sew up the bullet holes and two weeks in the hospital was back on duty, within a short time, and has made numerous arrests since.

In 1966 a deputy marshal from St. Paul was assaulted with a gun, disarmed and kidnapped. After a long ride in the country north of St. Paul in the deputies car he got a chance to jump the man and after a bitter fight, during which the gun was discharged into the deputies car, he made the arrest.

In 1966 a deputy was running after a narcotic suspect when suddenly the man turned and fired three times at close range at the deputy. The deputy shot the suspect and he and other officers then effected the arrest.

In 1966 a deputy marshal in Minneapolis was shot in the right foot by a sniper who was never found. The deputy has since quit the department to take a local police job which pays more money.

There are many more incidents in which this small force of seven deputy United States Marshals have faced danger. Only one out of this group has not either been shot or shot at in the last two and one half years and this man was almost run over by a narcotic suspect's car two weeks ago.

Deputy marshals' lives are in danger every day in upholding law and order in the United States.

ROBERT L. ALLIE,
Executive Vice President

THE REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK BILL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it is my understanding that Tuesday the Senate will take up the Redwood National Park bill, S. 2515. I have received a number of communications from people in my State of Oregon, and elsewhere, expressing divergent views on this legislative proposal.

I ask unanimous consent that these items be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in particular, I call attention to a comprehensive letter dated October 25 from Mr. Wendell B. Barnes, executive vice president of the Western Wood Products Association, of Portland, Oreg., Mr. Barnes, who served very effectively as Small Business Administrator several years ago, is a respected and able spokesman for his association. He has asked 11 cogent questions which I have submitted

to the chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. It is my hope these will be answered as the bill is discussed in the Senate.

Other important communications from industry representatives, either opposing or expressing reservations concerning S. 2515, are included in the materials I am inserting in the RECORD today. Among them are letters from the Gilchrist Timber Co., Gilchrist, Oreg., the Simpson Timber Co., the Miller-Rellim Redwood Co., and the National Forest Products Association.

The views of conservationists concerning this legislative proposal are well expressed in communications I have inserted in the RECORD, brought to my attention by the Sierra Club; the American Forestry Association; the Izaak Walton League; the National Wildlife Federation; the North American Wildlife Foundation, and the Wildlife Management Institute. Letters and telegrams from Oregon conservationists, including Dr. George Selke, who has devoted scores of years of outstanding work in the cause of conservation, are also included in the materials I have inserted today. All of these items deserves serious consideration by my Senate colleagues.

EXHIBIT 1

WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION,
Portland, Oreg., October 25, 1967.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: There may be some who would consider that those of us in Oregon might have no direct concern with legislative proposals involving redwood or California but this is certainly not the case. Three of the landowners affected are also Oregon taxpayers and employers, and as you know, we have 10,000 acres of redwood forest in Oregon. Since Oregon is the largest single producer of timber products among the fifty states, we must concern ourselves with any legislation which appears to be inimical to the best interests of the industry, the timber grower, the forest dependent communities, the taxpayers or the consumers.

S. 2515 is a new redwood park bill approved by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. It might fall into that inimical category unless carefully studied and amended.

One concern is whether the authorization of \$100 million for a redwood national park, having what is considered by proponents of the park to be an emergency priority, will supersede in priority appropriations for federal parks, seashores and recreation areas in Oregon and other states in various parts of the country where need for public recreation is more immediate. It is my understanding that bills have already passed both the Senate and the House authorizing parks which cost \$400 million but that appropriations for all these projects are slow in forthcoming. This would mean delays in acquisition of these land areas in other states if the \$100 million for the redwood park is moved to the top of the list.

Specifically, with respect to the Committee Report supporting S. 2515, there are questions which need answering before the bill is brought to the Senate floor for action:

1. S. 2515 presents a wholly new park proposal, parts of which have not been the subject of hearings. Shouldn't there have been appropriate opportunity for consideration of the views of local citizens, the companies affected, the State of California or officials of government agencies and local com-

munities where jobs, schools and economic well-being are involved?

2. Has adequate consideration been given in the Report to the fact that 141,719 acres of coast redwoods (more than 200 square miles) are already in park and reserve status in the State of California? Won't many people receive the impression that there is an emergency endangering the last of the redwoods? This is simply not the fact, and legislation should not be hurriedly passed on that assumption.

3. What is the basis for the statement in the Report that "The Committee believes that no company which has a genuine interest in staying in the redwood timber business will be obliged to cease operations as a result of the enactment of S. 2515?" Apparently at least one company will have to cease operations there and others will be damaged.

4. Does the Committee have evidence to substantiate the Report's contention that "any initial adverse impact of the creation of the park on the local economy will be temporary?" I've heard some 600 jobs would be eliminated and service industries also affected. This is a fact which can and should be determined from officials in the communities directly affected.

5. Is it relevant with respect to S. 2515 to cite in the Report correspondence from the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Governor of California, and the Secretary of the Interior when all the letters in question dealt specifically with earlier and much different national redwood park bills? Their opinions of this bill, S. 2515, should be available to the Senate.

6. Does the fact that the Report ignored months of negotiations between Federal and State officials, reported in the press, with respect to land exchanges mean that such agreements as had been reached will not be applicable under the park proposal in S. 2515? Isn't this a slap at the California State Administration which cannot be justified on the basis of fair and equitable dealing in relations between the Federal and State governments?

7. What are the actual figures with respect to quantities and values of redwood timber being cut or available for cutting on the Northern Purchase Unit? There is a variation between the statements by the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Forest Service as cited in the Report and published elsewhere.

8. Since S. 2515 takes almost double the estimated volume of timber out of useful production as compared with S. 1370, does not the Report fail to justify its assumption that "the impact of land acquisition will not materialize under the bill reported by the Committee?"

9. Since the Report indicates that federal acquisition of the key state parks is not necessary and that the Committee "does not feel it appropriate to condition the creation of the Redwood National Park on that event", and since all testimony of qualified witnesses leads to the conclusion that the private lands proposed for the park fail to meet the established criteria of quality for a national park, does not S. 2515 violate the legislative intent and policies of the National Park Service and the National Park Act (H.R. 15522, 64 Cong. 1 Sess. Stat. 39)?

10. Are the cost estimates of \$100 million for acquisition of the park realistic and demonstrably true? Responsible estimates are more than twice that amount.

11. Does the Federal government plan any method of restitution to the displaced workers and their families, numbering as many as thousands, who will be deprived of their livelihoods on the Oregon border and will tend to gravitate to the nearest major centers in Oregon for job opportunities?

Although neither our Association nor I have any direct interest or responsibility for the management of redwood lands, I am most

earnest in raising these questions, because I know you and other Senators are fully conscious of the direct correlation between productive land and timber resources, community stability, the deteriorating tax base or areas where private lands are withdrawn for exclusive recreational use, and the needs of our citizens and industry in the Pacific Northwest. These issues are briefly discussed by me in the editorial in the current issue of "Progress Round Up," our Association trade magazine.

As one of our leading Northwest citizens declared some years ago, "Recreation can supplement the economy, but it cannot become the economy." It would appear this truism is not reflected in the redwood park proposal approved by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Sincerely,

WENDELL B. BARNES,
Executive Vice President.

GILCHRIST TIMBER CO.,
Gilchrist, Oreg., October 26, 1967.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: My telegram, which was sent to you on October 18th, concerning the Redwood Park Bill S. 2515 mainly requested a postponement until further study was done. Your reply requested special objections, which I will try to list. I am sorry for the delay in replying but I do hope this letter reaches you prior to October 31st.

Any action on the bill should be postponed so the effects of the bill, which is a brand new one, can be studied. Final action also should await recommendations from industry, the forest-dependent communities which are affected, counties and the state. We believe that employment and prosperity in the local communities will be seriously affected.

The cost of parks for recreation during the current budget review of civilian items should be carefully scrutinized.

The bill substantially shrinks the raw material base for the forest products industry at great public expense while demands for forest products for the nation's housing will constantly increase in the future.

Basically, this bill is not needed. The fact is that virtually all the truly park-like redwoods are already preserved. There are more than a million and a half trees of more than 8 feet in diameter on more than 115,000 acres of state parks. These are in the finest groves there are, and are enough huge trees to make a row from San Francisco to New York City. These are in 30 California state parks, and regional and district parks in the area contain another 14,688 acres with redwood stands.

There are a few park-like groves not already in parks, but these are being held by the industry and other private land owners for park acquisition. It is puzzling that proponents of a national redwoods park are not even urging the inclusion of these choice private groves. Private lands proposed for park status in the current bill do not contain the kind of stands which give the redwoods their fame.

The bill proposes expenditures of federal money to buy commercial timberland clearly not needed for park purposes.

As you know, some 43.5 percent of the land in the 12 Western states—52 percent in Oregon and 44 percent in California—is now in federal ownership. It is extremely doubtful that this percentage needs to be increased.

I personally do not believe we need S-2555, the bill which you introduced, which provides for a study by the Secretary of Interior of the Cascades in Oregon, ranging from Crater Lake to the Columbia River, to determine their potential as a national park or some other administrative unit of the National Park Service. I believe these lands are being competently managed by the Department of Agriculture through the United

States Forest Service under the Multiple Use concept.

Yours very truly,

FRANK A. GILCHRIST,
President.

SEATTLE, WASH.,
October, 27, 1967.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

S. 2515 authorizes a Redwood National Park at an estimated cost of \$100 million.

Contrary to the Interior Committee report this proposal will force Arcata Redwood Company out of business and have additional adverse effect on other companies and dependent communities. The cost will be at least double the authorization.

The proposed park boundary includes several thousand acres of young growth Redwood managed for sustained operations by Simpson Timber Company. This young growth is essential to support major long-term investments in the area and is of minor value to a redwood park.

There are alternative plans that would create a significant Redwood National Park and not severely damage the jobholders, communities, and investors in the area.

We strongly urge that you request S. 2515 be modified to achieve a good park at a reasonable cost to the taxpayer and still maintain industry and jobs in this rural area.

STARR W. REED,
Vice President, Timberlands, Simpson
Timber Co.

PORTLAND, OREG.,
October 26, 1967.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I understand that at long last a sensible bill for a Redwood National Park (S. 2515) has come to the floor of the Senate, one which will incorporate and protect the finest groves. I also understand that a compromise has been worked out with the lumber companies which calls for an exchange of the so-called Northern Redwood Purchase Unit of 14,000 acres, and that the Forest Service is opposing this exchange. Since this tract is currently being logged, I see no reason for its remaining under forest service management other than bureaucratic self-protection.

I certainly hope that the bill will pass the Senate, and given the fact of adequate compensation having been arranged for the private companies involved, I trust it will receive your support.

Yours sincerely,

T. PRICE ZIMMERMANN.

LAW OFFICES, RAGAN & MASON,
Washington, D.C., October 25, 1967.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: As Counsel for the Miller-Rellim Redwood Company we have heretofore corresponded with you in connection with the proposed Redwood National Park.

A bill has now been reported by the Senate Interior Committee. It is a considerable improvement over the previous bill, although too much land is taken from private interests. With the continued inclusion in the bill of an exchange of the 14,000 acre Redwood Northern Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California, presently under custodial control of the Forest Service for the private lands taken, the Miller-Rellim Redwood Company can stay in business. As you know, the previous bill was fatal to their continuation.

Without going into other specifics of the bill it is the purpose of this letter to urge your support for the continuation of the exchange provision in this proposed legisla-

tion. We have briefly set forth below the arguments that have been made against the exchange and the arguments retaliatory thereto. We sincerely believe that the arguments against the exchange are specious.

1. The Purchase Unit has, in fact, been logged since 1954. The Secretary of Agriculture has, himself, stated the Unit is not park-like quality. Since the Redwood Park has become an issue no contracts have been let for logging in the Purchase Unit. Thus, the Unit is not suitable for park purposes and is allegedly only good for commercial use and is not being so utilized.

2. Without the Purchase Unit included not one but two companies may well have to close their doors.

3. Both the Sierra Club and Save-the-Redwoods League support the exchange provision.

4. The Forest Service states that if the exchange provision stays in public forest lands will be deprived from multiple-use management. The redwood companies are the leading multiple-use proponents in the Nation's forest industry and presently have over 365,000 acres so dedicated.

5. The Forest Service claims that it would eliminate valuable research and demonstration capabilities. The research heretofore taken place has been limited to old-growth and continuation of virgin trees. If the bill passes as presently written this research would no longer be required.

6. The Forest Service claims the exchange provision would hurt the operators who have used the Purchase Unit. The fact of the matter is, the Purchase Unit has been closed for bidding since the issue of the Redwood Park was presented to Congress.

7. The Forest Service points out that the Purchase Unit is on a sustained yield basis. In private hands it would have to continue on a sustained yield basis.

8. Lastly, the Forest Service points out the exchange of lands, would be a dangerous precedent. It would be a dangerous precedent not to exchange the lands. The precedent involved is that never before has a National Park been superimposed over and to the destruction of an industry and jobs. Without the exchange provision this will be the result. Clearly, if we are to preserve our national resources, we have the same obligation to our people.

The Forest Service maintains over 186,000,000 acres of land. The 14,000 acres here involved constitutes less than one one-hundredth of this total. Yet in the State of California forty-eight percent (48%) of the land is now federally owned—twenty-two million acres alone by the Department of Interior.

The 14,000 acres is *de minimis* to these totals, but it is not *de minimis* to the people of Del Norte County, who must survive economically. Del Norte County is seventy-three percent (73%) owned by the Federal Government. If this 14,000 acres makes a difference of economic security to the people of that County the support of this exchange is mandatory and the exchange does make that difference.

I would be very pleased to discuss or substantiate any points set out above with you or any member of your staff with or without representatives of the Forest Service present.

Very truly yours,

RAGAN & MASON,
WILLIAM F. RAGAN.

[News from the National Forest Products Association, Washington, D.C.]

INDUSTRY ESTIMATES NEW SENATE REDWOOD PARK BILL WILL ACTUALLY COST DOUBLE AMOUNT IT AUTHORIZES

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 27.—Actual costs of a newly proposed redwood national park in Northern California will be more than double the \$100 million authorized by the Senate Interior Committee and would

be considerably more if the proposal to exchange federal lands is rejected.

This estimate was announced here today by Mortimer B. Doyle, Executive Vice President of National Forest Products Association, for the five redwood timber companies whose land would be taken under the new 66,384-acre park plan. He termed the bill's \$100 million authorization ceiling "totally unrealistic."

S. 2515 calls for a two-unit park in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties. It was approved earlier this month by the Senate Interior Committee after consideration of three differing park proposals. Floor action is expected next week.

Doyle stated that current value of the 32,989 acres of private land to be acquired is "well over \$100 million." Since one of the companies involved has publicly announced that the park would force it out of business, he asserted, resulting damages to a permanent operation would bring private property acquisition costs to more than double the \$100 million authorized.

The industry's cost figure reflects the bill's recommendation that the 14,567-acre federal Northern Purchase Unit near the Klamath River be exchanged with private land owners to ease the adverse economic impact locally.

Without the exchange provision, Doyle warned, a second large redwood manufacturing company would be crippled and costs of the park would "rise tremendously."

He valued the Purchase Unit somewhere between the \$60 million estimate given by a Senator sponsoring the bill and the \$10 million value set by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Doyle listed other federal costs totalling \$66.4 million that have been linked with the national park by the Bureau of the Budget in both Senate and House Interior Committee testimony:

Development, \$30 million; companion grants-in-aid, \$15.4 million; accelerated road-building in Six Rivers National Forest to aid local timber operators, \$11 million; new park road between the two units, \$6 million; accelerated National Forest recreational facility development, \$3 million; coastal parkway right-of-way acquisition, \$1 million.

To the costs of S. 2515, now up above the \$300 million range, Doyle said, must be added such hidden costs as increased financial aid to the economically depressed areas, loss of tax income at all levels of government and serious local economic side effects. He warned of the harmful aspects of underestimating the costs to the people of the area and cited the original \$14 million authorization for nearby Point Reyes National Seashore, which five years later is now estimated to be in excess of \$60 million.

"No one but the people directly involved has yet considered in dollars the crippling effects on the families, companies and the communities that will lose a substantial part of their timber economy base," Doyle asserted.

"The excessive loss of producing forest lands embodied in S. 2515 means even more personal and economic hardship in an area that is already classified as a depressed area," he added.

He emphasized that the present Senate bill makes no provision for in lieu payment of tax losses in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, where the federal government already has large holdings. An in-lieu clause, designed by the Administration to ease local impact of the park, was stricken from the new Senate bill.

"The industrial timber growers whose properties are taken for a park will receive a fair payment under constitutional provisions," Doyle said. "But the thousands of people in the two areas dependent on the redwood industry will receive nothing when their livelihoods are taken away by this bill."

Doyle held that the industry's preliminary

estimates of potential costs of the park may be conservative because many of the details are not yet available to the companies.

[Copy of telegram]

OCTOBER 27, 1967.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.:

We support a Redwoods National Park and are looking to you to uphold the outstanding conservation record of your administration as well as long established policy that National Forest lands of this country not be used as trading stock in support of unrelated Federal programs. Specifically, we are opposed to provisions in the current Redwood National Park Bill which would exchange National Forest lands for private timber lands. We can see no purpose in subordinating the broad public interest to the pressures of some California interests.

American Forestry Association, Kenneth Pomeroy, Chief Forester; Boone and Crockett Club, John E. Rhea, Conservation Committee Chairman; Izaak Walton League of America, Joseph W. Penfold, Conservation Director; National Rifle Association of America, Frank C. Daniel, Secretary; National Wildlife Federation, Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Director; North American Wildlife Foundation, C. R. Guter-muth, Secretary; Sport Fishing Institute, Philip A. Douglas, Executive Secretary; Wildlife Management Institute, Ira N. Gabrielson, President.

SIERRA CLUB,
Mills Tower, San Francisco,
October 20, 1967.

Hon. WAYNE LYMAN MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: As I am sure you know, few opportunities remain anymore in America to create classic national parks. Most have already been set aside. For over a century, however, there has been a notable omission: California's coastal redwoods.

For three years now debate has focused on the remaining opportunities to rescue some of the surviving redwoods for a Redwood National Park. We have advocated a national park centered on Redwood Creek, while others have pointed to other areas. Recently, the Senate Interior Committee reported out a bill that attempts to resolve the differences through a composite plan. While it is not optimum, the bill does as good a job as probably can be done at present in extending protection to superb and endangered redwood forests. We believe, however, that the ceiling on authorized size should be raised to 70,000 acres (from 64,000 acres) to permit flexibility in fleshing out the boundaries in certain areas of Redwood Creek. We believe this can be done within the leeway implicit in the authorized price of \$100 million.

The key to the financing of the compromise bill of the Committee is use of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit, which the federal government now owns, on an exchange basis to acquire needed parkland. This 14,000 acre tract north of the Klamath River was purchased in the early 1940's by the Forest Service as part of a now defunct program to acquire enough lands for a Redwood National Forest of 863,000 acres. Because of a failure to gain necessary monies, this unit stands as a lone remnant of an admirable but abortive effort. However, the value of the unit has appreciated from the \$440,000 paid to between \$30-\$75 million today. These Forest Service redwoods are being logged, with the timber sold to private concerns, and the receipts remitted to the federal treasury. The unit itself does not lend itself to park management. The Committee felt, and we agree, that it makes good sense to phase out this abortive redwood program

to enable the National Park program to succeed. No adverse precedent is intended as these lands are not regular national forest lands and have never served their intended purpose.

We understand that a vote may come on this bill in early November. We would welcome the opportunity to talk this matter over with you and your staff. Our Conservation Director, Michael McCloskey, will be in Washington soon and will call upon you.

Sincerely yours,

EDGAR WAYBURN, M.D.,
President.

PORTLAND, OREG.,
October 9, 1967.

Mr. PHILIP R. GEORGE,
Care of Senator Morse's Office,
Portland, Oreg.

DEAR MR. GEORGE: May I please prevail upon you to convey the following information to Senator Morse as promptly as possible:

It has come to my attention that efforts are being made by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to have the Committee endorse the proposition espoused by Governor Reagan of California to approve the exchange of National Forest lands in California for privately owned lands which would be included in a proposed redwoods national park. Opposition to this proposal has been expressed by the President, the Bureau of the Budget, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Chief of the Forest Service.

It is my opinion that the proposal of Senator Jackson is indeed very unwise and would set a most dangerous precedent for future similar actions. It would mean that every time a federal agency would find it necessary to acquire private lands for any project whatsoever, it would merely recommend that lands in National Forests, the Bureau of Land Management, or any federal lands wherever located, could be transferred in exchange for the privately owned lands desired. This would mean that such new projects would not need to justify their actual outlays.

All of us recall the recent incident which involved BLM lands in the Stoddard-Getty episode. The tendency in such exchanges is usually in favor of those who "have" and not in favor of the general public, especially those who "have not". The general public, as you know, was strongly opposed to such action.

I thank you for your willingness to bring my point of view to the immediate attention of Senator Morse. I am sending you this message in my capacity as a private citizen.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE A. SELKE.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., October 26, 1967.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We are concerned about a provision in the Redwood National Park bill, S. 2515, to use national forest land in the Redwood Purchase Unit as payment in kind for private lands desired for park purposes.

This Federal land was acquired by the Forest Service under the Weeks Act of March 1, 1911 for the practice of multiple use, sustained yield forestry. It is being managed efficiently for this purpose. Trading this land for other land to be used as a park will defeat the purpose for which national forests are established.

The annual harvests of timber from the Redwood Purchase Unit supports ten small lumber companies and their employees. One-quarter of the receipts from timber sales, a substantial sum, goes to Del Norte County in lieu of taxes. This 25 percent fund exceeds

the amount of taxes received from comparable land in private ownership.

Therefore, it is clear that giving four large landowners this Forest Service land will not benefit the local economy. It merely aids four large companies at the expense of ten small companies.

Neither will such an exchange improve the tax base of Del Norte County.

Of even greater concern is the precedent to be established by such action. It will open the flood gates to demands by all sorts of special interests and land grabbers. Some of these already have appeared.

Consequently, we urge you to delete all references to the Redwood Purchase Unit from S. 2515 and to preserve this tract for the purposes for which it was acquired.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH B. POMEROY,
Chief Forester.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 20, 1967.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You will shortly be considering S. 2515, a new bill to establish a Redwood National Park. The Department of Agriculture actively supports the establishment of such a Park.

However, this Department vigorously and strongly objects to the feature of S. 2515 which would use National Forest land as trading stock to obtain land for the Park. This commandeering of the National Forest land in the Redwood Purchase Unit is not necessary in order for the Nation to have a Redwood Park.

Using National Forest land for trading stock in this important case endangers land administered by the Forest Service all over the country. It threatens the integrity of the National Forests, a principle of long-standing.

It would open the floodgates. Right now, and repeatedly in the past, there have been made demands in other parts of the country that National Forest lands be used to pay for parks, or for reservoirs, or for highway rights-of-way. Any and every instance of such a taking of National Forest land makes the later pressures that much harder to resist.

This is why past actions of Congress have resoundingly rejected use of National Forest land for this kind of trade-off.

There are other reasons for not appropriating these National Forest lands to pay for Parks:

1. Savings derived from trading off the National Forest land would be a small part of the total cost of the proposed Park. On an acre-for-acre basis, the value of the National Forest land in the Purchase Unit, estimated at \$25 million, falls far short of the value of the old-growth groves proposed for inclusion in the Park. This is a very small sum to endanger a very basic principle of conservation.

2. The four main companies involved do not need the limited acreage of land that could be made available to them in order to continue operating for a significant number of years. The company that would experience the greatest impact could continue at its present rate of operation for 15 years or longer.

3. A move to make these companies partially whole would be at the cost of withdrawing supplies now used by smaller operators who buy the stumpage that would be transferred to the four larger, stronger companies. In recent years, 10 operators in the area have used the timber that this action would turn over to only four large companies. Thus, a trade-off of land would not create any new jobs. It would favor four large companies at the expense of 10 smaller ones.

A Redwood National Park is in the na-

tional interest. The USDA supports strongly that objective. But a raid on the National Forests and the establishment of a dangerous precedent in violation of long-standing, sound conservation principles is neither necessary nor wise.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

PORTLAND, OREG.,
October 26, 1967.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am writing to urge you to support S. 2515—with, hopefully, an increase in acreage to at least 70,000. Also, although I see some reason to object to the purchase unit trade feature of the bill I hope that you will not oppose this too strenuously if such opposition might seriously damage the chances for passage. It seems to me to be already very late for the establishment of a Redwood National Park.

Sincerely,

J. B. ROBERTS.

CORVALLIS, OREG.,
October 28, 1967.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge passage of Redwood National Park bill S. 2515 including proposed Redwood National Forest Timberland Exchange. Bill is in best public interest except park should be larger.

Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT E. FRENKEL.

BEND, OREG.,
October 28, 1967.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

We sincerely hope that when it reaches the Senate floor you will support S. 2515 as reported by Senate Interior Committee including the purchase unit exchange, but hopefully with the Redwood Creek unit increased by a minimum of 10,000 acres to include the Emerald Mile and other desirable contiguous areas.

PHIL and Jo CHASE.

HOOD RIVER, OREG.,
October 26, 1967.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge your support of bill S. 2515. We believe the exchange clause of bill should be maintained but that size of park should be increased to 70,000 acres.

Dr. and Mrs. D. L. COYIER,
Mr. and Mrs. L. R. STEEVES.

CORVALLIS, OREG.,
October 28, 1967.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

The new bill to establish the Redwood Park S. 2515 is worthy of your support. However, at least 70,000 acres should be added to the proposal including the emerald millé and the Lower Redwood Creek area. Also the purchase unit from the forest service must be kept in the bill.

THOMAS WILL.
DIANA DIETZ.

EUGENE, OREG.,
October 26, 1967.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am writing to lend my support to two conservation measures that will soon be before you. One, the Redwoods of Northern California need saving and I believe Senate Bill 2515 is a reasonable compromise. Even though some land will need to be either traded for or purchased, I believe it is to the public good that this be done.

The other bill I am particularly interested in concerns the North Cascades National Park in Washington. I am familiar with this area and it is extremely rugged and beautiful. Fortunately little timber is involved for so much of it is near or above the timber line. I am convinced that it could be developed as a park so that many could enjoy it and I know of few natural areas that deserve to be saved.

Sincerely,

EWART M. BALDWIN.

MOUNT ANGEL COLLEGE,

Mount Angel, Oreg., October 25, 1967.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please support the general plan outlined by the Senate Interior Committee regarding the Redwood National Park (S. 2515), but, if possible, try to increase the size to the least 70,000 acres. We urge you, also, to vote to keep the Exchange of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in the plan.

We feel that conservation of our few remaining natural resources, especially those of such beauty and grandeur as the redwoods, is of vital importance to our country, and we urge you to support conservationists in every way possible.

Once again we want to express our appreciation for your stand against the Johnson war policies.

Sincerely,

LELAND AND AMELDA JOHN.

SILVERTON, OREG.

PORTLAND, OREG.,

October 26, 1967.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We urge your support of S. 2515 and modifying it to increase the size to at least 70,000 acres. It seems to us important to keep the Purchase Unit in the plan. We hope this will at long last secure a Redwood National Park.

Respectfully yours,

CARROLL S. HIGGINS.
LUCILE H. HIGGINS.

OCTOBER 23, 1967.

Subject: Redwoods National Park.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Board of Directors of the Izaak Walton League, which represents the Nation-wide membership, held its regular fall meeting over the past weekend. The Board discussed the Redwoods National Park proposal and your Committee bill S. 2515, one of the key conservation issues of the 90th Congress. Copies of the bill and the Committee Report had previously been distributed.

The Board was highly commendatory of the Committee for working its way through all the complexities of the issue and reaching agreement on a workable plan for a worthwhile National Park.

The Board unanimously agreed on the following points:

1. To support the Committee's recommended two-unit Park;
2. To support full funding for acquisition of lands for the Park;
3. To oppose use of the Northern Redwoods Purchase Unit as trading stick for lands to be acquired.

The League over the years has supported and now supports land exchanges when that serves to block uplandings, to achieve more effective and efficient administration and management or to eliminate undesirable inholdings. The League as consistently has opposed proposals to use national forest lands as payment in kind when Federal acquisition is necessary for other projects of broad public

interest. The League does not believe that the choice lies between a national park on one hand and national forest lands on the other—both are needed. Rather, the League believes that the Country can afford to acquire directly the lands necessary to establish the National Park approved by your Committee.

The League's opposition to one provision of S. 2515 in no way detracts from our evaluation of the Committee's accomplishment in reporting out this important measure.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. PENFOLD,
Conservation Director IWLA.

SALEM, OREG.,

October 26, 1967.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Please support acquisition of Redwood National Park by purchase rather than exchanging national forest lands.

OREGON STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PORTLAND, OREG.,

October 26, 1967.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge enthusiastic support of S. 2515. Modify to increase Redwood National Park to at least 70,000 acres. For instance, increase protection of stream side area with wider buffer zone. National redwood purchase unit exchange important for partial funding of park and should be supported.

LESLIE SQUIER.
ANNE SQUIER.

PORTLAND, OREG.,

October 26, 1967.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Support S. 2515. Urge expansion to 70,000 acres purchase unit exchange seems wise.

WILLIAM BLOSSER.

PORTLAND, OREG.,

October 25, 1967.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge your strong support S. 2515 Redwood National Park. Would recommend increase to 70,000 acres plus retention purchase unit exchange Forest Service land to preserve more Lower Redwood Creek and Emerald Mile Area.

JAMES W. GAMWELL.

PORTLAND, OREG.,

October 25, 1967.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

We favor the Redwood National Park concept; are opposed to the exchange of our National Forest land for this accomplishment.

RICHARD L. HUBBARD,
President, Oregon Division, Izaak Walton League of America.

CORVALLIS, OREG.,

October 25, 1967.

Senator MORSE,
Washington, D.C.:

I encourage you to support the new Interior Committee Redwood Park bill, S. 2515, with the modifications advocated by the Sierra Club to increase the size of the park to a minimum of 70,000 acres.

Sincerely,

RICHARD B. NORGAAUD.

DISSENT ON VIETNAM

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, Columnist Howard K. Smith pointed to the unilat-

eral escalation of America's domestic critics in his Sunday offering in the Washington Star. His column, in fact, makes a good point: that the dissenters in our own country have been so carried away with their own arguments that they have convinced themselves, that they tailor facts to fit their preconceived notions, that their dissent feeds on itself to grow ever larger in its irrationality. They have caused a general degeneration of the so-called debate over U.S. policy, Mr. President, and seem to be debating, not the administration, but a bogey man of their own making.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Howard K. Smith's column, "The Unfair War Dissenters," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE UNFAIR WAR DISSENTERS

(By Howard K. Smith)

The impression is being cultivated that both sides in the Vietnam "debate" have now escalated their arguments beyond the level of fairness and that together they threaten the nation's moral fabric. Both, says James Reston, should now "elevate them guns a little lower."

In fact, equating the two is a false exercise. It is the dissenters alone who have departed from reason and fairness. It is the baby doctor from Ohio and the preacher from Yale who have encouraged young people to stop thinking and break the law—not their opponents. Consider the great contrast between the quality of the two demonstrations of last weekend—Doctor Spock's in Washington and that in New York by the Committee for Responsible Patriotism. Guess which of the two got the most television coverage?

Administration supporters have said that the hysterical dissenters are encouraging Ho Chi Minh to pile higher the mound of lives on which to build his ideological empire. Hanoi promptly confirmed it and set up a committee for liaison with its American sympathizers.

Secretary Rusk made the unoriginal point that China has made herself the essential enemy, a fact confirmed daily by Peking. Marshal Lin Piao, Mao's heir-designate, said in his party line-setting treatise that "the colossus of U.S. imperialism can be split up" and "destroyed" by methods invented and supplied by Peking.

If their success has been limited so far, intimidation may become more forceful when China soon gets her stock of nuclear weapons. Mr. Reston finds that "silly" and has dredged up the Kaiser's old racist and demagogic cry of "Yellow Peril" to discredit Mr. Rusk, perhaps the least race-minded of U.S. officials. The two arguments are not equal. One is fair and the other is not.

The quality of dissent attains a kind of peak in Walter Lippmann's arguments. Mr. Lippmann has published an essay proposing that we get out of Asia and put our forward base in Australia instead. The thought is attractive and I vote for it. But first I want some minimal reasoning to show that we won't, because of such a move, have to fight a much worse war a little later.

Mr. L. doesn't provide any such reasoning, and the thinking he does on the way to his conclusion is not convincing. He says, for example, that Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy kept us out of a big war in Vietnam, and that it was Mr. Johnson who violated the American tradition (by the way, what tradition?) and got us into it. That is about as sound as praising Presidents Coolidge and Hoover for keeping us out of World War II and criticizing President Roosevelt

for breaking with tradition and getting us into it.

He says "It has always been axiomatic that we must exert our power offshore and must never allow ourselves to get sucked deeply onto the mainland." Where does this piece of history come from? U.S. forces brought the decision in World War I, but there is no record that they remained in boats afloat in the North Sea. Did the D-Day invasion of 1944 really not happen? Were the Greeks and the South Koreans stimulated to keep their independence by armies of Americans cheering from offshore? This is a world of dreams fashioned to fit a thesis; not a thesis designed to fit the world.

Mr. L. says that we are fighting a "war to exchange casualties with the inexhaustible masses of the Asian continent. By my count we are a nation of nearly 200 million people and we are fighting a nation of 17 million people with its quarter-million recruits in the South. It may be that Lippmann has predicted China would come into the war so often that he has persuaded himself that it is a fact.

The degeneration of the "debate" on Vietnam is a unilateral act. The irrational little mob who assaulted the Pentagon (fewer, by the way, than the number of young Americans who volunteered for the armed services in the same month) and those respectable pundits who provide them with a theoretical justification, have to de-escalate. Nobody else has escalated.

THE BUTTER SUBSIDY BILL

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., one of the largest processors of dairy products in the world, has given strong support to S. 2527, which I introduced a short time ago in the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that an editorial, contained in their October 1967 publication *Smoke Signals* be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LAND O'LAKES SUPPORTS BUTTER SUBSIDY BILL

Land O'Lakes Creameries came out with strong support for the bill introduced today by Senator Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.). The bill would empower the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage the movement of surplus butter into commercial domestic consumption instead of into government storage by effecting a reduction in prices to consumers by payment made to processors of butterfat used in butter.

Land O'Lakes supports the Mondale bill, according to D. H. Henry, General Manager, because they believe that dairy farm income could better be strengthened by providing payments to processors, which would make possible a decrease in the consumer price of butter—actually a "consumer subsidy".

Land O'Lakes believes that the Senator's bill will prevent butter from piling up in government hands and enable butter to move in domestic markets.

Under Mondale's bill the existing dairy price support would be continued with the Secretary of Agriculture announcing the price support level per hundred weight of milk to the dairy farmer in the same manner that he does with the current price support program.

But this bill adds a new feature. If commercial butter markets become sluggish, this legislation would enable the Secretary to take remedial action. But, instead of purchasing butter in the market to support the price as he does currently, he could reduce the retail price to encourage the purchase of all butter production by consumers. Consumers would accordingly have the benefit of lower retail prices.

There would be no government purchases or storage except to the extent that the Secretary might wish butter to fill government program requirements.

Mondale called attention to the fact that during World War II a similar program maintained milk production to meet wartime needs. Prices to plants and consumers were fixed at relatively low levels and payments were made through plants to encourage dairy farmers to maintain their production.

In 1945, while this program was in effect, the per capita consumption of butter was nearly 11 pounds. At present prices and competitive conditions commercial consumption of butter is scarcely 5.5 pounds.

One of the oldest economic concepts of the dairy industry is that butter is the economic balance wheel. A strong butter market is necessary for the maintenance of the prices of fluid milk and other dairy commodities for all dairy farmers. A surplus of milk-fat above immediate market requirements for other products is manufactured into butter.

Land O'Lakes spokesmen note that figures show that as the spread between the price of substitutes and butter widens, butter consumption drops.

In calling for the passage of the Mondale bill, Land O'Lakes notes that the main problem of the dairy industry is butterfat. They believe that Senator Mondale's bill will move butter into the domestic consumer market, benefiting the farmer with a greater income and the consumer with a lower retail price for butter.

A similar program of direct consumer subsidy on butter in Canada has been very successful in increasing the per capita consumption of butter over the past few years.

ALEXANDER WILEY

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, it was with sorrow that I learned of the death last week of Alexander Wiley, a good friend, a colleague of many years, and former chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

As chairman of the committee from 1953 to 1955, I knew Alexander Wiley as a hard-working, conscientious, and fair leader. He enjoyed hard struggle in support of his beliefs, but he never stooped to unfair or dishonest tactics. His willingness to give fair treatment and hearing to those who espoused positions contrary to his own was one of his most admirable qualities.

Alex Wiley was a man of warmth and deep affection. He loved his family, his Senate, and his country.

His bouncy step, often heard in the corridors of the Senate even after departure, will be missed.

I offer my condolences to his wife, Dorothy, and the members of his family.

"PASSING UP THE PORK"—A SENSIBLE APPROACH TO BUDGET CUTTING

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, recent congressional moves tend to strengthen the feelings of those of us who say that public economic policy is the key to current economic ills. More people—lawmakers and constituents alike—are coming upon the dichotomy between what is happening in the Government sector and what is going on in the private sector. They see Government continuing to undertake expensive but low-return projects, at the same time that predictions multiply of an impending inflationary spiral accompanied by low-ca-

capacity utilization and rising unemployment levels.

The present economic dilemma is often simplified as a guns and butter trade off. But, we can have both—if returns to investments justify the commitment. Government policies which misallocate resources by employing unrealistic investment evaluations must be eliminated.

One area in which Government policies have created significant dislocations is the huge and expensive public works program. Government cost-benefit analysis has employed what economists term an unrealistically low discount rate. The result has been gross overinvestment in public works projects as well as increasing inflationary pressures—because these low-return projects compete for scarce resources with many other higher return investments—and lower economic growth.

However, the picture seems to be changing. Given a choice between a tax increase and lower public works expenditures, the public would opt for spending cuts. The slats of the pork barrel are falling off; the long-used argument of political suicide by advocating public works budget slashes is proving untrue.

According to an article in last Friday's *Wall Street Journal*:

The old fashioned pork barrel seems to be suffering a decline in relative esteem.

The voter is realizing the need for some sort of Government spending priorities. Budget cuts cannot be indiscriminate. There must be some system to show relative payoffs of alternative proposals. Congress must act as soon as possible to rectify policies which justify wasteful investments. And Congress must also establish a rational and realistic ordering of budget needs.

I ask unanimous consent that the *Wall Street Journal* article entitled "Passing Up the Pork," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PASSING UP THE PORK: LEGISLATORS, HOME FOLK QUIETLY ACCEPT FREEZE ON PUBLIC WORKS PLANS—MANY AGREE THE PET PROJECTS SHOULD YIELD TO ECONOMY—SCHOOL AID IS STILL SOUGHT—BUT SOME CONTINUE TO FIGHT

(By Arlen J. Large)

WASHINGTON.—A \$368,000 contract for an anti-erosion job on a beach at Hunting Island, S.C., is on the list of public works ordered "frozen" by President Johnson in the Government's current budget squeeze.

"Local interest is high," warns the Army Corps of Engineers in its confidential inventory of the frozen projects. "Efforts have extended over several years with local money now available. Considerable public criticism anticipated."

Yet South Carolina's two Senator so far have heard no cries of outrage from the area, and neither has the Congressman from that district, Democrat Mendel Rivers. "The people down there are willing to take their medicine," says Mr. Rivers.

The largest project on the Engineers' freeze list is an \$8.2 million contract for construction of the Rend Lake Dam in southern Illinois. The home folks aren't in revolt, reports Democratic Rep. Kenneth Gray, "because I've assured them that it's only temporary; the President doesn't intend to stop the project."

Both Reps. Rivers and Gray are quick to stress the great worth of these vital projects, and both think the freeze is a bad mistake.

Senate Oct 31, 1968

16. REDWOOD PARK. Began debate on S. 2515, to create the Redwood National Park, Calif, (pp. S15581-15608). Adopted Morse amendment to exempt from Government property exchangeable for lands to create the park any property needed for public use and management (p. S15605). Agreed to limit debate on any amendment to 1 hour equally divided except the Ellender amendment to exempt from Government property exchangeable for lands to create the park any lands within the Northern Redwood Purchase unit in Del Norte county (p. S15581).
17. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1321, to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness Area and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (S. Rept. 700). p. S15540
18. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 699, the proposed Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1967, to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation and the administration of grant-in-aid programs, to extend State and local merit systems to additional programs financed by Federal funds, etc. (S. Rept. 701). p. S15540
19. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 6, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the first stage of the Oahe unit, James division, Mo. River Basin project, S. D. (S. Rept. 699) (p. S15540); and H. R. 845, to construct, operate, and maintain the Neb. mid-State division, Mo. River Basin project (S. Rept. 696) (p. S15539).
20. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 220, to authorize the sale of certain public lands which are unsuitable for cultivation (S. Rept. 693). p. S15540
21. OIL AND GAS LEASES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1367, to authorize termination of certain oil and gas leases where there has been failure to make timely payment of full rental (S. Rept. 698). p. S15540
22. CONTRACTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1946, to amend the repayment contract with the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District (S. Rept. 702). pp. S15539-40
23. FAMILY FARMS. Sen. Metcalf inserted an article, "Family Farms Will Save America," and stated, "I share his view that we must restore a rural-urban balance in our Nation." pp. S15546-7
24. JOB CORPS. Sen. Metcalf inserted a resolution in support of the Job Corps program. p. S15547
25. CONSERVATION. Sen. Metcalf inserted an editorial, "The Church and Conservation." pp. S15547-8
26. SOCIAL SECURITY. Sen. Metcalf inserted a letter from several Reps. in opposition to the "anti-welfare" provisions of H. R. 12080, the proposed Social Security Amendments of 1967. p. S15553
27. NATIONAL GRANGE. Sen. Pearson commended the work of the National Grange and stated, "I applaud the National Grange in its 100th year, and welcome its continued contributions in the future." pp. S15559-60

28. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Nelson inserted an article, "Farmers Beat Flooding Problem-- With Help," and stated that this article "points up another achievement of the Pri-Ru-Ta resource, conservation and development project in Wisconsin." p. S15564
29. PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson stated, "I am gravely concerned about the increasing pollution of our environment caused by DDT," and inserted an article, "Don't Let Them Use DDT." pp. S15565-6
30. WILD RIVERS. Sen. Nelson commended the work of a private power company which "has preserved in a natural state some 70 miles of the beautiful St. Croix River," and inserted an article on this subject. p. S15568
31. PERSONNEL. Sen. Williams, Del., inserted a report on Federal employment for Sept. and stated, "I am glad to note that this report shows a reduction in civilian employment by the Federal Government of 78,188 during the month of September." He recommended that this reduction continue until the employment level is at the Sept. 1966 level. p. S15570
32. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Mundt spoke in favor of S. J. Res. 64, to establish a Commission on Balanced Economic Development, which is now pending in the House. pp. S15578-9

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. 4-H CLUBS. Rep. Cederberg inserted a constituent's article describing the benefits of 4-H Club programs. p. A5330
34. AIR POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rhodes, Pa., expressing support for proposed air pollution legislation, and inserting the Vice President's remarks on the necessity of this program. p. A5332
Extension of remarks of Rep. Reuss urging stepped up action to provide clean air. p. A5347
35. COTTON. Speech in the House by Rep. O'Hara, Ill., during debate on the bill to reduce import quotas on extra-long-staple cotton. pp. A5335-6
36. CENSUS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Wylie favoring the proposed bill to keep census interrogation within "reasonable bounds" and inserting an article, "Bureaucrats Still Prying." p. A5336
37. MEAT INSPECTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Blatnik expressing support for the improvement and strengthening of meat inspection regulations. pp. A5344-5
38. CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Don Clausen commending the blending together of community development and the conservation of natural resources in his district, and inserting a fact sheet on this program. pp. A5354-5

BILLS INTRODUCED

39. EMPLOYMENT. S. 2601 by Sen. Percy and H. R. 13777 by Rep. Curtis, to increase employment opportunities for individuals whose lack of skills and education acts as a barrier to their employment at or above the Federal minimum wage; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks by Sen. Percy, pp. S15540-2; Rep. Curtis, pp. H14264-70

permitting this city to move ahead and to provide a greater impetus to our reorganized government, and its official family to deal more effectively with the many problems at hand.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 426

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, under date of October 27, the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] presented an amendment to the pending measure on behalf of himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. STENNIS, and myself.

I send that amendment (No. 426) to the desk for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPONG in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 3, line 19, change the comma to a period and strike the remainder of the sentence through the period in line 21, as follows: "or any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California."

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I am hopeful that no action will be taken on amendment No. 426 in the immediate future. I am engaged in a conference scheduled to meet at 1:30, and another scheduled to meet at 2:30. I am hopeful we can finish with those two conferences early in the afternoon, so that this amendment can be fully discussed.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will my able friend yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. KUCHEL. First, I wish to say, as my able friend knows, that I am deeply grieved that a Senator of his stature and capability would join in such an amendment. But I am sure the authors of the bill will wish to argue for a reasonable period of time against the amendment, and then would be prepared to vote whenever the Senate desires. But as far as my friend from Louisiana is concerned, I would, of course, accommodate him with respect to his other responsibilities.

Does the Senator know whether any other amendments will be offered?

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not know of any.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator from Oregon has two amendments, I believe.

Mr. KUCHEL. I am sure my able friend would not object, then, in the interests of time, if there are other amendments, that his amendment be put aside.

Mr. ELLENDER. I would not object to that.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, it is also fair to state that it is the desire of the minority leadership that final action on the pending bill not take place before tomorrow at or about the hour of 2:30.

I do not want to ask for a unanimous-consent agreement in that regard. I do not believe I should do so at this time. However, that fact should be spread on the RECORD. I believe it is correct.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent—with the stipulation in mind regarding the amendment offered by the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] that he must attend very important conference meetings—that after the opening remarks of the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] and the distinguished ranking minority member, the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], there be a time limitation of 1 hour on each amendment and that there be a limitation of 1 hour on the bill, and that the vote on final passage take place at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I would have to object to that request. I want to consult with other Senators who are cosponsoring the amendment.

I think the bill ought to be thoroughly discussed. It involves a future appropriation of \$100 million, as authorized; and whether that amount of time will be sufficient, I do not know.

My amendment seeks to strike from the pending bill the authority to exchange federally owned lands for privately owned lands to constitute a park. It is a great departure from what we have done in the past.

I hope that the pending bill, together with the amendment, will be thoroughly discussed before we vote.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, with the exception of the pending amendment, which will be considered later today or possibly tomorrow afternoon, there be a time limitation of 1 hour on each amendment and 1 hour on the bill, and that if at all possible, with the usual rules being waived, the vote take place at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPONG in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I am in a position now to urge the majority leader to make a unanimous-consent request that we vote at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I know, but the acting minority leader must allow the majority leader a little leeway as a protection for the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as I understand it, the amendment at the desk is the pending business and permission will be granted to set it aside if other amendments are offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the time limitation not start until after the opening statements of the two managers of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the majority leader make the unanimous-consent request in the usual form?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes; indeed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator

from Montana? Without objection, the unanimous-consent request is agreed to.

The unanimous-consent agreement, subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

Ordered, That after the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] conclude their opening statements, during the further consideration of the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes, debate on any amendment, except the pending amendment No. 426, offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] on which there is no limit, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the majority leader or his designee: *Provided*, That in the event the majority leader is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or some Senator designated by him: *Provided further*, That no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

Ordered further, That on the question of the final passage of the said bill debate shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the majority and minority leaders: *Provided*, That the said leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, motion, or appeal.

Provided further, That the Senate proceed to vote on the question of final passage of the said bill at 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday, November 1, 1967.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR SPONG

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I compliment the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SPONG], who is presently presiding over the Senate, on the very capable manner in which he conducted the conference on the part of the Senate conferees, and on his handling of the District of Columbia revenue measure.

I think that his competency, of which I speak, was very much in evidence throughout his presentation of the revenue bill on the Senate floor, when the Senate originally considered the matter, and also in his presentation of the conference report today.

As the chairman of the Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations, I have naturally followed with great interest the developments during the conference between the Senate and the House on the revenue bill.

The distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. SPONG] and the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia [Mr. BIBLE] have, in view of the existing budget crisis, kept

me informed of the developments. I believe that the Senate conferees did the very best they could in their effort to sustain the Senate position. I know that their task was very difficult. I am constrained to believe, without any question in my own mind, that, under the circumstances, the position finally taken by the Senate conferees in conference was the only position which could have been taken.

The District of Columbia government is faced with a financial crisis. It is of the utmost importance that the fiscal year 1968 appropriation bill be passed at the earliest possible date and placed on the President's desk for his signature. This fact, I think, was overriding in the decision of the Senate conferees to recede, as they did, in conference. I do not believe they had any alternative under the circumstances.

So I have taken the floor at this time to commend the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia and the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada, and other Senate conferees, on the determined fight that they made in the conference. While they did not succeed, as they had hoped to, in upholding the Senate position, I feel that the proposed Federal payment of \$70 million is a considerable improvement over the present authorized payment of \$60 million. I only hope that the Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations, of which I am the chairman, can now be successful in bringing about the enactment of an appropriation which will come up to the authorized amount of \$70 million.

I thank the Senator from Virginia for the efforts he has made and for his able leadership in this matter. I say again that I think he has done a very good job. And so have his fellow conferees.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the bill S. 2515 will authorize creation of a Redwood National Park for the appreciation and enjoyment of this and future generations.

The Redwood National Park, preserving in their natural splendor the tallest of all living things, will be a unique addition to our national park system. Within the boundaries of the park proposed in S. 2515 are all of the most magnificent groves of redwood presently in private ownership. Also within the boundaries are three California State parks which contain some of the most impressive groves of redwood in existence.

In keeping with the highest purposes

of our national park system, the Redwood National Park will offer abundant opportunities for a variety of recreational, educational, and scientific pursuits. Foremost is the redwood itself, displayed in profusion and variety from bottom land to ridgetop in a number of individual, untouched watersheds and climaxed in a grove of the tallest of the tall. Complementing the redwood groves will be crystal streams, quiet meadows, beautiful Fern Canyon, a herd of Roosevelt elk, and miles of unspoiled beaches defining the western perimeter of the park. Mr. President, this is an area worthy of addition to our national park system.

The proposal for creation of a Redwood National Park has been steeped in controversy. Perhaps no issue to come before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has been the focus of such national attention and concern. Millions of Americans feel a very personal involvement in the Redwood Park issue. The many who have not seen and may never see these ancient specimens are awed and inspired by the knowledge of their existence. There has developed an insistent public demand that these giants of the forest be given the protection of the Nation.

In considering the proposed legislation, the committee has been conscious of the need for timely action. The remaining north coast redwoods outside of State parks are committed to cutting. While the redwood industry, for the most part, has acted with magnanimity in maintaining a moratorium on cutting within key areas advocated for park status, they cannot afford to stay the saw for long while we fail to make a decision. The committee has been conscious of the fact that until we achieve a resolution of this issue, a cloud of uncertainty hangs over local industry and local communities.

S. 2515 was introduced as a clean bill, incorporating the final results of deliberations in committee which attempted to fairly consider and weigh the competing and conflicting interests at stake. In my view, the bill approved in committee combines the best features of the several measures which were before the committee.

S. 1370, the administration bill, was introduced by the senior Senator from California and ranking minority member of the Interior Committee [Mr. KUCHEL] and was supported by the Save-the-Redwoods League. The bill proposed a park of close to 42,000 acres in the Mill Creek watershed of Del Norte County, including two State parks, plus a 1,600-acre separate unit comprising a corridor to and including the "tall trees" grove on Redwood Creek in Humboldt County.

S. 514, the bill introduced by the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] and supported by the Sierra Club and a number of other conservation organizations, proposed a 90,000-acre park in the Redwood Creek watershed of Humboldt County.

S. 1526, introduced by the junior Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY] and supported by a number of organizations representing industry and local com-

munities, proposed a 25,000-acre park comprised primarily of three existing State parks.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends enactment of S. 2515, authorizing a Redwood National Park of not to exceed 64,000 acres exclusive of submerged lands. The park will be in two units, including the cream of the redwood country in both the Mill Creek and Redwood Creek drainages.

The north unit, in the Mill Creek watershed of Del Norte County, comprises 25,970 acres, of which 13,577 acres is old-growth redwood. Included in the north unit are the Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwood State Parks, totaling 14,820 acres.

The south unit, in the Redwood Creek watershed of Humboldt County, comprises 35,684 acres of which 19,753 acres are old-growth redwood. Included in the south unit is the Prairie Creek Redwood State Park of 13,210 acres.

The committee-approved bill includes the best of both areas. I am pleased that the major conservation organizations advocating establishment of a park in one or the other watershed have now indicated their support for the park boundaries proposed in this bill. The committee bill preserves more old growth Redwood—some 13,000 acres more—than the administration bill. S. 2515 includes the three State parks recommended in the Murphy bill. However, the committee does not believe a national park can be created from the State parks alone. The addition of some 28,000 acres of private and Federal lands creates a Redwood National Park worthy of the name.

The committee does believe that the Redwood National Park will reach its ultimate fruition only when the Jed Smith, Del Norte Coast, and Prairie Creek State Parks are donated by the State of California and become part of the national park. Donation of the State parks is a matter for determination by the State of California, and the committee has not made this a condition precedent to the creation of a Redwood National Park. Should the State not act, the national park should, nonetheless, be created to assure preservation of the additional redwood groves. In such event, cooperative management agreements should be worked out with the State of California so that the National and State parks can coexist with the maximum shared contribution to the public interest.

The creation of a Redwood National Park requires the acquisition of a substantial acreage of privately owned lands now devoted to timber harvest. The committee is cognizant of the problems this creates in the disruption of industrial operations and impact on the local economy. These difficulties could be magnified by any undue delay in the acquisition process and could impede the establishment of the park.

With these problems in mind, the committee has approved language in the bill authorizing an exchange of lands within the northern redwood purchase unit which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture for privately owned lands within the park boundaries on a value-for-value basis. In

approving this provision, the committee has stated specifically that a general policy of exchanging national forest lands for park acquisition is not proposed or advocated.

To the contrary, this provision is proposed as an honorable exception to a general policy, not the establishment of a new one. This provision must be strictly interpreted in the light of the unique circumstances affecting the Redwood National Park authorization. We face these alternatives: on the one hand, make a choice between establishing a Redwood National Park devoted to preserving the redwood or maintaining a northern redwood purchase unit devoted to harvesting the redwood; on the other hand, make a decision to both establish the Redwood National Park and also continue to sell redwood from the purchase unit on a public bid basis.

In this connection, I believe we have an obligation to examine and weigh the public purposes to which the purchase unit is devoted. The history and purposes of the purchase unit are summarized in a letter of April 27, 1967, from Mr. A. W. Greeley, Associate Chief of the Forest Service, which appears on page 204 of the printed record of the hearing conducted by the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee in April of this year.

Mr. Greeley states:

In 1934 the National Forest Reservation Commission approved the acquisition of National Forest lands in the coast area of California. In 1935 it approved the establishment of specific purchase units—in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties and in Mendocino and Sonoma Counties. There were later designated the Northern and Southern Redwood Purchase Units, respectively. The present Northern Redwood National Forest Purchase Unit is a portion of the one originally approved in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties in the vicinity of the Klamath River. At that time purchase of about 130,000 acres in this area was contemplated. No lands were bought in the southern unit and it has been dropped from our records.

The purpose of these purchase units very clearly was to promote sustained yield timber growing and utilization in the redwood forest areas, demonstrate conservative logging practices, and manage the lands under the multiple use programs which characterize the National Forests.

Mr. President, the lands actually acquired within the target of 130,000 acres mentioned by Mr. Greeley amount to some 14,500 acres. Further light is shed on the current status of the purchase unit in the report on redwoods of the American Forestry Association, dated February 25, 1965. I will quote from this report at this point but I ask unanimous consent that an excerpt from the report headed "Coast Redwood Purchase Unit" appear in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, here is what the American Forestry Association report says about the present status of the northern redwood purchase unit:

Lack of funds, acquisition of sizable areas by large timber companies, and improved logging practices by private owners combined to put a stop to the acquisition program. This situation led the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1957 to drop the en-

tire Southern Redwood Purchase Unit and to reduce the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit to a gross area of 147,180 acres, of which 36,184 acres is in Del Norte County and 90,996 acres in Humboldt County.

With less than 10 percent of the reduced area in federal ownership, and with further substantial additions unlikely, the forest supervisors in charge of the unit recommended on November 1, 1963, that the gross area of the unit be decreased to the 32,409 acres north of the Klamath River, and that the area be known as the Redwood National Forest. This step would leave 931 acres in scattered tracts south of the Klamath River, which could be used as trading stock. The proposal was approved by the supervisors of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties and by the Stimpson Timber Company (the largest private owner in the unit) but has not been acted upon by the Forest Service.

Mr. President, the northern Redwood purchase unit involves a program conceived in depression days to help stabilize the local economy. The laudable objectives of the program were thwarted by World War II and made less important by a change in the pattern of operations in the industry. I think it is entirely within the purview of the Congress to determine whether retention of this activity should enjoy an overriding priority in light of the public purposes we are trying to achieve. Utilization of Federal lands within the purchase unit will lessen the cash appropriations required to establish the Redwood National Park, will expedite the land acquisition program necessary to establish the national park before redwood groves are cut within the park boundaries, and will help stabilize the local economy during the period of transition.

The committee has made clear in our report that we believe plans to increase the allowable cut on the Six Rivers National Forest in keeping with sound forest management practices should go forward. The additional allowable cut will more than offset any loss in opportunities for timber purchases through public bidding resulting from a change in the status of the northern redwood purchase unit.

Mr. President, under the terms of S. 2515, in contrast to other measures considered by the committee, the temporary economic impact of a reduction in lumbering operations is shared by more than one county and is therefore less on each county. Similarly, the impact is spread over more than one redwood lumber company. Because of the readjustment of the economic impact, the committee has eliminated the provision of the administration bill which called for economic adjustment payments to local governmental bodies.

The committee has also eliminated those provisions of the administration bill which called for a transfer of the Muir Woods National Monument and King Range lands to the State of California. The State of California has indicated interest in certain Federal properties, largely beach areas, which the State believes should be available for public use and enjoyment under the management of the State park system. The committee has made clear in our report that we believe negotiations should go forward between the responsible Federal and State authorities. This is in ac-

cordance with a national policy of reviewing Federal properties to determine where lands suitable for recreation purposes can be made available for public use.

Mr. President, the bill before the Senate will create a Redwood National Park superior in location, natural beauty, and the proportion of old growth redwood preserved. The park described in this bill enjoys united support from public-spirited individuals and organizations that have long advocated a Redwood National Park.

Mr. President, before I conclude my remarks I wish to pay high tribute to the ranking minority member of the committee [Mr. KUCHEL], and the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. BIBLE]. The compromise bill, S. 2515, which is now before the Senate, is the result of the work of the ranking minority member of the committee and the able chairman of the subcommittee. Their work has made possible the legislation that is now before the Senate. We who serve on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs feel this is a good bill.

Mr. President, I urge the Senate to approve S. 2515, as recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

EXHIBIT 1

[From report on redwoods of the American Forestry Association, Feb. 25, 1965]

COAST REDWOOD PURCHASE UNIT

Proposals for the acquisition by the Forest Service of coast redwood lands began early in 1934 with letters from private citizens and a recommendation by the Mendocino County Chamber of Commerce. The National Forest Reservation Commission responded promptly by approving in principle of the establishment of a redwood national forest with a tentative area of 200,000 acres. Regional Forester S. B. Shaw immediately issued a news release stating that the land would be handled as an economic unit for the production of timber, not as a park, but that provision would be made for recreation and that no timber would be cut in scenic strips along roads and streams; grazing would be maintained.

Some weeks later the Regional Forester reiterated these points in a letter to Governor Frank F. Merriam, with emphasis on the fact that the Forest Service would practice sustained yield forestry and would work out better methods of logging redwood than those currently in use by private owners. Assurance was given that recreation values would be fully developed and that roads would be constructed to make the land available for public use.

On September 14, 1934, the California Legislature, acting upon a special request from Governor Merriam, passed the following enabling act:

"The Legislature of the State of California hereby consents to the acquisition by the United States by purchase, gift or condemnation with adequate compensation of such lands in the State of California as in the opinion of the government of the United States may be needed for the establishment, consolidation and extension of National forests in this State under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911."

It will be noted that the act applied to the entire state and not specifically to the coast redwood region. Three days later the supervisors of Humboldt County and Del Norte County, at separate meetings, approved plans for federal acquisition of redwood lands for a national forest. If this approval of the expansion of federal holdings now seems sur-

prising, it must be remembered that the Great Depression had led many to regard private ownership of large holdings of mature timber that could not be harvested for many years as a liability rather than an asset. Some large landowners found it difficult even to pay their taxes.

On August 29, 1935, the National Forest Reservation Commission established a Southern Redwood Purchase Unit of 600,000 acres in Sonoma County and Mendocino County, and a Northern Redwood Purchase Unit of 863,000 acres in Humboldt County and Del Norte County. The total area of 863,000 acres was much larger than that first proposed.

The Forest Service obtained options on 63,000 acres in Del Norte County, which were to be acquired as funds became available. The first purchase of 4,336 acres was completed in 1939. Subsequent purchases brought the total to 14,491 acres (the present area) by 1945. The cost was \$444,415.72, an average of \$30.67 per acre, with most of the redwood bringing a stumpage price of about 50 cents per M board feet.

Lack of funds, acquisition of sizeable areas by large timber companies, and improved logging practices by private owners combined to put a stop to the acquisition program. This situation led the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1957 to drop the entire Southern Redwood Purchase Unit and to reduce the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit to a gross area of 147,180 acres, of which 36,184 acres is in Del Norte County and 90,996 acres in Humboldt County.

With less than 10 percent of the reduced area in federal ownership, and with further substantial additions unlikely, the forest supervisor in charge of the unit recommended on November 1, 1963, that the gross area of the unit be decreased to the 32,409 acres north of the Klamath River, and that the area be known as the Redwood National Forest. This step would leave 931 acres in scattered tracts south of the Klamath River, which could be used as trading stock. The proposal was approved by the supervisors of Del Norte and Humboldt counties and by the Simpson Timber Company (the largest private owner in the unit) but has not been acted upon by the Forest Service.

Practically all of the federal land in the present unit is classified as commercial forest land, of which 935 acres have been set aside as an experimental forest, and 491 acres are nonstocked. Timber volumes total 1,238 million board feet, of which about 60 percent is redwood and 40 percent Douglas-fir, with a scattering of other species.

Timber harvesting started on a small scale in 1954. The average annual cut during the 11 years ending June 30, 1964, has been about 19 million board feet. Payments to Del Norte County in lieu of taxes have totaled \$1,083,407 during the last ten years—an average of about \$108,341 per year.

Timber on the purchase unit is managed under a comprehensive and detailed plan, the primary objective of which is "conversion of the present over-mature forest to a regulated forest of proper age—class distribution and stocking which will support a sustained yield of forest products." The average allowable annual cut during the 30 years required for the conversion is estimated at 30 million board feet. Development of other multiple-use values is also sought, with emphasis on watershed protection and recreation. The latter has not yet reached a level requiring the development of camp sites.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I am happy to yield to the Senator from California.

(At this point, Mr. HARTKE assumed the chair.)

Mr. KUCHEL. If, as I very much hope and believe it will, the Senate approves

the pending legislation, much of the credit for that action will go to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON]. I am grateful for his kind words. I do have an honest interest in the establishment by Congress of a Redwood National Park in the State from which I come. But I want Senators to know that there never would have been the opportunity now presented to the Senate to approve this kind of bill had it not been for the leadership of the Senator from Washington. I have been very glad to work with him and to work with the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], and others, to bring about, at long last, a piece of legislation which not only bears the stamp of approval of the Senator's committee, but also has as its vigorous sponsors the Save the Redwoods League, the great Sierra Club, and others, all across the country, who are interested in the creation of a Redwood National Park.

The Senator's speech should be read by those who have not been able to listen to it. I think it spells out the indispensable necessity for speedy approval by the Senate of the bill which he has introduced.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I certainly want to thank my able colleague from California for his generous remarks, but I do want to emphasize the wonderful spirit of cooperation which has existed between the chairman of the committee and the ranking minority member, the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], in working out this final solution.

We in the Senate understand that we would not be able to do many of these things without the assistance of others. This is especially true of our staff. We are fortunate in the committee to have had the outstanding staff assistance of Sterling Munro, my administrative assistant. He did special work on this particular compromise proposal. He was ably assisted and worked closely with Lew Reid, who is on the staff of the Senator from California and is his minority counsel on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; likewise, the staff director, Jerry Verkler, who participated actively in the formulation of a bill on which we hope to obtain Senate approval.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, 200 years ago there were 2 million acres of virgin redwoods stretching along the California coastline from Santa Cruz to the Oregon border. They were discovered by the expedition of Don Gaspar de Portola in 1769. Many of the *Sequoia sempervirens* are 500 years old. Some date back to the time of Christ. A few grow to nearly 400 feet in height.

In the two centuries since he discovered the great redwood forests, man has laid waste to all but about 300,000 acres of the ancient trees. Working over the past 50 years, the State of California and the Save-the-Redwoods League have preserved 50,000 acres of old-growth trees within State parks.

At the present rate of cutting, every single one of the primeval giants outside State parks will be cut within the next few decades. Long before that, the re-

maining untouched expanses of redwoods will be crisscrossed with logging roads and spotted with patches of cutting.

True, the redwoods regenerate. They grow again. But the second-growth forests will never be allowed to grow to the age of 100 years.

The redwoods are a national treasure which must be preserved. We, who are living when the last great primeval redwood forests are diminishing, have an obligation to preserve an area of national park stature where all Americans, for now and for the future, can experience the wonder of walking among these living remnants of past centuries.

Last year, and again this year, I introduced legislation to create such a park. Others have introduced bills to create a park of a different size or in different locations. This has been the most difficult, complex, and perplexing conservation legislation to come before our Senate Interior Committee during my tenure in the U.S. Senate.

Fortunately, the companies which own the land that we propose to make into a park have acted with high regard for the public interest. During the last year, they have tried to restrict their logging operations to areas where cutting would not be severely damaging to a park. They have not stayed completely outside the boundaries of the various park proposals, but they have—and I congratulate them for it—refrained from cutting which would jeopardize the opportunity for the American people to have a meaningful park.

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has reported S. 2515. The chairman of our committee [Mr. JACKSON]—as I indicated to him earlier today—deserves the thanks of all Americans, and particularly those from my State of California, for bringing a redwood national park bill to the Senate floor. He has labored tirelessly for months, discussing, negotiating, and pondering, all with the unswerving goal of creating a Redwood National Park of majesty and distinction.

The chairman of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee [Mr. BIBLE] also deserves great commendation and thanks for leading us through the fruitful hearings and constructive debate in committee that made it possible to present a bill to the Senate which, in my view, is a sound adjustment of the many conflicting views presented to the committee.

I am proud of the bill which the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], and I have introduced. It is superior to any of the other bills which were pending before our committee. It saves a truly significant number of the ancient and endangered trees. It spreads the impact of land acquisition over the tax base of two counties, rather than only one. It will preserve redwoods now owned by four major companies. It makes available federally owned commercial redwood timberland for exchanges with private companies, in order to assist the companies to stay in business and to reduce the number of Federal dollars which must be appropriated to purchase property for the park.

Three magnificent State parks are in-

cluded within the boundaries of the proposed Redwood National Park. The goal of preserving redwoods for the future is well served by public ownership of these lands, whether it be State or Federal ownership. Should the State of California desire to transfer these State parks to the Federal Government, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept their donation. However, Federal acquisition of these State parks is not a condition precedent to the establishment of the Redwood National Park.

I am pleased to say that S. 2515 has healed a regrettable breach, which has existed in conservation ranks, over where the park should be.

Some questions have been raised about the size of the park authorized by S. 2515. Some people feel that a 64,000-acre park is too small. Others feel that it is too big. Mr. President, it is absolutely essential that the Senate pass this bill in order to continue the voluntary moratorium on cutting, pending enactment of the Redwood National Park legislation.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the other body, which will consider this legislation next spring is, in my view, a far better forum before which to test the wisdom of the size of the park which we propose in this bill, than is the floor of the Senate or the floor of the other body.

I am pleased to join with my friend the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] in recommending this bill to the Senate, and in urging its speedy passage so that it might move, with the blessing of the Senate, to the House of Representatives for action next year.

I think, because Senators who will not be present during every moment of the debate today will have an opportunity to read this RECORD before casting their votes tomorrow, I should like to add some additional comments now, including statements in support of this legislation from outstanding conservationists across the land.

Mr. President, the original proposal for a national redwoods park came from the Save-the-Redwoods League, a splendid conservation organization which has done so much to preserve the old-growth redwoods of California. It has now publicly urged support of the bill pending before us, and I ask consent that the text of the public statement by the Save-the-Redwoods League be incorporated at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. President, because of the preeminence of those who are officers and members of the council of the Save-the-Redwoods League, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the officers and of the council, as well as the objectives of the Save-the-Redwoods League which accompanied this news release, also be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement and list were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

The Save-the-Redwoods League is of the opinion that the revised proposal for a Redwood National Park presented as a "compromise" by Senators Jackson, Kuchel and Bible on October 10 would provide for a commendable first step in the direction of realizing the recommendations of the National

Park Service and the Department of the Interior for saving Redwoods.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the League, by unanimous vote on October 11 passed the following resolution of support:

"Historically the Save-the-Redwoods League for 48 years has advocated a Redwood National Park. On the basis of many years of study, the League, when asked by the National Park Service for its recommendation, indicated its support of the complete watershed of Mill Creek together with coastal and other lands as, in its opinion, the top priority for this purpose. The Administration plan followed along the lines of this recommendation.

"In December 1966, prior to the present session of Congress, the Board of Directors of the League agreed that Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, as well as Lost Man, Little Lost Man and Skunk Cabbage Creeks in the Prairie Creek watershed are of National Park quality, and might well be added to the plan.

"Therefore, since the revised Senate Committee Bill provides for a commendable first step in the direction of realizing the recommendations of the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior as well as including other lands that the League considers of national park quality, we support this program for saving Redwoods. We hope for the ultimate rounding out of these areas within logical boundaries, either by government or private aid."

SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE

OFFICERS

Ralph W. Chaney, *President*.
Richard M. Leonard, *Vice President*.
Robert G. Sproul, *Treasurer*.
Newton B. Drury, *Secretary*.
John B. Dewitt, *Assistant Secretary*.

COUNCIL

Horace M. Albright, Albert W. Atwood, John H. Baker, Mrs. Harmon C. Bell, Earl B. Birmingham, Harold C. Bryant, Selah Chamberlain, Jr., Ralph W. Chaney,¹ Pearl Chase, Allen L. Chickering, Jr.

Norman M. Christensen, Mrs. Arthur E. Connick, Charles F. Daly, Amos W. Elliott, Francis P. Farquhar,¹ Mrs. Marshal H. Fisher, Emanuel Fritz, John Jewett Garland, James P. Gilligan, T. A. Greig.

Melville Bell Grosvenor, D. Hanson Grubb, Falter A. Haas,¹ Charles C. Haines, Daryl P. Haskins, Arthur W. Hooper, Bruce S. Howard,¹ Charles P. Howard, Phelps Stokes Hunter, Roger Kent.

Alfred A. Knopf, Mrs. Joseph R. Knowland, Richard M. Leonard,¹ Martin Litton, Mrs. Norman B. Livermore, Harvey B. Lyon, Mrs. J. W. Mailliard, Jr., Mrs. Selby McCreery, Donald H. McLaughlin, R. A. L. Menzies,¹

G. W. Merck, Lawrence C. Merriam, Robert C. Miller, Mrs. Dorothy Liebes Morin, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Morrison, Mrs. Alyce Moseley, Stuart O'Melveny, Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Nathaniel A. Owings.

Herman Phleger, Nicholas Roosevelt, Mrs. Melvin E. Sawin, Robert G. Sproul,¹ Walter A. Starr, Mrs. William W. Stout, George Waldner, J. Roy Wittwer.

OBJECTS

1. To rescue from destruction representative areas of our primeval forests.

2. To co-operate with the California State Park Commission, the National Park Service, and other agencies, in establishing Redwood parks and other parks and reservations.

3. To purchase Redwood grooves by private subscription.

4. To co-operate with the California State Highway Commission, and other agencies in assuring the preservation of trees and roadside beauty along highways.

5. To support reforestation and conservation of our forest areas.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the

¹ Directors.

Sierra Club is an excellent conservation organization whose more than 50,000 members come from almost every State in the Union and beyond our borders. From the very beginning, it has been earnestly interested in congressional approval of a redwood national park. On October 30, the Sierra Club issued a news release supporting the redwood land exchange. That, of course, is the proposal in our bill, regrettably being attacked by the pending amendment.

In part, the news release of the Sierra Club states:

A spokesman for the Sierra Club said today that an exchange of Forest Service redwood lands is the key to financing an adequate Redwood National Park. "The simple truth is that no one really believes that Congress will provide the total financing for the \$100 million park solely out of appropriations," declared Michael McCloskey, Conservation Director for the 56,000 member Sierra Club. "Only if more than half of the cost is met through land trades will we have a \$100 million Redwood Park. If land exchanges are stripped from the bill, the ultimate effect will be to shrink the size of the park to a scraggly apology for failure."

I hope very much that Senators will heed the words of an able conservationist, the spokesman for the Sierra Club, which I have just read in part.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire release of the Sierra Club be put in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the news release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SIERRA CLUB SUPPORTS REDWOOD LAND EXCHANGE

WASHINGTON.—A spokesman for the Sierra Club said today that an exchange of Forest Service redwood lands is the key to financing an adequate Redwood National Park. "The simple truth is that no one really believes that Congress will provide the total financing for the \$100 million park solely out of appropriations," declared Michael McCloskey, Conservation Director for the 56,000 member Sierra Club. "Only if more than half of the cost is met through land trades will we have a \$100 million Redwood Park. If land exchanges are stripped from the bill, the ultimate effect will be to shrink the size of the park to a scraggly apology for failure."

"Senator Thomas Kuchel and Senator Henry Jackson have worked too long putting together a viable Redwood park plan to have it undermined now," McCloskey said. "This is the time for all conservation groups truly interested in helping to achieve a worthwhile Redwood National Park to join in supporting the plan reported out of the Senate's Interior Committee. The Sierra Club has compromised a great deal in backing a 64,000 acre park, in place of the 90,000 acre one we wanted so badly. It is time for other groups to face realities too and lend a helping hand," McCloskey stated.

Some hunting groups have joined with the Forest Service in opposing the land exchange feature of the Committee's plan.

These groups, which usually oppose efforts to transfer forest lands to parks where hunting is not allowed, have charged that the exchanges would set a bad precedent. "Precedent is really not the issue," McCloskey replied. "If only land exchanges between the Forest Service and lumber companies were involved, there would be no controversy. The Forest Service makes such exchanges all the time. What excites the opposition of the Forest Service and the hunting groups is simply that the land the government gets will be turned over to another agency, the National Park Service. There is ample precedent for this. Thus, the issue is no more than

that the Forest Service wants to hang on to what it has, regardless of the greater public need for parkland."

"We have no desire to see established National Forests bartered away," McCloskey said. "But there is no established National Forest in the case of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit. It is a remnant of a defunct program to purchase 60 times more land for a national forest. That purchase program failed long ago. All that is proposed is to re-allocate the residue of a defunct program to enable an important new one to succeed."

McCloskey pointed out that the redwoods in the Forest Service unit are not in any sense preserved. "The Forest Service plans to log these redwoods in any event. What we are really doing is to trade what will be future stumpland to obtain redwoods that we can save forever in a great national park. The Nation could obtain no better bargain," the club spokesman concluded.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, listen to the words of Dr. Edgar Wayburn, president of the Sierra Club:

The key to the financing of the compromise bill of the Committee is use of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit which the Federal government now owns, on an exchange basis to acquire needed parkland. . . . This unit itself does not lend itself to park management. The Committee felt, and we agree, that it makes good sense to phase out this abortive redwood program to enable the National Park program to succeed. No adverse precedent is intended as these lands are not regular national forest lands and have never served their intended purpose.

That is precisely what the chairman of our committee said earlier—that the lands involved in the purchase unit are not part of an established national forest, Mr. President. Logging under contract with the Government has been carried on by private operators for over a decade on these lands. There ought not to be anything sacrosanct in the mind of any Senator with regard to this land. It was originally acquired by purchase, and now we propose to make it available to be utilized to acquire old-growth redwood suitable for park purposes.

Listen to the words of the Governor of California, Ronald Reagan:

I highly commend the acceptance of the concept of including the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit, for the purpose of exchange with private land, in Redwood National Park legislation, S. 2515.

Mr. President, the Governor of California is interested in the problem of employment in our State. The Governor many months ago, in a statement to our committee, said that he approved of a national redwood park, but that he had certain things in mind that he wanted included in any legislation. One of those things was the purchase unit exchange.

Mr. President, if the purchase unit is used in partial compensation for the acquisition from private companies of sterling old-growth redwoods for park purposes, the property tax base in Del Norte County will not shrink; it will expand. The companies now operating in that area to be made a park will have an opportunity, by using some of the purchase unit land, to continue in business. Also, as the chairman has said, the amounts of dollars necessary to be appropriated from the public treasury to accomplish the objective of the national redwood park will be lessened.

Earlier our very able friend and fellow

Senator from Montana, the distinguished junior Senator from that State [Mr. METCALF] made a statement which I wish to place in the RECORD, because I think it is vitally important that Senators understand his position. The distinguished Senator from Montana is a recognized leader in conservation. This is what Senator METCALF said:

The purchase unit is the residue of a defunct program to purchase 860,000 acres for a redwood national forest. While this program authorized in the 1930's failed to be achieved, the unit remains the largest Federal property supporting redwood growth. Ironically, the Forest Service's management consists mainly of selling the huge trees to loggers and remitting the proceeds to the Federal treasury. If ever there was a program that might be dispensable, this is it. Yet the suggestion now is that it is sacrosanct.

Three cheers for the comment of the able Senator from Montana who, as I say, is one of the leaders in Congress in the effort for sound conservation.

I think it quite relevant to this debate for me to observe that the chairman of the California State Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, Planning, and Public Works, has likewise endorsed this legislation; and I ask unanimous consent that portions of a statement from the office of Hon. Edward L. Z'berg endorsing our legislation be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Assemblyman Edwin L. Z'berg (D-Sacramento and Yolo Counties), Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, Planning, and Public Works, today praised the action of the United States Senate Recreation and Parks Subcommittee for their compromise plan recommending a redwoods national park in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties.

Z'berg stated, "while details of the plan are yet to be received it would appear that the United States Senate Subcommittee's recommendation has attempted to bring together both the plans of the Sierra Club and the Save-the-Redwoods League, the two principal conservation organizations supporting a redwoods national park. Our Committee recently issued its report supporting a park in the prairie Creek-Redwood Creek area and I am extremely pleased that the Subcommittee did recommend 36,000 acres in Humboldt County, including in it Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, and some 22,000 acres of private redwood acreage. While all concerned will obviously now go on to study the Subcommittee's recommendation, the important thing is that this is a significant step forward and can unite conservation support behind a single plan."

Z'berg particularly praised Senators Thomas Kuchel, Henry Jackson, and Lee Metcalf for their efforts in promoting the plan and hopes that the Senate leadership and the House leadership, including the efforts of Representative Jeffery Cohelan, can now be combined to move on a united front.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the people who live in the northern California counties of Del Norte and Humboldt are understandably concerned with continuing their employment rate at the highest possible figure. I have telegrams here from the city council of the city of Eureka, from the mayor of Crescent City speaking for the city council of the city of Crescent City, and from the president

of the Rellim Redwood Co., located in Del Norte County, Mr. Harold A. Miller.

I read from the telegram sent by the city of Eureka:

It is vital to the economy to Eureka and Humboldt County that Redwood purchase unit be left in S2515 for the exchange to private property and that the proposed increase in allowable cut in Six Rivers National Forest be permitted.

I read from the telegram sent by the mayor of Crescent City, the Honorable William G. Peepe, speaking for the city council of his community:

Vital to Crescent City that purchase unit remain in SB2515 for exchange with private land in formation of Redwood National Park. Acceleration of 37 million 500 thousand extra annual cut in Six Rivers National Forest would greatly help local economy during formative years of park.

As to the telegram from Mr. Miller earnestly urging that the exchange remain in the bill, I simply observe that it represents the concern of private industry for the type of legislation we have introduced.

The executive vice president of the California Redwood Association, Mr. Philip T. Farnsworth, has sent the distinguished chairman of our committee and me a telegram under date of October 29, taking the same position.

I ask unanimous consent that the texts of the telegrams to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EUREKA, CALIF.,
October 27, 1967.

Senator THOMAS KUCHEL,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

It is vital to the economy of Eureka and Humboldt County that redwood purchase unit be left SB2515 for the exchange to private property and that the proposed increase in allowable cut in Six Rivers National Forest be permitted.

CITY OF EUREKA, CALIF.,
GILBERT S. TROOD,
Mayor.

ORVIL R. WILSON,
Councilman.

ALLAN A. McVICAR,
Council President.

CHESLEY N. GAYLORD,
D.P. Councilman.

WM. R. HOGARTY,
Councilman.

LAWRENCE R. DAWSON,
Councilman.

CRESCENT CITY, CALIF.,
October 24, 1967.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Vital to Crescent City that purchase unit remain in SB2515 for exchange with private land in formation of Redwood National Park. Acceleration of 37 million 5 hundred thousand extra annual cut in Six Rivers National Forest would greatly help local economy during formative years of park.

WILLIAM G. PEEPE,
Mayor for the City Council of the City
of Crescent City.

OCTOBER 29.

DEAR SENATORS JACKSON AND KUCHEL: For your information, the redwood forest land owning companies whose lands would be taken under the Senate redwood national park legislation, all of whom are members of this association, and upon consultation with

me strongly agree with the exchange concept in this particular instance. S. 2515 provides for the exchange of certain federal lands for certain private lands to be included in the park.

In this instance, exchange is essential to the maintenance of an important part of the region's economy.

Concurrent with the exchange and as an integral part of the companies' support for the exchange principles is the necessity to carry out the proposed increase in the annual allowable cut on the Six Rivers National Forest. This should be handled so as to provide the timber buying companies, who now receive a portion of their log supply from the Purchase Unit, with an alternate timber supply.

This wire is intended to respond to the exchange issue only and does not intend to endorse any National Park legislation.

PHILIP T. FARNSWORTH,
Executive Vice President,
California Redwood Association.

CRESCENT CITY, CALIF.,
October 12, 1967.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

For your information, the following wire was sent to W. Marvin Watson and Philip S. Hughes today:

"We are wiring you because of your particular interest in the establishment of a Redwood National Park. We wish to advise that the park bill as introduced by Senators Jackson, Kuchel, and Bible, while taking more private land we feel necessary, makes the availability of the northern purchase unit for exchange and will make it possible for us with a reasonable exchange to continue the \$30 million dollar privately financed forest complex in Del Norte County, Calif. As you know we are the largest employer in the county, a depressed area, and with our complex completed our employment will be more than double.

"We hope you will make every effort to maintain the exchange provision in the bill so that we may continue the program. I can assure you without an exchange, our program must come to a prompt halt."

HAROLD A. MILLER,
President, Rellim Redwood Co.

Mr. KUCHEL. Surely it ought to be of interest to Senators to read what the free press in America feels with respect to the proposed legislation. I ask unanimous consent that sundry editorials published in the newspapers of California and of other States be printed at this point in the RECORD:

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the North Coast Outdoors,
Oct. 20, 1967]

AN EDITORIAL

We are running the Senate Park Bill, and Map this issue. And it does indeed look like a compromise. In it are elements from Clausen's plan to include the seashore and connect existing parks in an effort to reduce the number of acres to be removed from tax rolls.

There is a recognition of the Sierra Club's desire to include the tall tree area in the Redwood Creek. The Administrations original park plan and the Save the Redwoods Leagues interest in the Mill Creek drainage was acknowledged. And the trade of lands from the Northern Purchase Unit recognized the necessity of the Rellim-Miller Company to Del Norte County's economic base.

This plan seems to have been designed after a study of our timber-based economy and yet provides a national redwood park of significance. Something that will be here long after we've run out of breath fighting

about it. Something that will be here long after we've run out of breath—period.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle,
Oct. 16, 1967]

REDWOOD COMPROMISE

Drawn-out efforts to create a Redwood National Park in California moved toward a happy solution in the United States Senate last week. The Senate Interior Committee selected the best features of two contending park plans and combined them into a proposed two-unit park of about 61,000 acres.

For more than a year, conservationists have been split between the Administration's 43,000-acre proposal for the Mill Creek area in Del Norte county, and the Sierra Club's 90,000-acre proposal for Humboldt county.

The compromise that emerged last week followed a somewhat similar concept suggested this summer by Representative Jeffrey Cohelan, Berkeley Democrat. It was worked out in the Senate Recreation and Parks subcommittee by Senators Thomas Kuchel (Rep.-Calif.) and Henry Jackson (Dem.-Wash.).

The new plan includes the California State Redwood Parks of Jedediah Smith, Prairie Creek and Del Norte Coast—in Del Norte and Humboldt counties. It will cost an estimated \$99.8 million, compared with \$64 million for the Mill Creek plan and \$145 million for the 90,000-acre proposal. Significantly, the compromise, besides saving more old growth trees, will spread the impact over two counties and four timber companies instead of one county and one company.

The existing State parks could be federally administered without an outright transfer of title. And the proposal provides specifically that the Forest Service's 14,600-acre Northern Redwood Purchase Unit will be traded to private firms for their lands to help keep them in business.

The House of Representatives has not yet scheduled field hearings on any Redwood Park plan. But in view of the compromise developments last week, it is hoped that the House Interior Committee will now agree to forego field hearings, thus speeding final legislative action.

Because the moratorium on cutting these virgin redwoods by private companies is scheduled to expire at the end of this session of Congress, final action cannot be delayed.

The compromise proposal offers a practical way out of a protracted dispute. It is an encouraging step taken in the public interest and deserves wide support. Without the united backing of the various conservation organizations, it is unlikely that any Redwood Park plan can be approved.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 10, 1967]

A VICTORY FOR THE REDWOODS

The decision of the Senate Interior subcommittee to recommend creation of a two-unit national park to preserve a fraction of the nation's dwindling heritage of virgin redwoods is a major victory for the public interest.

Under the bipartisan leadership of Senators Jackson, Democrat of Washington, and Kuchel, Republican of California, the subcommittee has agreed upon an intelligent compromise of the original Administration bill, which provided for a park in the Mill Creek area only, and the Metcalf-Cohelan bill, which provided for a larger and far superior park in the Redwood Creek Valley. This newspaper, as well as many conservationists, had supported the latter bill because the largest stands of ancient redwoods are in Redwood Creek Valley. Senator Metcalf, Democrat of Montana, and Representative Cohelan, Democrat of California, have performed an outstanding service by their tenacious fight for this area.

The compromise worked out by Senators Jackson and Kuchel saves the best of both

plans and lays the basis for necessary expansion in the future. However, there remains an immediate danger under the new proposal, arising from the fact that a large portion of the watershed of Redwood Creek, southern unit of the proposed park, will still be outside Federal control. Its indiscriminate logging could lead to flooding and siltation, with serious damage resulting to the park area downstream. But pending a later decision by Congress to buy additional Redwood Creek acreage, private citizens could acquire land in this strategic watershed and contribute it to the park. The bill wisely provides that the existing state parks can be donated to the national park but offers none of the unprecedented concessions originally requested by the state of California.

Since the Senate is expected to act fairly soon on the pending compromise bill, the House Interior Committee could usefully hasten Congressional action by foregoing its proposed field hearings. With the moratorium on cutting by the private companies due to expire at the end of this session of Congress, definitive action is essential to save the redwoods now.

[From the San Jose (Calif.) Mercury,
Oct. 11, 1967]

PARK PACT ACCEPTABLE

The Redwood National Park compromise bill now shaping in the Senate Interior Committee is probably the best that can be obtained under the circumstances. It should be accepted by all parties.

Essentially, the bill would create a 66,384-acre park from three existing state parks and surrounding lands. It would preserve some of the watersheds championed by the conservationist Sierra Club and some of the acreage contained in the so-called Kuchel plan.

In addition, it provides that private lumber companies now holding land within the proposed national park may swap that land for acreage now under jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service.

Finally, the proposal carries a \$100 million pricetag, as compared with the estimated \$60 million for the smaller Kuchel park; however, the total would be shaved considerably if lumber companies accepted the land swap and if private foundation funds were channeled into land purchase. The latter is considered an excellent possibility.

In point of fact, if the proposal is to be shepherded through an economy-minded Congress, great efforts will have to be made to keep total costs to a minimum. The Senate Interior Committee compromise bill offers the best chance of accomplishing this.

As Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), a moving force behind the efforts to preserve as many ancient redwoods as possible for posterity, expressed it:

"This plan provides for the maximum acquisition of old-growth redwoods. It would create a Redwood National Park—that's all it seeks to do and that's all it accomplishes."

That, however, is plenty.

The Sequoia Sempervirens, or Coast Redwoods, once extended from south of Monterey in an unbroken band to the Oregon border. They have been logged indiscriminately and unmercifully until only isolated patches of them remain.

The proposed Redwood National Park would preserve one of the last and largest of these Northern California patches in perpetuity. The several lumber companies owning strategic portions of this acreage have agreed to a moratorium on cutting while Congress debates the details of a Redwood National Park bill. These firms have shown an appreciation of the public interest, and they deserve not only a word of thanks but prompt action by Congress—so that their economic interests are not damaged unduly.

Take it all in all, the new compromise park bill offers something, though not everything,

for everyone. It should meet most, if not all, of the objections raised to both earlier park plans.

Congress should push ahead with this bill as rapidly as possible.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 18, 1967]

THE LESSON OF THE REDWOODS

In approving a bill to establish a two-unit Redwood National Park the Senate Interior Committee has greatly enhanced the prospect of preserving these magnificent ancient trees from destruction.

But the committee also departed from usual practice by providing that the timber companies would be partially compensated by the exchange of their holdings for Federally owned land of similar value in a 14,000-acre tract now managed by the Forest Service. As Secretary of Agriculture Freeman pointed out in his memorandum to the committee, the saving to the Federal Government is purely nominal. However, an exchange of land reduces the cash outlay by the Government, and this is an important consideration in easing the bill through this economy-minded Congress.

These disputed acres have another and a larger significance. They were acquired by the Government between 1939 and 1945 at a cost of \$444,000. Their value today is estimated at between \$40 million and \$60 million. In this comparatively brief time their value has increased by one hundredfold. The national park now going to cost \$100 million could have been acquired in 1945 for a tiny fraction of that sum.

What has happened so spectacularly in the redwoods is happening in varying degrees across the country. Land prices generally are rising 5 to 10 per cent a year. Specific parcels of land that have timber or minerals, or that lie along bodies of water or in scenic locations, are rising in price at a far faster rate.

If conservation projects are not to become astronomically expensive, action has to be taken now to save wilderness, open space and future park and recreation lands. The Nature Conservancy, a private foundation headquartered in Washington, D.C., works with private individuals in acquiring land now that may be needed by public agencies later. Congress needs to develop an over-all public policy on land acquisition. The future cannot be left to the mercy of the private speculator.

[From the Kansas City Times, Oct. 11, 1967]

AT LAST, SOME ACTION ON THE REDWOOD PARK

Favorable action in a Senate committee does not a Redwood National park create, but it's a start—a start too long delayed. As cleared by the interior and insular affairs committee and sent to the Senate floor, the bill is a compromise both in terms of the park's size and the money required to establish it.

Last spring and early summer, working under the deadline imposed by an imminent end to the timber companies' reluctant moratorium on cutting in the prospective park areas, Congress had before it two proposals. The first, favored by the administration, was for a 43,000-acre, 60-million-dollar preserve in California's Del Norte County. The Sierra club, backed by other conservation groups, was pitching for a park more than twice that size—90,000 acres farther south in Humboldt County, costing up to 200 million dollars.

The debate was characterized by a regrettable lack of give and take, and the result was inaction. Now, with the lumbermen having agreed to extend the grace period, Congress may have awakened to the urgency for action. The bill before the Senate calls for a park of 64,000 acres, costing 190 million dollars, with tracts in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties.

One major objection from California interests has been that creation of a park

would destroy timber-based local economies in the areas affected. The current bill would authorize a trade of nearby federally-owned timberlands to companies that lose trees to the park—a provision opposed by some agencies as a bad precedent, but one apparently deemed necessary to silence the wounded cries of the Californians.

We doubt that the proposed legislation satisfies all parties completely. In all likelihood, the timber companies still feel aggrieved, the administration wishes the park weren't so costly and the Sierra club believes it is still too small. But the question from the standpoint of public interest is whether, in fact, an aesthetically significant stand of these irreplaceable forest giants will be preserved for future generations to enjoy at a price this generation can reasonably afford to pay. If the answer is found to be "yes," there can be no further excuse for dallying.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 20, 1967]

AGREEMENT ON REDWOOD PARK PLAN

To major conservation groups which had been at odds over the size and location of a proposed Redwood National Park announced yesterday they have united behind a new compromise plan.

The endorsements came from the Save-the-Redwoods League, which had backed the Administration's plan for a 43,000-acre park on Mill Creek in Del Norte county, and the Sierra Club, which had urged a 90,000-acre park on Redwood Creek in Humboldt county.

Directors of both organizations said they will back legislation for a two-unit, 62,000-acre park which is said to include "the best" of the two previously contending plans.

ESSENTIAL

United conservationist backing is considered essential to the creation of any redwood park. The compromise plan has been approved by the Senate Interior Committee and now awaits floor action.

Both the Sierra Club and the Save-the-Redwoods League indicated they would prefer a larger park than that outlined in the compromise plan, and would support efforts—governmental or private—to enlarge the proposed park.

The compromise was rejected as over-large and unacceptable yesterday in a statement on behalf of the five timber companies which would be affected.

STATEMENT

A statement by the Redwood Industry Land Committee added, however, that the companies will "make every effort to withhold logging within the boundaries" of the proposed park until the issue is settled.

The affected companies are Arcata National Corporation, Georgia-Pacific Corporation, Miller Redwood company, Pacific Lumber company and Simpson Timber company.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 15, 1967]

THE COMPROMISE

What nature had spent over 2000 years creating, Senator Thomas J. Kuchel (R-Calif.) and many others did not want destroyed overnight by the lumberman's saw.

Last week he and Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) came up with a compromise Redwoods National Park plan which, hopefully, would end the long and bitter fight between lumbermen and conservationists over size, location and cost of such a park.

Conservationists had demanded a 90,000-acre park costing between \$150 and \$200 million. The Administration had come up with a proposal for a 39,000-acre park costing about \$50 million.

LAND TRADE

The Kuchel-Jackson compromise park would consist of 61,000 acres and by trading redwood land (14,491 acres) held by the

Forest Service in Del Norte County for private timber lands in the new park area the cost would be held to about \$60 million.

The 61,000 acres would include 36,000 acres in Humboldt county (Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park plus 22,000 acres of private land) and about 25,000 acres in Del Norte county (Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Redwoods State parks plus 10,600 acres of private land). It would also buy up a large chunk of the coast to link the two redwood areas into one big park.

It was a compromise that met California Governor Ronald Reagan's demands that private lumber interests get Federal land in exchange for their holdings so that the lumber-oriented northern counties would not become an economic disaster area.

Representatives of both the Sierra Club and Save-the-Redwoods League appeared favorably impressed by the compromise. But there remained one uncertainty in the deal: The Forest Service had long and valiantly fought against using its lands as "trading stamps" in deals such as this and Congress had always backed this policy.

HONORABLE EXCEPTION

But, reasoned Kuchel, this should be "an honorable exception" or the redwoods would be ruined forever.

At midweek the Senate Interior Committee quickly approved the compromise and the Senate was expected to act on it by November. Senator Jackson said he had been assured by House Interior Committee members they would take the measure under consideration in January—after previously having indicated they would stall maybe another half year.

Opposition, however, was far from dead. The Forest Service was openly unhappy, and that private lumber interests would try to have reduced the number of acres taken for the park was hinted by Governor Reagan.

Reagan, who had long appeared cool, even downright cold, toward tying up more redwoods in public parks, said he would ask the amount of private acreage taken be "substantially reduced" to prevent "serious damage to the lumber industry in the area."

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, is unable to be present for the debate today. I wish to commend and thank the able chairman of our subcommittee for his devoted and skillful work in conducting the hearings and guiding the consideration of this measure. He devoted long hours to the task, and the bill reported by the committee reflects, in large measure, his personal contribution. I ask unanimous consent that a statement by the senior Senator from Nevada in support of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BIBLE

Mr. President, it has been my pleasure to serve as Chairman of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for a number of years. During this time, we have considered legislation affecting areas from one coastline to the other. Some of these acts have had a remarkable degree of unanimity, while others have been highly controversial. But each concerned areas which the Committee believed would best serve the Americans of today and tomorrow as units of our great National Park System.

Today we are considering a bill which would create a Redwood National Park. To say this proposal has been controversial would be an

understatement. Depending upon whom you listen to, you are told that "the last redwood is being cut," or that "the redwood is not an endangered species."

I don't think either of these points is at issue here today.

Instead, we must consider just what is intended by the bill before us. The redwoods on the coast of California are unique in the world. The coastal redwoods are among the tallest living things to be found, with many specimen stretching higher than a thirty-story building. In the old-growth stands you may see trees over fourteen feet in diameter whose age may be anywhere from 1000 to 2000 years.

Some say there are adequate numbers of these magnificent trees preserved in the numerous state parks of California. Others believe that to properly protect and display the redwoods, we must have a national park of significant size; one in which there are complete watersheds and ample lands to accommodate great numbers of visitors without endangering the groves of redwood. The problem is further complicated by timber industries operating in the redwood forests which have just recently entered the final stage of their plan to partially harvest the old growth stands on their lands.

If a park of significant size is to be established, it must be soon. And if it is created, there is no doubt in my mind it will have some adverse effect on the industries using the trees as raw material.

So it should be quite evident the Committee was faced with a perplexing set of circumstances. Long months were spent considering alternatives. Different combinations of land ownerships were pieced together like jig-saw puzzles, taken apart and refitted, to arrive at the final recommendation. As a result, I believe that the park boundaries recommended represent the best combination which can be practically achieved.

To acquire the private lands needed to make up the park it appears we might spend more than we have ever considered for a unit of the National Park System. The estimated acquisition price is extremely high.

I have become increasingly concerned about the high cost of lands to be included in our parks and recreation areas. With other substantial burdens on our Nation's economic resources, I feel we must sometimes take unusual steps to achieve a desired goal. In the bill before us, we have taken a most unusual step by providing for lands in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit to be exchanged for timberlands within the park boundaries.

A third of a century ago, the decision was made to establish a Redwood National Forest, and the proper steps for creating purchase units were taken. But economic conditions changed. We moved from a deep depression to a war-stimulated economy, and finally to an era of continued prosperity and industrial growth. This is one reason why only 14,567 acres have been acquired of the original 860,000 acres in the two purchase units established. With the lumber industry firmly settled in the region, it is doubtful much additional progress can be expected toward creating a significant Redwood National Forest. Although we applaud the Forest Service in its management of this small unit, the Committee believes the greatest public benefit to be realized from this land is its exchange for private timberlands within the boundary of the park.

This also will have the secondary benefit of lessening the adverse impact on the local lumber industries, permitting them to operate for a longer period of time or on a larger scale than might otherwise be possible.

I have heard widely-conflicting Committee testimony on the value of this Northern Redwood Purchase Unit. I personally don't know what figure is accurate, but one thing is certain—use of the lands for exchange

purposes could be significant in holding the ultimate price of a Redwood National Park far below the authorized purchase price.

I wish to express my appreciation for the many hours devoted to this legislation by the Senior Senator from California, Mr. Kuchel, and the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jackson.

I believe the so-called "compromise bill" which has evolved is worthy, and I recommend it to you for passage.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, a typographical error appears in the last paragraph of page 3 of the report which accompanies S. 2515. The sentence as it appears in the report reads, in part, as follows:

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs met in executive session on August 10, 1967 * * *.

The date should be corrected to read: October 10, 1967.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Record will be corrected accordingly.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I yield to the able junior Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unanimous-consent agreement provides that when the opening statements have been made by the Senator from Washington and the Senator from California, the time on amendments shall be controlled, except that on the pending amendment there is no time limitation.

Mr. JACKSON. We are not speaking on the amendment; we are speaking on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] for himself, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] is the pending question.

Mr. JACKSON. The amendment is now the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement on the bill.

I shall make a subsequent statement on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is pending. So long as the amendment is pending, the Senator may speak as long as he wishes to do so.

Mr. METCALF. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] for his skill in developing a plan for a Redwood National Park whose boundaries have drawn such widespread support. All conservation groups known to me have indicated general support for the shape of the park that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is now proposing.

The committee's achievement in resolving wide disagreement—and I have been a part of that wide disagreement—over how boundaries should be drawn is a major one. But its success is also due to the willingness of conservation groups to "give some" with respect to some of their most cherished hopes. They have done so in a spirit of compromise to secure action on this urgent effort.

In backing the committee's bill, nevertheless, we should not lose sight of the conservation opportunities in the red-

woods that these groups have brought to our attention. It was my privilege to sponsor a plan, along with 19 other Senators, for a 90,000-acre Redwood National Park which many of these groups, led by the Sierra Club, recommended.

In regrouping now behind this 64,000-acre plan, let us realize what we are leaving to the lumbermen of what should have been saved. Most notable is the Emerald Mile, actually a 3-mile reach of magnificent redwood forest along Redwood Creek just upstream from the mouth of Bridge Creek. Here the trees stand in a procession at heights of 300 feet or more, with forest edges reminiscent of Bull Creek flat. No roads now enter this place. Only a handful of parties who run the river on spring freshets have seen what we are casting aside in this place.

Nowhere else do redwoods reach the elevations in such grandeur as they do along the slopes above Redwood Creek on the east below the Bald Hills Road. Here they rise to 2,500 feet in giant form, at the inner limit of the fog belt. The redwood expert knows he is seeing something special here. Most of these great slope forests are now being forgotten.

So also is the great hillmass of redwoods between Bridge Creek and Redwood Creek, and the scenic backdrop above Elam Creek and along MacArthur Creek. Tragically, in the 3 years since the National Park Service issued its report on the redwoods, much of the best of the North Fork of Lost Man Creek has already been lost. What we do not save in this bill will probably be lost to the saw within a very few years.

It was with this thought in mind that I attempted to persuade the committee to raise the ceiling on size from 64,000 to 70,000 acres. This small increase would be enough to rescue most of the threatened areas I have just mentioned. I believe that there is enough leeway within the cost estimates for the entire project to allow the increase to be made without raising the ceiling on appropriations.

I hope Congress will continue to explore the possibilities of extending this proposal to cover the magnificent areas of redwood forest in Redwood Creek, which are too good to lose. The opportunities we now have will never return.

It is easy for all of us here to become so engrossed with dollars, budgets, boundaries, and exchanges, that we tend to push into the background the real reason why we are today at a crucial point in a historic undertaking, creation of a redwood national park, a park commensurate with the character of these truly unique and awesome forests.

Last night I was reading an old account of one man's first visit to the redwoods. Morley Roberts told his story in "The Western Avernus: Toil and Travel in Further North America," first published in 1887:

My road ran still through the redwoods, and if they were solemn and weird at night they were more beautiful in the daytime. Under them at times was thick brush, from which they rose like towers or great light-houses from the breaking of little waves, and in other places they stood by themselves, springing straight from the bare ground, or moss, or scanty turf. These had grown for so many centuries, and had such great life in them, they were so grand and solemn and

king-like, that I felt they had personality. It seemed nothing short of murder to hew and saw them down for planks and post-making, for house-building, and shelter for little men, who lusted to destroy in an hour the slow, sweet growth of their unnumbered years. We come with our quick and furious flood of life to a quick conclusion, they, with the slow sap under bark and in the wood, rise imperceptibly to majesty, and fall at the end of their long term by overgrowth of summit and crown; they sink at last under the burden of natural honours, and mingle slowly in long decay with the soil in which they were rooted. But men come and destroy them, as barbarians in the pathetic, silent senate-house, and nature lies wounded and bleeding.

I came out on the banks of the Smith River again and was ferried over, and was asked no fee. I was astonished at the lack of greed, and the natural sweet kindness of the man, a Charon fair and young, which are so rare in all countries, and alas! much too rare in America. I thanked him courteously, and he bowed and wished me well most knightlike, pushing back across the stream, and I passed again into the redwoods, climbing up through a sweet tangle of thick brush with the great god-trees rising from it, and then descended and came, on a flat, more bare, with willow and birch, and no more redwoods. And I began to hear a faint roar, like a singing in my ears. But it grew and grew till I recognized the sound of the sea, the roar of breakers, the eternal ocean voice. It put new life into me; I walked faster, though I was faint, until I came where I could hear the separate roar of separate waves—distinct thunders. I sat under a tree by the roadside and lighted my pipe, and, to save myself from vain imaginings of possible things, I took my Virgil and again read part of the Sixth Book. And when I came to the middle I thought, "I am not yet out of Avernus, and who knows if I shall return to the lucid stars and lucid earth, for there is much to be passed through before my time is at hand."

When we are talking about conservation and the challenge of meeting the outdoor recreation demands of a growing nation, one man stands at the top in terms of accomplishment. I doubt that enough attention has ever been directed to the man and his work—the senior Senator from Nevada [ALAN BIBLE]. During more than a decade in the U.S. Senate, ALAN BIBLE has clearly established himself as a leading conservation figure. Certainly, his record in the area of parks and recreation is unmatched.

As chairman of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee and, before that, the Public Lands Subcommittee, Senator BIBLE has been instrumental in passing legislation that has added no less than 47 new areas to the National Park System. And that record, I believe, is about to be greatly extended with the passage in the 90th Congress of bills creating two new landmark national parks—the Redwoods National Park bill we are considering today and the North Cascades National Park and related recreation and wilderness areas. This is a record unequalled by any other Senator in his position in the history of Congress. I submit it is a record that represents the greatest period of recreation development ever witnessed by our Nation.

Senator BIBLE's calm guiding hand was largely responsible for solving the complex problems that had thwarted progress on the Redwood National Park bill. It was the same effective capacity for

overcoming obstacles that made his record of achievement possible.

Under Senator BIBLE's leadership we have seen the long-overdue resurgence of national recreation areas, national seashores, and national lakeshores designed to provide for the badly neglected recreation needs of those in crowded urban areas. We have seen two new national parks—Canyonlands and Guadalupe Mountains. And we have seen many historical parks and national monuments established. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of the National Park Service additions that have been authorized during Senator BIBLE's chairmanship of the responsible subcommittee up to this year.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

St. Thomas National Historical Site.
Christionsted National Historical Site.
Russell Cave National Monument.
Cape Cod National Seashore.
Fort Davis National Historical Site.
Fort Smith National Historical Site.
Piscataway Park.
Buck Island Reef National Monument.
Fort St. Marks National Historical Site.
Lincoln Boyhood National Monument.
Hamilton Grange National Monument.
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historical Site.
Sagamore Hill National Historical Site.
Frederick Douglas Home National Historical Site.
Point Reyes National Seashore.
Padre Island National Seashore.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Ozark National Scenic Riverways.
Fort Bowie National Historical Site.
Fort Larned National Historical Site.
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site.
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historical Site.
Johnstown Flood National Historical Site.
John Muir National Historical Site.
Fire Island National Seashore.
Canyonlands National Park.
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Assateague Island National Seashore.
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.
Nez Perce National Historical Park.
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.
Cape Lookout National Seashore.
Chamizal Treaty National Monument.
Fort Union Trading Post National Historical Site.
George Rogers Clark National Historical Park.
San Juan Island National Historical Park.
Guadalupe Mountains National Park.
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area.
Golden Spike National Historical Site.
Hubbell Trading Post National Historical Site.
Agate Fossil Beds National Monument.
Herbert Hoover National Monument.
Pecos National Monument.
Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument.
Ellis Island National Monument.
Roger Williams National Monument.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, earlier today, I spoke of the great service the

Senator from Montana performed in the discussions in committee which led up to this bill. The Senator is recognized as a leader in conservation. On the amendment now pending, the position that he has taken is one of tremendous strength for all of us who want a national redwood park, who recognize the need for Senate action now, and who oppose this amendment.

I simply wish to repeat, in the presence of the Senator from Montana, the feelings that I have and that I believe all people interested in this park have with respect to his high level of statesmanship in this controversy.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. METCALF. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, as chairman of the committee, I wish to express my appreciation for the effective assistance of the able Senator from Montana in connection with the pending measure. The Senator from Montana has been active for many years as an advocate in promoting a redwood national park bill. As I recall, his interest dates back to the days when he was a student at Stanford University.

Mr. President, the Senator's forthright analysis of the so-called purchase unit matter has been stated as well as anyone could ask in defining the issues involved.

I say to the Members of the Senate that the able Senator from Montana has made our task much easier in bringing this bill to the floor of the Senate, and I commend him most highly for his help with respect to this important measure.

Mr. METCALF. I thank my chairman.

If I still have the floor, Mr. President, I wish to respond to the statements made by the Senator from California and the Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TYDINGS in the chair). The Chair recognizes the Senator from Montana.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I doubt whether any Member of the Senate has had more to do with opposition to land exchanges than I. I go back to the years when I was a Member of the House of Representatives, when Representative Ellsworth suggested that there be an omnibus program for land exchanges under which whenever a sustained yield area was taken for a Corps of Engineers project, a Bureau of Reclamation project, or a highway program, some of our national parks or our national forests would be exchanged. I vehemently opposed that proposal, and the House of Representatives voted it down.

I believe that the distinguished Senator from Vermont aided in preventing the addition of that amendment to the Senate bill.

But today we have a provision for a land exchange in the pending amendment, which is entirely different from what we were talking about back in the days when I opposed the Ellsworth proposal. I suggested in the House of Representatives that the Ellsworth bill should be defeated because it was a suggestion that we exchange trees for stumps. It was such a suggestion. Today, we have

a better bill. The Government will receive trees in exchange for stumps. The land involved in this exchange is being logged. This area is in private operation at present. We are saying that we will receive a magnificent area within the confines of the park in exchange for an area that will be logged off, anyway. The Federal Government will get the better of the bargain.

In addition, we will be saving the economy of a small county in northern California. We will be helping them to have a tax base, which is important, and we will save some jobs.

Mr. President, I suggest that the pending amendment would not set a precedent at all. Every day, Members of Congress receive requests for endorsement of land exchanges between the Forest Service and railroads or other private owners, or between Government and State agencies.

For example, many persons are now writing to Senator MANSFIELD and me in support of a proposed land exchange between the Forest Service and the Northern Pacific Railroad, in order to add to the Spanish Peaks Wilderness Area. So long as it involves an exchange of one national forest area for another, no one complains. But if it involves an exchange of national forest land that goes into the Interior Department, then we have the National Forest Service coming up and objecting.

Originally, the Secretary of the Interior suggested to Congress that the Muir Woods be a part of the land exchange in this proposal. The Muir Woods, which is named after a great naturalist, John Muir—

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Does the Senator mean that a Cabinet officer came to the Congress of the United States and recommended that the Muir Woods be traded off?

Mr. METCALF. Yes. And I made a speech about it. And when I suggested that this land exchange was not in the public interest, the distinguished Senator from California quoted that speech against me.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. To what Cabinet officer does the Senator refer?

Mr. METCALF. One of our best Cabinet officers.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Agriculture or Interior?

Mr. METCALF. One of our best—the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary Udall, a close friend of mine, the finest Secretary of the Interior, who has ever held that position.

Nevertheless, he suggested that the Muir Woods be part of this land exchange.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I assume that the distinguished Senator has been in the Muir Woods, one of the most beautiful spots in America.

Mr. METCALF. I said in committee that when I went into the service, having been drafted, and after I was given basic training, I received a 3-day pass and my wife and I went up into the Muir Woods. When I went to Stanford University, I

used to go to the Muir Woods. I believe it is one of the greatest areas for spiritual satisfaction that I have ever been in.

I would vehemently oppose the abandonment of those woods so that loggers could come in with their chain saws and destroy the area.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I commend the Senator. I went into the Muir Woods with Roger Kent, who, as Senators know, was in the Department of Defense under President Truman. It was his father, William Kent who named the Muir Woods in honor of that great naturalist. This happened in the early 1900's, some time before 1910. This area was set up as one of the first conservation areas in America.

His father, William Kent, is mentioned in the book about California Progressives and the founding of the Progressive movement in California, and in connection with the election of Gifford Pinchot as Governor of Pennsylvania. William Kent is credited by many persons as being the person who convinced Theodore Roosevelt that the conservation movement should be taken up. He had been a young man in Chicago. He went West, and was a great reform leader in California. He was one of the great conservationists in America, and he is credited with having great influence on Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, who are regarded as the fathers of the American conservationists movement.

Mr. METCALF. If we had listened to them in those days this bill would not be before us today.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Yes, if we had listened to William Kent, Gifford Pinchot, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. METCALF. But we have not and the keystone to that whole park is the land exchange. It is not significant as far as conservation goes for it is an exchange which goes on every day within the Forest Service. There was an exchange praised a day or so ago in the Washington Post in an editorial in connection with the Northern Cascades. It is the kind of exchange everyone can justify. If it is said to be setting a precedent, it is a good precedent, and it is the kind of precedent in which the Federal Government gets the better of the deal.

I have nothing but praise for the distinguished Senator from California, who sponsored the bill, and our chairman, who are giving us an opportunity for a significant national park which includes the big trees. I wish it were a little bigger, but that is what happens in the legislative process.

Mr. AIKEN. Perhaps I should not be taking part in this debate at all. I think my education is incomplete in that I have never been in the proposed Redwood park. I have been in Muir Woods. That is as near as I got. If the people of California want the national park there, I would be very much in favor of its establishment. However, I come from an area where I have seen the beneficial effects of the national forest and I cannot help but feel that we do not want to start a precedent that will spread to my part of the country; that is, trading off sections of the national forest for other desirable assets.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator wish to make a comment before I get started?

Mr. KUCHEL. Will the Senator yield briefly?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. The purchase unit that this bill proposes to exchange is not a part of an established national forest.

Mr. AIKEN. Possibly not in the strictest sense.

Mr. KUCHEL. This purchase unit was purchased between 1939 and 1945 by the United States from private owners, with the thought in mind that some 860,000 acres would be acquired from private owners and that the Federal Government would attempt to demonstrate the best way for redwood logging operations to proceed. But that plan collapsed. I want my friend, for whom I have No. 1 respect around here, as he knows, to know that this is not, never has been, and never will be a part of an established national forest.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator mean that the 14,500 acres are not now and never will be a part of the national forest?

Mr. KUCHEL. Are not now, and never has been.

Mr. AIKEN. Who administers it? The Forest Service administers it.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. As a further point of clarification I think that the able Senator from California stated it well. It is true that the Forest Service considered making a national forest. This proposal was turned down by the Forest Service. The Senator from Vermont must realize, as the Senator from California pointed out, that this was originally undertaken as a very large enterprise which started back in 1934 during the depression days. It was hoped they would be able to acquire this large acreage to which the Senator from California referred. They failed. Only a very small fractional part of the objective was achieved; 14,567 acres, to be precise.

I might say to my good friend from Vermont that we would not be arguing over this matter now if this particular acreage were in the hands of the Department of the Interior. This is nothing more or less than a good, old-fashioned, Washington, D.C., bureaucratic hassle. We are dealing with assets of the United States. This timber in the purchase unit is for logging. We are suggesting that that purpose continue by permitting an exchange. We are trying to create a national park. It seems to me it is just a matter of equity to make provisions along the lines we have provided for in the bill.

I wish to emphasize that if these lands were being administered by the Department of Interior there would not be a word said against it. It seems to me that Congress has some policymaking ability to see to it that assets of the Federal Government are properly managed and properly administered.

I wish to emphasize that point. This is nothing more than a fight between the

Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. AIKEN. That began in 1908.

Mr. JACKSON. It has been going on for a long time. I think the Congress needs to step in, where it is in the public interest, to protect the assets of the United States. We should not allow the two departments to try to make this decision.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if I may proceed, I think that perhaps my colleagues, if they are correct, should undertake to inform the American Forestry Association because I had a letter from them several days ago which stated as follows:

MY DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: We are concerned about a provision in the Redwood National Park bill, S. 2515, to use national forest land in the Redwood Purchase Unit as payment in kind for private lands desired for park purposes.

This Federal land was acquired by the Forest Service under the Weeks Act of March 1, 1911 for the practice of multiple use, sustained yield forestry. It is being managed efficiently for this purpose. Trading this land for other land to be used as a park will defeat the purpose for which national forests are established.

The annual harvests of timber from the Redwood Purchase Unit supports ten small lumber companies and their employees. One-quarter of the receipts from timber sales, a substantial sum, goes to Del Norte County in lieu of taxes. This 25 percent fund exceeds the amount of taxes received from comparable land in private ownership.

Therefore, it is clear that giving four large landowners this Forest Service land will not benefit the local economy. It merely aids four large companies at the expense of ten small companies.

Neither will such an exchange improve the tax base of Del Norte County.

Of even greater concern is the precedent to be established by such action. It will open the flood gates to demands by all sorts of special interests and land grabbers. Some of these already have appeared.

Consequently, we urge you to delete all references to the Redwood Purchase Unit from S. 2515 and to preserve this tract for the purposes for which it was acquired.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH B. POMEROY,

Chief Forester.

Let me also quote from the individual views made by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] in the committee report:

I am in full accord with the establishment of the Redwood National Park. I am deeply concerned, however, with the committee amendment to authorize the conveyance of national forest land in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in exchange for lands to be acquired as a part of the park.

The federally owned property in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit was made national forest land by the terms of the Weeks Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), under which it was acquired. It has always been and should continue to be treated just as all other national forest.

Mr. President, the reason I am concerned about the bill is that while the national forest is comparatively small in my State—about 250,000 acres—I have seen the good in the community and in the State which has come from it.

I have seen steadily increasing values not only of forest land but of the land around it which has been developed, too,

by reason of proximity to the national forest.

I have seen development of recreation in the national forest, particularly in the skiing industry which, last year, it was estimated to bring about \$75 million into my small State, to the owners and operators of the skiing areas—and probably much more to the people living around those areas.

I have seen the national forest develop as a refuge for wildlife—wild birds, mammals, and bears which have increased considerably. That might not be considered an asset in sheep country, but with us in Vermont, the black bear and other wildlife have been coming back and have found refuge in the national forest which runs up through the Green Mountains of my State.

I have seen developments in lumber operations. The income from standing timber sold has increased the income of the communities and of the State materially. The revenue derived from this income is being used to build roads and schools.

Thus, that is the reason I feel we would be shortsighted to trade off any part of the national forest, because just as sure as anything, if this gets by in one State, they will ask to do it in other States.

I have no doubt that today, if a promoter could get a part of the national forest which originally was purchased for a few dollars an acre, he could become rather wealthy as a result of such a deal.

Perhaps I should apologize to the Senator from California because I have not visited the Redwoods Park area in California, but I know what the national forest has done in my own State, and in the East generally. I do not want to start trading it off for other items regardless of how valuable they might be.

Of course, it is going to cost money to buy this park outright. The dollar, however, is not going to be very big in the future. Today we talk about how many pesos there are to the dollar—I believe it is 12—and until recently there were 2,700 cruzeiros to the dollar. But if inflation keeps increasing as it is increasing now, it will not be very long before we will be asking about how many dollars there are to the dollar.

Thus, this land will be a good buy, I would say, regardless of the fact that it would cost money now.

I want to add, once more, that the national forest has been extremely helpful in developing other communities, as well as those in my State, and for that reason I just do not want to make the initial start of trading off any parts of it.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. KUCHEL. Senator, I am going to urge the Senator, who is a great conservationist and a great Senator, not to say that this 14,000-acre parcel is part of a national forest, because it is not.

I wish the Senator could see the fine redwoods in northern California. I have seen them. I want those trees, which stretch into the sky almost 400 feet, some of them centuries old, some of them thousands of years old, to be preserved.

And the path to the presentation of the bill has been a tortuous one.

There are people who want a park but disagree on where it should be.

There are people who want a park but do not want it to be too big.

There are people who want a park but say this one is not as large as it should be.

There have been all kinds of obstacles, wittingly or unwittingly placed in the path of this park legislation; but, here it is. Here it is, and it is justified.

I know that my friend from Vermont favors the acquisition or the setting aside of recreation areas for the American people in the future. I feel that he looks with favor on that concept, but I urge him not to vote for the amendment on the ground that we are talking of national forest land, for I tell him that that is not the fact.

I believe that the Senator from Vermont just read a letter from Mr. Kenneth Pomerooy.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. I received it about 10 minutes ago.

Mr. KUCHEL. Let me read what Mr. Pomerooy had to say in an article entitled "Redwoods and Parks," published in American Forests for May 1965:

With less than 10 percent of the reduced area in federal ownership, and with further substantial additions unlikely, the forest supervisor in charge of the unit recommended on November 1, 1963, that the gross area of the unit be decreased to the 32,409 acres north of the Klamath River, and that the area be known as the Redwood National Forest. This step would leave 931 acres in scattered tracts south of the Klamath River, which could be used as trading stock. The proposal was approved by the supervisors of Del Norte and Humboldt counties and by the Simpson Timber Company (the largest private owner in the unit) but has not been acted upon by the Forest Service.

Nor has it been since. The Department of Agriculture has consistently and recently rejected the proposal to include this small and isolated tract in an established national forest. So I think we should not refer to this unit as part of a national forest, and I believe the public interest is best served by taking this 14,567-acre parcel, which has been used by private companies, under contract, for logging operations, and use that parcel to make possible the acquisition of magnificent trees for a park.

That is the best I can do, Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I appreciate the views of the Senator from California. He always does what he thinks is best for his home State. I hope the people of California appreciate this and will soundly express their appreciation in November 1968. But there seems to be a difference of opinion, and being from a national forest area, I am still inclined to follow their policies.

I have in my hand another letter, just handed me, from the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he expresses his opposition to trading off these 15,000 acres for part of the cost of the redwood preserve. He said, "It would open the floodgates." Right now I do not want to open the floodgates to trading off any national forest lands.

I ask unanimous consent to have that letter to me from the Secretary printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OCTOBER 20, 1967.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: You will shortly be considering S. 2515, a new bill to establish a Redwood National Park. The Department of Agriculture actively supports the establishment of such a Park.

However, this Department vigorously and strongly objects to the feature of S. 2515 which would use National Forest land as trading stock to obtain land for the Park. This commandeering of the National Forest land in the Redwood Purchase Unit is not necessary in order for the Nation to have a Redwood Park.

Using National Forest land for trading stock in this important case endangers land administered by the Forest Service all over the country. It threatens the integrity of the National Forests, a principle of long-standing.

It would open the floodgates. Right now, and repeatedly in the past, there have been made demands in other parts of the country that National Forest lands be used to pay for parks, or for reservoirs, or for highway rights-of-way. Any and every instance of such a taking of National Forest land makes the later pressures that much harder to resist.

This is why past actions of Congress have resoundingly rejected use of National Forest land for this kind of trade-off.

There are other reasons for not appropriating these National Forest lands to pay for the Park:

1. Savings derived from trading off the National Forest land would be a small part of the total cost of the proposed Park. On an acre-for-acre basis, the value of the National Forest land in the Purchase Unit, estimated at \$25 million, falls far short of the value of the old-growth groves proposed for inclusion in the Park. This is a very small sum to endanger a very basic principle of conservation.

2. The four main companies involved do not need the limited acreage of land that could be made available to them in order to continue operating for a significant number of years. The company that would experience the greatest impact could continue at its present rate of operation for 15 years or longer.

3. A move to make these companies partially whole would be at the cost of withdrawing supplies now used by smaller operators who buy the stumpage that would be transferred to the four larger, stronger companies. In recent years, 10 operators in the area have used the timber that this action would turn over to only four large companies. Thus, a trade-off of land would not create any new jobs. It would favor four large companies at the expense of 10 smaller ones.

A Redwood National Park is in the national interest. The USDA supports strongly that objective. But a raid on the National Forests and the establishment of a dangerous precedent in violation of longstanding, sound conservation principles is neither necessary nor wise.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have just had handed to me a telegram from another organization, which earnestly advocates increasing the size of the area.

In fact, I will go so far as to say that we have people in this country who would like to see it kept just as Columbus and Leif Ericson and Governor Bradford saw it for the first time, excepting, of course, for the property they own and live on.

I am reminded of something someone, whom my friend from California knew very well, said he did not want to own all the land in his State; he just wanted the land that adjoined his.

We have those in this country who are so esthetically inclined that they would not cut a tree anywhere, and we have those who are so monetarily inclined that they want to cut everything that would make a 2-by-4 stud. Between them we have to choose.

I am sure the Senator understands that, as Members of Congress, we first of all have to represent the areas from which we come, as well as the National Government. I believe I am representing the thoughts of many people in the East, and particularly in my part of the country, when I say we should not start trading off national forest areas. I do not see why we could not pay cash. I mean pay it over a period of time. The dollar is getting smaller every year. This property is not going to depreciate in value. In fact, barring a worldwide catastrophe, I cannot think of any real estate in the United States that is going to depreciate in value. It is going to increase in value. It has been increasing tremendously in the last 2 or 3 years. It seems to me there is not much time to lose in acquiring for the public what we will really need for public recreation and the public welfare.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I could not agree more wholeheartedly with the Senator from Vermont. I serve on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. That is a commission, as Senators know, which buys land for conservation purposes from the Duck Stamp program. About half the duties we have are to upgrade our parcels and estimations, because land values continually increase.

I would like to have everybody concerned about my position on this bill go back and look into the debate on the Ellsworth bill.

I will say to my friend from Vermont that I do not believe we should buy railroad rights-of-way and highway rights-of-way and Bureau of Reclamation dams and Corps of Engineers dams by giving away the national forests of this country. No one has been more vehement in opposition to such a proposal than I. This is a proposal to exchange a rather isolated forest for a forest within the boundaries of a proposed national park. This is no different from what we do every day in authorizing the Forest Service to exchange national forest land for Northern Pacific land to have some boundaries taken care of.

Right now my colleague [Mr. MANSFIELD] and I are trying to organize some sort of land exchange so we can have some Northern Pacific land incorporated into a primitive or wilderness area in Montana by an exchange of national forest land.

As I have said many times, we cannot exchange stumps for trees as far as the Federal Government is concerned. This time we are exchanging trees. We are exchanging a stump area, a log-dump area, and we are getting trees back in a national park. As long as this Congress and this administration read into the bill each time the land exchange, then, as

far as I am concerned, there is no danger that the fears of the Senator from Vermont will be realized, and that we will try to buy our highways and our Corps of Engineers projects by trading off some of our natural resources.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I am afraid I cannot agree that this bill provides an exchange of national forest land. It seems to me this is a sale of national forest land for dollars. The proposal is to use the dollars to buy other land for the redwood park.

Mr. President, when we make our appropriations, we make them for three purposes. The first is for the necessary expenses of Government, and we cannot avoid that. The next is as an investment for the acquisition of property, which will increase in value. The third purpose for which we appropriate funds in Congress is the "rathole." There has been an exaggerated emphasis on the "rathole" in the last few years, but I look upon the purchase of national forest land as an investment, because I have seen such land return very fine dividends on the initial cost.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, my distinguished colleague, the chairman of the Public Works Committee, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] could not be present in the Chamber today. He has asked that I submit his statement so that his views supporting S. 2515 will be on record.

I appreciate his support. Particularly do I believe significant his endorsement of the committee's desire that no road or bridge be built in the scenic corridor of Redwood Creek. Our desire is that this portion of the park can be enjoyed in the quiet and solitude of the undisturbed primitive forest.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator RANDOLPH's statement appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REDWOOD CREEK CORRIDOR—STATEMENT BY SENATOR RANDOLPH

Mr. President, I commend the able senior Senator from California and his distinguished colleagues for their exhaustive study of this complex and controversial problem of preservation of the magnificent coast redwoods. Committee Report No. 641 stands as an example of their wisdom and diligence. I am of course impressed with the grandeur and magnificence of these incomparable trees; I am in complete agreement with my distinguished colleagues on the desirability of incorporating a vestige of this magnificence in our National Park system.

As Chairman of the Public Works Committee I have a particular interest in the road aspects of this legislation and the commentary on roads in the Committee Report. As outlined in the report; "The Acquisition of the lower Redwood Creek drainage and a scenic corridor down the creek will allow outdoorsmen to enjoy hiking or floating along more than 8 miles of the length of Redwood Creek."

The Committee Report goes on to say that "in authorizing the acquisition of a corridor southward along Redwood Creek to the tall trees unit and beyond, the committee intends to preserve the scenic and natural values now found along the miles of creek bank lined with virgin redwoods. The committee wishes to make clear its intention that no improved all-weather road should be built in the corridor and that no all-weather or

permanent bridge spanning Redwood Creek should be built any further than 2 miles from the confluence of Redwood Creek and Prairie Creek. The purpose of the committee including the lower Redwood Creek watershed and the Redwood Creek corridor would be frustrated by overdevelopment and intensive use."

I commend my distinguished colleagues on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for their good judgment in determining that this corridor, which I understand is very precipitous, should remain unmarred by road and bridge construction and by the sights and sounds of motorized traffic. I assume the Committee intends that this corridor is to be enjoyed by those hikers and boaters who venture through by trail and by water trips on Redwood Creek.

The idea of providing a trail is certainly desirable, even though it may only be used by a small number of people. Certainly the idea of prohibiting roads is desirable as a means of providing opportunity for those to use the trail and creek to get away from mechanical means of transportation. To these ends I concur in the judgment of my distinguished colleagues.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I support the amendment of the senior Senator from New Mexico to prevent a trade in national forest lands as part of the establishment of Redwood National Park. Due to the vision and foresight of the early pioneers in conservation in every State, this Nation has a headstart on dealing with the problems of preserving and promoting our national resources in the face of a burgeoning population.

I am proud that North Carolina is among the leaders in planning and research in conservation. I am proud also that she has contributed her share of those dedicated men who believe that every generation holds the land and resources in trust for the future. Early in this century, some wise men saw the threats to our economy and to our society of uncontrolled erosion, fires, destruction of wildlife, and poor land use. They foresaw the effect of vanishing forests on an increasingly urban society. And they sought to ward off the day when man would be unable to return to the beauties and comforts of nature for his recreation; when he would be unable to till his land because the topsoil was lost; when he no longer had pure water to drink.

The national forest system, in cooperation with the State systems, has played a substantial role in dispelling this grim threat to our national well-being. In North Carolina alone the national forest lands, including purchase units and experimental land, amount to 1,124,470 acres.

These lands, managed under multiple-purpose plans help provide watershed protection, recreation, and wildlife. In jobs and products yield they contribute to the economies of the States and counties in which they are located. In their natural beauty they promote the spiritual well-being of the residents of those areas and of those who drive many miles to partake of their beauty.

North Carolina has been bountifully blessed, I believe, above all States in this respect. The Charokee, Croatan, Nantahala, Pisgah, and the Uwharrie National Forests, and the Nantahala and Yadkin purchase units are breathtaking testimony to this truth.

As our cities expand, as our rural areas become congested, as our Nation grows, these forest lands are America's investment in the future. I see no compelling reason at this point in our history to start trading them off. Once the process is started, the movement will be difficult to control. The estimated saving on this one project will not be worth the cost to all our people.

In the primeval acreage of the Nantahala National Forest stands a memorial to the poet, Joyce Kilmer, who understood so well what all of us today should remember. Men may pass all sorts of laws, but "only God can make a tree."

I believe Congress should not grant authority to trade redwood lands under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service for private lands; therefore, I support the Anderson amendment.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate the great service that has been performed by Senators KUCHEL and JACKSON in bringing before the full Senate a bill to create a Redwoods National Park. I know of no conservation matter which is of greater importance than the proper preservation of the magnificent redwoods in our country.

During the consideration of this bill by the full Interior Committee, I expressed certain reservation to my fellow committee members regarding the total cost of the legislation which is now before us. I made the point in committee which met with immediate approval of fellow committee members, that it would be extremely unwise for us to place an unrealistic estimate of costs in the present bill. To be unrealistic now with the authorization for appropriation section would only subject us to possible embarrassment and difficulty in the future.

I have been assured by members of the committee and their staff, who are much more knowledgeable on this question than I am, that the authorization for appropriation section in the present bill is a realistic figure and that if redwood legislation can be speedily passed by both Houses the total costs for land acquisition will not exceed the amount as stated in the bill.

On the other hand, since the Interior Committee reported the bill, interested persons have presented a somewhat different point of view than was taken by the Interior Committee in its final markup session. Mr. Robert Dehlendorf, the president of Arcata National Corp., has spoken to myself and my staff several times concerning the evaluation of the redwood properties encompassed by S. 2515. Mr. Dehlendorf has indicated that cursory evaluations of his company's property show that their value exceeds the amounts authorized by the Interior Committee.

Without presuming to make my judgment on these conflicting points of view and reiterating that I have no personal experience in the question of valuation which is before us, I simply ask that an outline provided by the Arcata National Corp. which states their interpretation of the cost implications of S. 2515 be printed in the Record at this point. My purpose in submitting this information is only to show that there is not unanimity regarding the values in this case.

There being no objection, the outline was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

COST IMPLICATIONS OF S. 2515, REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK BILL

I. TIMBER AND LAND ACQUISITION COSTS ARE HIGHER THAN SENATE COMMITTEE ESTIMATES (In millions)

	Amount
(a) Senate Interior Committee estimates (sec. 6 of S. 2515).....	\$100
(b) Actual costs (based on actual timber inventories and actual current timber market values of 4 companies).....	160
(c) Actual costs, plus additional costs resulting from cessation of operations by Arcata Redwood Co. (includes timber, land, and physical facilities of company).....	206
If the purchase unit exchange of Forest Service lands is stricken from the Senate bill, this will force an additional company, Rellim Redwood Co., to cease operations:	
(d) The total cost of S. 2515 would then increase to....	269

II. IMPACT OF S. 2515

	Total acreage	Old growth acreage included in total
(a) S. 2515 will add:		
From redwood industry.....	27,679	12,620
From other private holdings....	5,310	285
Total.....	32,989	12,905
(b) To presently preserved lands:		
State redwood parks.....	107,458	59,000
Other Federal and State coast redwood forest lands.....	136,000	(1)
Total.....	243,458	59,000

¹ Not available.

² Minimum.

Mr. HANSEN. In dealing with costs of such magnitude it would appear to me to be advisable to set an authorization ceiling at the latest possible time before the President affixes his signature. I am aware that the Senate Interior Committee has wrestled with the extremely difficult problem of escalating land values for many years. It would be more realistic to leave the authorization open ended. The Government's experience would confirm the soundness of such a position.

With these reservations, I warmly support S. 2515 and congratulate once again the splendid work that has been done by its principal proponents.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, before stating my views in respect to the pending bill, S. 2215, I first wish to pay tribute to the committee chairman and the ranking minority member. As a member of the committee I appreciate fully the leadership they have again shown in steering this extremely complex and controversial conservation legislation through the legislative process. I share the pride of my colleagues and of all Americans in our unique and magnificent

national park system. I, too, believe a redwood park will be a very appropriate and outstanding addition to the system. It is fitting that the American people have this park; they have strongly expressed their desire for it. In this instance, we are confronted with the problem of how to create a worthwhile redwood national park while at the same time doing everything possible to minimize problems for the local citizens. We have a corollary problem of avoiding waste of the taxpayers' dollars, especially so in these troubled times.

The central questions before us are how large a park is needed and what specific lands must be included to adequately represent the redwoods in the national park system? The administration feels that a 41,000-acre park would be adequate. The committee is suggesting 66,000 acres. Either size would be adequate.

But size is not so vexing a problem as is the question over which specific lands shall fall within the park. The committee report says:

The Committee believes that no company which has a genuine interest in staying in the redwood timber business will be obliged to cease operations as a result of the enactment of S. 2515.

Yet, I have before me a copy of a letter from Mr. Robert O. Dehlendorf, II, president of Arcata National Corp., which very clearly states that the Arcata Redwood Co. division of his firm will be forced out of business, throwing several hundred men out of work. Let me just paraphrase the highlights of that letter.

First, he states that the mill facilities of the company would be physically isolated by park boundaries from all timber lands remaining in its ownership.

He also says that even if it had access to remaining timberlands, Arcata would be forced to employ very costly uphill logging techniques—three to four times more costly than at present. Economical downhill logging would be prohibited by park boundaries established under S. 2515.

Third, even if it had access to its remaining timberlands, the sharp reduction in acreage owned by the company would force it to operate its facilities at only 25 percent of capacity.

Fourth, under S. 2515, Arcata would lose all of the cutover and second growth timber lands it requires to support continuous, long-term operations under sound forest management practices.

Finally, he says that an alternative to continuing operations at 25 percent of capacity would be to operate the Arcata facilities at 100 percent of capacity for only 10 years, and then to cease operations. If this course of action were pursued, the impact on Arcata's operations would also be severe: Arcata's skilled employees would seek other employment knowing that the company's "life" is limited, and Arcata's wholesale distributors would turn to competitors who could assure them of continuous, long-term supply of lumber products.

We should all realize that the landowners will be paid for their property. But the wage earners dependent on this industry that will be cast adrift receive

no compensation. Many have questioned if adequate consideration has been given to eliminating the 13,000-acre block in the Lost Man Creek and Redwood Creek areas. I have been assured that this would permit the Arcata Co. to continue in business. This action, they say, would reduce the cost of the park from the more than \$200 million estimated by the companies to around \$70 million. This cost could be halved by exchanging the northern redwood purchase unit lands for private lands taken into the park. The result would be a 50,000 acre park, which is 10,000 acres more than the administration said was adequate, but at a cost of only about a quarter of the authorization in S. 2515. Further, the very vexing questions—and potential high costs—of in lieu taxes and economic assistance for local people and communities would be avoided, for as I understand no companies would be forced out of business and the impact of local tax losses reduced. In short, we would be creating an outstanding redwood national park at a reasonable cost without adding further woes to an area already classed as depressed.

Now the question may properly arise: Would not this change take out the so-called tall trees area on Redwood Creek, which many people have favored including in a Redwood National Park? Reports indicate that the location of the world's tallest trees at this moment has not been definitely ascertained. Just last week in Eureka, Calif., Dr. Randolph Becking announced that a tree 18 feet taller than the currently accepted record holder lies outside the park boundaries proposed in S. 2515. In the interest of resolving this unsettled matter of the location of the world's tallest trees, I respectfully suggest that a survey should be undertaken by the Secretary of Interior to determine the location and height of a number of coast redwood trees which might, in fact, be the tallest. This study should be undertaken before we spend many millions of dollars for this particular piece of proposed national park.

I intend to vote for S. 2515. I do so because I think passage of this bill will do much to bring the Congress closer to agreement on authorization of the Redwood National Park. I trust, however, that Senator MURPHY's reservations and my reservations to S. 2515 will be considered by the House Interior Committee when it takes up the redwoods bill next session.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE SHOULD APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, today, Secretary of State Rusk appeared before the student body of Indiana University. Last night, he appeared in Columbus, Ind. In both instances he appeared to discuss the question of Vietnam.

On October 10, on the floor of the Senate, I raised the question as to why the Secretary of State has not met in public with members of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I said at that time that if he has been invited and does not wish to appear, the time for committee insistence is long overdue.

The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations appeared on the floor of the Senate at that time and gave a record of the requests for the appearance of the Secretary of State, and at no time during 1967 has the Secretary of State agreed or been willing to appear before the duly elected Members of the Senate and their representatives on the Foreign Relations Committee to discuss the vital issue of Vietnam.

On October 24, I repeated the entire question concerning the appearance of the Secretary of State, in view of the fact that on October 10 he had given a press conference in which he made a statement to the effect that he did not intend to appear before the klieg lights and answer questions to the Foreign Relations Committee. But the Secretary of State finds it appropriate to choose his own forum, to set up his own props, to turn on his own klieg lights, and to make any statements he wishes, without the opportunity of any Member of the Senate to question him, under our duly elective processes.

I believe that every American is interested in such an appearance. I believe that any parent or a prospective parent whose child will reach the age of 18 within the next 20 years, which is now the stated time it is anticipated that this war will last, will have a vital interest in what the Secretary of State has to say.

We use the USIA to make statements to the world that we are a democratic society. We complain about the fact that President Thieu and his Vice President, Air Force General Ky, will not confront the press and will not appear before the American press. Yet, we see the situation in America in which a member of the President's Cabinet, who is not an elected official, refuses to appear before the elected officials of his own country and refuses to appear before the body, the U.S. Senate, which under the Constitution has the responsibility of advising and consenting on the question of foreign affairs. Although in other democratic societies the Prime Minister is held to account in public session before the elected members of the parliament, this process has been ignored in this country.

I believe that the Committee on Foreign Relations should insist now that the Secretary of State should appear before them and answer in public session the questions which are on the minds of

the American people and on the minds of the members of the committee.

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, I am glad that the Senator from Indiana has made this statement. I should like to have his attention for a moment. I completely agree with him.

I have already expressed myself to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as a member of that committee, along the same lines as stated by the Senator from Indiana.

I say to the American people that if the Secretary of State is allowed by the President of the United States to get by with this flouting of a legislative committee of Congress, we have taken another long stride down the road in this country toward government by executive supremacy. This is a challenge, in my judgment, to our constitutional system of three coordinate and coequal branches of government, with each branch having a check on the other two.

I speak most respectfully, but I say that in my judgment the President of the United States owes it to the American people to make clear to his Secretary of State that when a legislative committee requests that the Secretary come before that committee to report and to answer questions, he either should come or should send in his resignation.

In my judgment, it is not safe, in this Republic, to permit any member of the Cabinet to take the position that he can thwart and flout and defy a legislative committee of Congress. After all, we sit here as the checkers, so to speak, in behalf of the people, exercising the check-and-balance system against the executive branch of the Government.

The Secretary of State knows very well that when he appears before the Committee on Foreign Relations and any question is put to him that in his judgment should be answered in executive session because the question—unknown to the questioner, or know to the questioner—may involve the security of the Republic, all he need to do is say, "I want to say to the committee I'll be very glad to answer that question in executive session, because it involves certain matters that I think involve the security of the Republic, and therefore we should not make that information available to potential enemies." This has been done time and time again throughout the history of the Republic.

In my discussion of this matter before the Committee on Foreign Relations, I asked that a memorandum be prepared by the staff—and it will be prepared—to go back to World War II. In the midst of that war, the Secretary of State appeared before the Committee on Foreign Relations time and time again to report, through the committee, to the people of this country in regard to the questions that the members of the committee submitted to the Secretary of State.

So far as I am concerned, this is a challenge to representative government that has been laid down by the Secretary of State. He happens to be an officer of the President of the United States, and therefore the American people are entitled to find out from the President whether he will stand by and permit a

member of the Cabinet to flaunt what I consider to be the very basis of our system of representative government. Representative government does not mean government by executive supremacy. It does not mean that the Government be at the whim of the Secretary of State. The American people need to see to it that these checks are maintained in their own national interest.

If any Senator in a public hearing with the Secretary of State in any way violates his prerogatives, there will be other members of the committee to proceed at once to protect the public interest.

But the issue is simple as far as the senior Senator from Oregon is concerned: whether or not we have reached the point in this country where the representative of the executive branch of Government can, in effect, tell the Congress of the United States or a legislative committee of the Congress of the United States that there is a hot place to which it can go, although he does not engage in those semantics. There is no question about what we are being told by the Secretary of State.

In my judgment he should be either required by the President to come before the legislative committee in a public hearing to respond to the questions that the committee puts to him, or we should have a new Secretary of State. I believe we should have had a new Secretary of State a long time ago. If that had been the case, in my opinion we would not be involved in the way in which we are already involved.

All this Secretary of State is doing, in effect, is continuing the policies of a John Foster Dulles. Do not forget he was one of the associates of John Foster Dulles. History will record that what John Foster Dulles was seeking to do was to put us in a permanent military posture in Asia. That is where this mass retaliation policy came from. That Secretary of State wanted to involve us in the Indochina war.

With respect to all of this talk and State Department propaganda about containing China, we cannot contain China in the sense that the Secretary of State is talking about, because if you are going to contain China, according to the Rusk theory, you are going to contain her militarily.

I want to warn the American people before it is too late that we cannot police Asia or set ourselves up as the military policeman of Asia, for we will isolate the rest of the world against us. The rest of the world knows what it will lead to eventually: war with China. If she moves against us in Asia we will have to have the manpower to meet her in Asia, and you will not do it with nuclear bombing because that will not only endanger a nuclear war but also nuclear bombing in Asia will endanger hundreds of thousands and hundreds of thousands of Americans in the United States.

That is why I have pointed out on this floor that we had better talk to the physicists and nuclear scientists. If you drop a hydrogen bomb today on Peking, it is only a matter of not so many hours before that fallout hits the west coast, and some say it could go all the way to the Middle East, beyond Chicago, with

the devastating loss of lives. That is my answer to the hydrogen bomb boys.

With respect to these super-hawks, who think what we should do, irrespective of the morality or immorality, is to bomb China, what are we thinking of? What has happened to us that we have developed this lack of responsibility?

I would think that, when these hawks walk into their churches on Sundays, their church pews would melt under them because of the course of action they are advocating with regard to the immoral course of action they urge us to follow in respect to the crisis in Vietnam.

I wish to thank the Senator from Indiana for laying it on the line again and making perfectly clear that we have to stand up and be counted in support of a continuation of our system of representative government. You do not have this system of representative government if you permit any Cabinet officer—and he is the only one that I know of—to take this position and to say to the Senate, "I will not appear in public hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations." He is willing to appear before press conferences. Of course, he is not subject there to the questioning of Senators. He is willing to appear where he thinks he can run the show.

He has always been dealt with courteously, and he should be dealt with courteously and with propriety before the Committee on Foreign Relations. I hope my President will make clear to the Secretary of State without further delay that, when the Committee on Foreign Relations asks him to come before it and testify in public, that is where he will be.

I thank the Senator from Indiana.

MR. HARTKE. I thank the Senator from Oregon for his eloquent statement.

The whole question here presented by the Secretary of State is a question of oversimplification on his part. He wants to oversimplify everything in the record. He has said that it is a matter of detail.

I think it is obvious from Secretary Rusk's record of the past, and his recent statements that he is afflicted with a kind of Sinophobia. It is obvious that he is structuring and shaping our policy with all its massive consequences in terms of his Sinophobia.

I grant that China is a problem for the United States, but it will take the best and most careful analysis and policy planning; not the easy psychological warfare that he is trying to hand out when he has his own klieg lights, and yet refuses to appear before the committee of which the Senator from Oregon is a member.

I ask that the Senator from Oregon transmit to the committee of which he is a member, and to the chairman, the urgency that the constitutional requirements of the Secretary of State, as the representative of the President, to appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations should be insisted upon forthwith.

MR. MORSE. I thank the Senator.

MR. HARTKE. I thank the Senator from Oregon.

MR. MORSE. I am sure the Committee on Foreign Relations is already aware of the point of view that the Senator from Indiana has expressed.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California and for other purposes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I rise to discuss now the pending bill before the Senate, the Redwood National Park bill. I wish to express, as a Senator from the Pacific Northwest, my very deep appreciation and thanks to the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] for the introduction of this bill. I wish to say to both of them that I think it will become one of the legislative monuments, for your record in the Senate will remain known in American history for a long time to come because this is a sound conservation program in the best sense of the word conservation.

I rise only to associate myself with your objectives, and this is not the first time we have all stood together on sound conservation programs. I think what you are doing here will be remembered by future generations of American boys and girls as they are allowed to enjoy the great cathedral which you propose by this legislation to set up.

Therefore, I say, Mr. President, that I think this is long-overdue legislation which proposes to create a cathedral to the Lord out of one of His most magnificent wonders.

I regret that some segments of the timber industry oppose this vital bill. Coming from the State which leads America in the production of forest products, political discretion should dictate that I oppose this bill. I would not be true to my trust if I did not support this legislation. It has my full support with one exception—the exchange provision—which I shall discuss shortly.

I shall not detain the Senate long, but because of the importance of the forest products industry and forestry in Oregon, certain compelling facts of life need to be stated.

Since I have been in the Senate I have championed increased expenditures for access roads, stepped up reforestation and timber stand improvement, tree genetic research, forest insect and disease control actions, forest fire control, research and practical applications of aerial and helicopter logging, plus efforts to expand forest products research as an aid to increased forest utilization.

The forest has great commercial utility and we have an obligation to go into the forest on a sane and scientific basis to extract its crop of wood. I am proud of my constant support for sound commercial use of the forest resource.

But the forest has uses and values other than timber. Therefore, I have urged and supported activities to protect the clear water the forests nurture and yield, the wildlife and fish they produce, and the great recreation, wilderness and esthetic values our forests possess.

Foresters—and it is the Forest Service that has led, starting with Gifford Pinchot—foresters have devised two great concepts of conservation management—multiple use and sustained yield. Fifty years ago and even less, commercial

timber men opposed these concepts. Today, more and more timber companies embrace them.

Our great public forests—the national forests and the other public forests such as the Interior Department's O. & C. lands in Oregon, have long been under sustained yield and multiple use.

There are some, however, who have urged stepping up the public forest's allowable cuts beyond the sustained yield presently obtainable at current levels of knowledge.

I think it is time, however, that we in the Congress who have established under law in our national forests these proven policies of sustained yield and multiple use, recognize what we have really licensed. We have licensed a policy of perpetual yield but this does not mean, in my State of Oregon for example, replacing the giant 400-year-old Douglas-fir that is 6 or 8 feet in diameter and over 200 feet tall with a tree of like size. No indeed—we are replacing these trees with young, fast-growing forests that will be harvested when the tree is 70 to 90 years old and maybe 20 inches in diameter.

The significance of this fact is that we are going to preserve—and I use that word advisedly—we are going to preserve the forest primeval, nature's forest—God's forest—only through the concept of publicly supported multiple use in the public's national forests or in our national parks.

It simply cannot be expected that the commercial timber companies can apply the concept of sustained yield on an economic basis to grow and maintain a 400-year-old Douglas-fir or an 800-year or 1,000-year-old redwood.

It is being done in the national forests only under the concept of multiple use—by setting land aside in wilderness, in natural areas, in research plots, or in scenic strips where these great old trees are kept under careful supervision.

With the public forests committed to sustained yield under shorter harvest cycles, any careful examination of the commercial private forests that are also under sustained yield will show that they to are on this same shorter commercial harvest basis.

I have been deluged with pronouncements that the private redwood forests are managed on the sustained yield principle, and perhaps they are, but I want to make it clear that the senior Senator from Oregon who supports sustained yield for public and private commercial forests knows just what it is.

Redwoods extend from a small volume in Curry County, Oreg., along the Pacific coast to just south of San Francisco. In a century they have been logged so extensively that they are threatened with extinction not as a species but as natural examples in their ecological community of one of the Lord's great gifts to man—the giant redwood forest.

For my part, I do not want to see these magnificent redwood trees cut for patio furniture.

The giant redwoods we preserve now are the only ones that will be preserved. Even if the entire redwood industry goes on a sustained yield program, and it is not, it will not be growing these legend-

ary giants that our generation has inherited.

The case for this bill is overwhelming. We have so few tracts of primeval redwoods left. Its passage will in no real substantial way diminish the availability of prime timber-growing forest land which can be made to produce crop after crop of useful wood in 70- to 90-year cycles.

We do not have to gut the redwood forest, to bespoil the redwood forest land in California, in order to assure an adequate lumber supply for the future.

In my judgment, the committee has produced a bill with a reasonable acreage of prime old growth redwoods in a setting that will assure that both their esthetic and scientific values will be preserved for every generation that will follow. The committee has made a reasonable compromise of the commercial interest, the profit motive, and the public interest.

ONE AMENDMENT NEEDED

I support the amendment of the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], which would strike out on lines 19 through 21 on page 3 the words: "or any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California."

For my part, I would prefer that the bill had no timberland exchange opportunities whatsoever in it. Exchanges of public timberland now under sustained yield management on lands under the Secretary of the Interior's jurisdiction are not planned if policy enunciations made earlier by the present Secretary of the Interior remain.

Let me digress here to say—which I shall point out in greater detail later—that we have had every reason to believe that the Bureau of the Budget was against land exchanges, and we have every reason to believe that the Secretary of the Interior has been on record against land exchanges in this area. I assume that the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of State do not speak without administration approval. In considering this bill, I do not think that we should make the mistake of underwriting land exchanges. It has been one of the most difficult, one of the hardest, and one of the toughest issues which has confronted us for years in the Senate in regard to the conservation of our natural resources.

I have been criticized in my State, from time to time, because I have stood adamantly against land exchanges, at least the kind of land exchanges which have been proposed to date. I am very wary, let me say, of the land exchange provision to which I have just referred on page 3 of the bill, and I hope that when the Anderson amendment comes before the Senate to strike the land exchange provision from the bill, it will receive a substantial majority vote in the Senate.

But if we do not adopt the Anderson amendment then the Secretary of the Interior, by inference, will have had weakened his policy of nonexchange in the sustained yield managed BLM forest lands in California and elsewhere. In California, according to "Public Land Statistics," the Bureau of Land Management has 465,000 acres of commercial

forest land with a standing volume of 6.6 billion board feet of timber and an annual producing capacity of 66 million board feet of timber.

Mr. President, in my research in the preparation of this speech, I have prepared a table that sets forth the public domain forest land in California in comparison with the public domain forest land in other States.

The major States are: Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon-eastern, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Oregon-western. The Oregon-western includes O. & C. land, Coos Bay, wagon-road lands, and public domain lands. The source of my material is public lands, USDI, BLM statistics.

The tables estimate the area of production capacity of forest woodland administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

I ask unanimous consent to have this table printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

State	Acres	Standing volume (thousand board feet)	Annual producing capacity (thousand board feet)
Alaska.....	40,000,000	180,000,000	1,500,000
California.....	465,104	6,620,940	66,000
Colorado.....	603,530	2,097,000	14,850
Idaho.....	301,883	2,349,385	40,966
Minnesota.....	30,523	61,064	1,221
Montana.....	648,000	1,159,000	23,900
Nevada.....	50,000	250,000	2,500
New Mexico.....	76,748	218,732	2,302
Oregon (eastern).....	153,140	623,371	10,363
Utah.....	634,500	1,900,000	6,000
Washington.....	103,930	687,000	6,600
Wyoming.....	429,990	1,125,000	22,700
Oregon (western) ¹	2,176,538	54,953,770	1,127,000

¹ Includes O. & C. lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and public domain lands.

Source: Public land statistics, U.S.D.I., BLM, table 65, "Estimated Area and Producing Capacity of Forest and Woodlands Administered by Bureau of Land Management."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want to point out, and I think my colleagues will find the statistics interesting, that although California has 465,102 acres of public domain in forest land, Alaska has 40 million forest acres.

Colorado 603,530.

Idaho 301,883.

Montana, 648,000 acres.

Oregon, eastern—just the eastern part of my State—has 153,140 forested acres. The western part of my State has 2,176,538 forest acres, both O. & C. and public domain.

I think 52 percent of my State is owned by the Federal Government, which gives the Senate, I hope, some conception of how important the handling of the public domain is to the welfare of the people of my State.

Utah has 632,500 forested public domain acres.

The State of Washington has 103,930 forested public domain acres.

Wyoming has 429,990 acres.

So let the record show that the statis-

tics in relation to the public domain forest lands are important not only to California, with its 465,102 acres, but to every other State. That is why I think we need to consider very carefully and review very carefully the provisions of this bill to see that we do not establish a precedent by authorizing a type of land exchange that, in my judgment, will prove to be a great detriment to the maintenance and future of a sustained yield program and a detriment to maintaining in the future a control over the forest lands of this country by the Government for the benefit of all the people, from coast to coast.

I say this most respectfully. I say it with respect to the timberlands in my State. The Federal timberlands in my State are now owned by the people of my State. We happen to have a special responsibility of trusteeship in relation to them, but those lands are owned by the people of this country, the people in Maine as well as the people in Oregon. That is true of California. That is true of the redwoods. In fact, may I say that if one accepts the basic premise of my whole record of my years here in the Senate vis-a-vis this matter of protecting our natural resources, I repeat it again today, each generation is but the trustee of God's gift of these natural resources to our country. We have no right to despoil them, and we have no right to take the attitude that we own them in fee simple title in the sense that we can do anything we want to do with them.

I believe we labor under a mandate of future generations for hundreds of years to come and that if we are to keep our obligation to that mandate or that trusteeship, then we will not follow a course of action that will permit the gutting of these redwoods, despoiling them by cutting them down for profit dollars.

I hope there are things more valuable than dollars. I happen to think that the redwoods are much, much more valuable to future generations than any profit that powerful lumber companies want to make now, as they have brought pressure to bear on the Senate either in opposition to the Jackson-Kuchel bill, or in a proposal to modify the Jackson-Kuchel bill so that irreparable damage will be done to the trusteeship concept for which I have argued so many years in the Senate.

As I understand the policies of the Department of the Interior under classification and multiple use legislation applicable to the public domain, enacted by the Congress in 1964, the Secretary may not proceed to dispose of public land unless it is classified; after a proper public hearing is held; due regard is given to valid public views, and positive findings are made.

If I am incorrect as to the policy set forth by Congress and the policy of the Secretary of the Interior, then, in my judgment, legislative history ought to be made now that the language in the first part of this sentence does not diminish the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior to retain in public ownership timberland under sustained yield management.

Mr. President, do not forget what would happen under a land exchange program if you did not watch all the time. As we provide for a land exchange program, the land that is taken in by the private company is taken out of sustained yield. Do not forget, the public domain now is under sustained yield. Mr. President, you should be surprised by how many requests I get each year from lumber groups in my State trying to get me to go along either with a sale of public land or the exchange of private land for public land. Always, the land they want to exchange has been depleted. They want to get the timber land, for which, if the exchange were allowed, they would exchange a lot of cut-over land for a much smaller acreage of timber land. But what they are seeking is to get that timber land out from under sustained yield and make their profit killing now, mow it down, leave the hillside scarred, and increase our problems with respect to protection of our natural resources, create problems of erosion, and create problems of floods as a result of the removal of the trees so essential to holding back the water that is necessary in a river basin.

No, Mr. President, this is an old, old story. It involves exactly the same far-seeing purposes of Gifford Pinchot, who was really the founding father of the whole development of the type of conservation I am pleading for once again on the floor of the Senate this afternoon. That is why I think it is so important that the Anderson amendment be adopted in opposition to the land-exchange provision of the bill which I have been arguing against for the last few minutes.

So far as I am concerned, I would prefer that we make it clear by adding to the Bureau of Land Management provision language which clearly indicates that the exchange must be in the broad public interest. That has been our policy up to now. It is one of the criteria. I do not believe it was eliminated from the language of the bill by design. I know the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] too well. I am only pointing out that the language I shall suggest eventually by way of an amendment—not at the present moment, but I am serving notice now—should meet the broad public interest criterion which is written into the Anderson amendment.

Turning to the language on page 3, lines 19 through 21, and line 25 on page 3 through line 3 on page 4, I would like to remind Senators that a controversy arose in my State in 1965 over the very idea of the Bureau of Land Management's possibly entertaining an exchange on some sustained yield public domain timberland in Oregon to aid in the creation of the Point Reyes National Seashore in California.

I shall not discuss the side issues and charges that were disseminated in my State. Suffice it to say that the fact that the Secretary of the Interior and his subordinates were even exploring the possibility of considering a change authorized by the Point Reyes law was sufficient to create a controversy in Oregon.

The underlying issue was that those Oregon public domain lands were and are under sustained-yield forest management. This policy has the support of the rank and file of the lumber industry, the men and women on every Main Street in Oregon, and the children in the schools of my State as they study conservation policy.

If these lands were traded at fair value in aid of creating a park, they would no longer be under sustained-yield management. The timber could be cut off and the land not restored to sustained-yield productivity. So no matter what the purpose, the people of my State want these public forest lands kept under sustained-yield management. The mills and communities that have grown to depend on these great public domain and O. & C. and national forest lands want the land well managed and the timber placed on the market for bidding under good forestry practices and under sound sustained yield principles. They have seen the private forests cut over and cut out. They know many private forest holdings sporting the Tree Farm sign are still under a liquidation cutting. They want the public forests to be a never-ending reservoir of wood flowing to the mills under sustained yield. Even more, they want the multiple benefits the sound conservation policies of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have produced.

The committee report has done its best to argue that these 14,567 national forest acres in California are different and do not amount to much, and thus trading them to these companies is of small moment.

In my judgment, the committee report does not make its case when compared with the positions of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget.

Turning specifically to the northern redwood purchase unit, these national forest lands are capable of producing 20 million board feet annually—forever. In the past few years, over 10 separate sales were made to local lumbermen, and more than 30 timber operators bid on this timber.

If this timber is bartered away under the provisions of subsection 3(b), valuable public timber resources—belonging to all Americans—will be granted to a privileged few. This proposal will not create new jobs. While the privileged operators keep their men at work, other local operators will lose their long accustomed opportunity to bid on this timber, and the jobs it now supports. The end result, allowable cut from the national forests will be down 20 million feet.

Also, Del Norte County will lose an important source of income, which has produced an annual average of \$150,000 to \$200,000 in recent years for local government use.

And what worries me most is that this "payment-in-kind" would be an open invitation to those who would carve up our national forests and other Federal forests piece by piece for the sake of commercial exploitation.

I want to make it clear that I favor the Redwood National Park. The demand

for recreation lands is growing more and more intense each year. New public recreation areas are going to be created to meet this demand. If we authorize exchange of the redwood purchase unit in aid of the redwood park, we expose all our public forests to grave danger as each new special Federal area is considered if it uses private land.

The trouble is, the demand for all the resources on the Federal force is increasing apace with recreation demand. The price we pay for a payment-in-kind is an inability to meet these increasing multiple-use demands. The national forests are multiple-use lands. Trading off the timberland of the northern redwood purchase unit is trading off watershed, wildlife habitat, and recreation land for a limited and special purpose—timber production.

In my judgment failure to adopt the Anderson amendment will provoke controversy that will attend every step of a proposed exchange. Demands will be made that the terms of appraisal be examined minutely. Protesting operators will show that they would provide just as many jobs, pay full value for the timber which would be cut under sustained yield; that the payments to the counties from this 14,567 acres of national forests will be beneficial.

First, on lines 19 through 21 the Secretary of Agriculture is deprived of any decision regarding the value or public interest aspect of exchanging these national forests land because the authority of the bill turns these lands over to the Secretary of the Interior for their disposal through exchange. The Secretary of the Interior may dispose of all or a part of these 14,567 acres and thus as soon as an exchange application is filed on the lands, all new timber sales must be stopped while the exchange is decided.

Even worse is the sentence starting on line 25 of page 3 through line 3, page 4 which reads:

Through the exercise of his (the Secretary of the Interior's) exchange authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's commercial operation.

Mr. President, I think this language sets new and untested standards for an exchange. Heretofore, on national forest exchanges the Secretary of Agriculture has had to make a finding that the granting of the Government lands and acquiring of the private lands was in the public interest. There, the public comes in for protection. This language junks these concepts, and introduces a new and I think very poor standard, directing the Secretary to be guided by minimizing "economic dislocations and disruption of the grantor's commercial operation."

No mention is made of the economic dislocation and disruption that will occur to those firms, including small operators, now dependent on the national forest timber harvested from these 14,567 acres.

As my fellow Senators know, I have been greatly concerned about these small operators over the years. Little town after little town in my State is dependent for its economic sustenance upon a small lumbermill that employs its man-

power. Those small mills are constantly confronted with the problem of being outbid by the lumber giants.

So, some years ago, the Morse-Murray set-aside bill was passed by Congress. It has been used rather extensively in the State of Washington until recently.

Unfortunately, the regional officials of the Forest Service had not warmed up to it in the State of Oregon. Now there is great interest in it. In fact, the Forest Service, in recent weeks, has made clear that in one section of my State, they are going to set aside certain tracts, limited to the bidding of small mill operators.

Mr. President, this is all embedded in the general overall forest problem to which we ought to give some thought in the debate on this bill. I think it is very important that we keep in mind that in California, there are some small mill operators who are going to lose out, as far as their protection under a sustained yield program is concerned, if we provide for a land exchange with the different type of criteria that, in my judgment, is involved in the language that is used in this bill.

I think one of the great benefits of the Anderson amendment is that, not as one of its indirect results but as one of its direct results, it will give the small mill operators in that area of California a protection to which they are entitled.

Most alarming is the sentence starting on line 25 of page 3 through line 3, page 4 which reads:

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No mention is made of the economic dislocation and disruption that will occur to those firms, including small operators, now dependent on the national forest timber harvested from these 14,567 acres.

This language puts a shotgun to the head of the Secretary of the Interior to make an exchange guided by the needs of the party acquiring the land. There is not one word about the public interest as a criterion.

If one examines the National Forest Exchange Act (16 U.S.C. 485) and the Bureau of Land Management exchange authority (43 U.S.C. 315g), he will see each starts out "When the public interest will be benefited."

This is too precious a provision to be set aside. The provisions in the bill in effect classify the national forest land for disposal. In the process they reach out and abrogate the policy governing other BLM forest lands managed by the Secretary of the Interior in California that may be sought for exchange under the redwood bill by setting up these new

criteria. The language is so inclusive that in any exchange involving either forested or nonforested BLM land or any part of the 14,567 Forest Service acres, the proponent of any exchange can argue that the Secretary must be guided by the concept of minimizing the grantor's economic dislocation and disruption of his commercial operation.

So this is not restricted language with a limited impact. It sets a new and a very poor standard upon which the Secretary of the Interior will be directed to preside over the liquidation of 14,567 acres of sustained-yield national forest which was purchased with taxpayers' money. Even more, it reaches out to affect the equally valuable public domain land that became subject to exchange under the redwood bill.

In my view this is a provision which will be used in more than this single case. Even if it were used only once, it is so disastrous in its dimensions that it ought to be rejected on those grounds alone.

In every State where our priceless national forests or public lands are located, it will bring forth requests for exceptional treatment adverse to the public's interest and welfare.

I think a bad precedent is being created by this bill. I do not think we shall be able to escape this precedent once we have set it up. What we should be doing is discouraging land exchange and not setting up a precedent that will be looked up as a breakthrough and encouragement of land exchange.

When the wild rivers bill was before the Senate on its first trip, I strove to eliminate all exchange. The manager of the bill, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Church] did not agree fully with my proposal, but I did have his support for eliminating exchanges on the O. & C. lands in Oregon. I also had his support for the sustained yield in the public lands because in that bill there was still the regular classification concept for public lands which carried with it the Secretary's responsibility to find that the proposal, if it applied to public lands, was in the public interest. And likewise the national forest exchanges authorized therein had the regular public interest tests. In addition, under the wild rivers bill the exchanges were optional and not directed toward destruction of a national forest unit.

I think it is time for the Congress to circumscribe these exchange provisions in park bills. Actually, the first bill with such provisions was the 1962 Point Reyes Act. It has been included in some other new park authorizations but always reasonably well circumscribed.

Now we see the cancer of a bad idea spreading. We are told that this intrusion into the great national forest system is unique. Cancer still is considered unique, but devastating. I agree that the intrusion is unique and it is disastrous, too, for by its terms it sets standards so adverse to the public interest as to constitute a policy that would have been rejected even in the free and easy public land days of 1849—the year California became a State and the Department of the Interior was created.

I urge the bill be at least amended to strike the appropriate language in lines 19 through 21 on page 3, and the last sentence of section 3b starting on page 3 line 25 through page 4 line 3 and to circumscribe the exchange of BLM land under sustained yield by adding this clause in line 18 after the word "California": "except property needed for public use and management."

In fact, I suspect the entire bill would be improved and much less of a headache later to the Senators from California if all of section 3(b) were struck.

We ought not to fool ourselves for 1 minute with the dollar cost argument which is advanced in favor of these exchanges and especially exchanges to be made under the instructions this bill provides.

You show me a land sale made at auction or sealed bid and compare it with a negotiated sale and I will show you taxpayer dollars lost.

In addition, before we go further in exchanges based on the notion that they are a cheaper way to acquire land than outright purchase, we ought to have before us the cost records of the agencies on the administrative and appraisal costs to negotiate these exchanges. Also, we would need to add the overhead costs of the Department and GAO investigations that have occurred when some of these exchanges wind up in controversy. In my judgment an examination of the record would show that these exchanges are far more costly than use of arm's-length purchases.

So, for the part of the case that rests on economy, I think the burden of proof needs to be made that this will save taxpayers' dollars. The taxpayers own these land assets. These are part of the capital assets of the United States. They belong to all the taxpayers. So any method of commercial disposal which does not produce the top dollar and costs more to administer ought to be rejected on economy grounds.

I do not want to condemn all exchanges. The 1962 forest exchange law was designed to adjust land boundaries, to facilitate and improve public forest administration, to produce savings over time.

The insertion of the exchange provision as written into the final Point Reyes Act, I think, was a most unfortunate step. That language did not have the precision of that in the most recent wild rivers bill. It was bottomed on the fallacious premise that Interior's public domain managed by BLM was at least in part still to be disposed of on the choice of an applicant. No doubt some of it will be disposed of that way.

In this way we retain the basic public interest tests and the classification procedure. We also keep out of the public lands and forests those who seek lands already classified for and dedicated to a public program.

We hold these exchange provisions to disposable lands placed in this category under orderly procedures. So rather than broaden these exchange provisions to sweep in the national forests, we ought to reverse the procedure. We ought to use the land and water conservation

fund. It was just getting under way in 1962.

We ought to appropriate the money. Last year Interior realized far more than anticipated from its sale of offshore gas and oil. We can allocate a block of this windfall to conservation and preservation.

I wish to digress for a moment to pay my high regard to the Senator from Washington [Mr. Jackson] for a bill he has introduced, which is in the legislative hopper, so to speak, which would do exactly what I have just indicated. It would provide that funds from the sale of offshore gas and oil would go into the land and water conservation fund.

As the Senator from Washington knows, earlier this afternoon, thinking I had a bright idea, I contemplated adding to this bill an amendment which applied to the very principle involved in the Senator's bill. I am sure he knows—in fact, I made it clear to him—that if I had done that, I would have given him the full credit for the idea; because the Senator from Washington [Mr. Jackson] is the initiator, the originator, and the first proponent of this program.

When my proposal was submitted to the Senator from Washington and to the staff of the committee, as he knows, I agreed that it should not be added to this bill, but that I would make the statement, I am now making, setting forth my complete support and approval of the Senator's bill. I would much prefer to have it handled as a separate bill. My concern is that time may run out, and we may find ourselves, by the time this session concludes, not in a position to take action on the bill. But we can do so next time. I believe it is wise that we make the record this afternoon as to the applicability of the principle of the Senator's bill to the fund to which I have alluded.

I am not offering the amendment. I told the Senator I would not offer the amendment. I would rather wait and come to his assistance when he brings his bill, as an independent bill, to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

(At this point, Mr. HOLLINGS assumed the chair.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the able senior Senator from Oregon for his helpful comments.

I hope that our committee, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, will be able to take action on this matter some time after the first of the year. I certainly shall welcome the support and the help of the Senator from Oregon when the matter comes up on the floor. I believe it is a wise approach to dealing with problems involving acquisition of lands for public use and enjoyment, and I would hope that we could get the bill through the Senate next year.

Mr. MORSE. I believe the Senator will succeed. The Senator has an unanswerable case in support of his bill. I believe it is only a matter of time before the Senator's bill will be the law of the land.

Mr. President, there is no idle Federal money. Whether we sell off the national forests, allocate offshore oil revenues, or appropriate dollars, the cost to the American people is just as real. What counts is whether we have devised a procedure that gets the most land for the best cost—paid a fair price to the land-owners and received value for the taxpayer.

I believe the redwood park is of such necessity to the unborn generations that we have an obligation to act now. Is this Nation so poor that it cannot act well and wisely? The redwood park has national support and so do the national forests. We should not trade away the golden ring of conservation to buy the diamond.

The distinguished chairman of the Senate Interior Committee [Mr. JACKSON] in association with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and the senior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], taking cognizance of the increasing need of funding important conservation programs, introduced S. 1401, which would provide the additional funds necessary for acquisition, without exchanges. This measure has the widespread support of all conservation organizations.

I urge that expeditious action be taken on S. 1401. It represents a far better method of handling land acquisitions than does the exchange procedure. The chairman of the Senate Interior Committee has my assurance of support and all possible assistance in bringing about passage of S. 1401.

As Senator JACKSON, Senator KUCHEL, and all other Senators know, the senior Senator from Oregon has worked very closely with various conservation groups in this country for many years.

One of the men among many I could mention is C. R. Gutermuth, known to most of us as "Pink" Gutermuth, one of the most able legislative representatives of the Wildlife Management Institute. He is the vice president of that institute.

The incomparable conservationist, the president of the group, Ira N. Gabrielson, for years and years has made representations to us in Congress in connection with conservation. To me, he is the Gifford Pinchot of our time because of what he has done through his dedicated public service over the years. He has carried on the ideal and the vision, in a very inspiring fashion, of Gifford Pinchot.

Gabrielson and Gutermuth and other conservation leaders in the country have been my leaders, as I have sought to carry out the major objectives of their conservation program. I have consulted with them in connection with this bill, and I have received a great deal of assistance from them.

I should like to have printed in the RECORD at this point a letter of October 25, 1967, signed by the vice president of Wildlife Management Institute, Mr. Gutermuth, to all State directors of the Wildlife Management Institute. Every Member of the Senate knows that this nationwide organization has served as a watcher over the degree to which Congress does or does not carry out the

trusteeship obligation to which I have referred in my speech. I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE,
Washington, D.C., October 25, 1967.

To All State Directors:

The U.S. Senate, on Tuesday, October 31, is scheduled to consider S. 2515, a proposal to authorize a new Redwood National Park in California.

The park that would be created is a satisfactory compromise of earlier proposals. It is acceptable to the vast majority of conservationists throughout the country.

S. 2515 offers a serious threat to wildlife and outdoor recreation opportunity over the nation, however, in that it would force the U.S. Forest Service to relinquish lands it administers in northern California in exchange for private timberlands that would be taken for the new park.

This is the same kind of a proposition that was advocated by the timber interests in the 1950's when they launched their ill-fated raids on the national forests. You will recall that the House Government Operations Committee held that trades of national forest lands in support of unrelated federal programs are not in the public interest. The full House of Representatives firmly rejected another national forest grab in a decisive floor vote.

Should that kind of a trade be authorized in connection with the Redwood Park bill, it will open the doors for similar raids in all states in which national forests and grasslands are located.

Senatorial leaders who want to prevent this kind of an undesirable precedent are planning a floor fight to delete the national forest trade provision in S. 2515. The interest of your agency and of the hunters and other recreationists in your state quite obviously is involved. Many conservationists already are telling their Senators that they support the Redwood National Park, but that they want Congress to authorize the purchase of lands that are needed rather than trading off national forest lands.

Time is short; floor action is expected next Tuesday, the 31st.

Sincerely,

C. R. GUTERMUTH,
Vice-President.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I never take credit that is due elsewhere, and I think it only fair to these conservationists to point out that the thesis of my speech this afternoon dealing with that part in opposition to the land exchange is the result of a great deal of help that I have received from conservationists such as Mr. Gutermuth, such as Spencer Smith, and I could go on and give the Senate a list of conservationists whose names are well known to every Senator.

Mr. President, Mr. Gutermuth supplied me with a list of questions and answers, and I shall not take the time now to read them. In view of the fact that the vote on the bill will not be until tomorrow, and in the interest of the time factor, and so that I do not hold the Senate in session unduly long, I shall ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point the list of questions and answers that Mr. Gutermuth supplied me and which Senators will see provided the considerable amount of data that I used in my speech this afternoon.

I did not use the material until I studied it carefully and convinced myself that it will stand up against all analysis. I think this great conservation group has performed a very valuable service to the entire Senate in putting in question and answer form their data dealing with the subject matter of this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the questions and answers may be printed in the RECORD at this point, together with an October 20 letter addressed to Senator AIKEN by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, and a press release of the American Forestry Association.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLINGS in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The material, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, is as follows:

Question: What would be the effect on other timber operators if the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit is turned over to four companies?

Answer: The provision in S. 2515 which would use National Forest land as trading stock to obtain National Park land would help four companies which already have substantial supplies of private timber to support their operations. It would deprive some 20 struggling firms of a competitive chance to survive.

Over the past several years, 10 different timber companies have purchased sale offerings. In doing so, they bid against over 20 other firms. The companies buying this timber are those who own little private timber, if any. They bid on the National Forest timber to survive.

The National Forest land is providing a cut of 20 million board feet per year. This yield is offered for competitive sale in units of various size. It is fully utilized by a number of timber companies. It would provide favored treatment to four out of many companies and interfere with competitive processes.

Question: What is the Forest Service estimate of the value of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit?

Answer: There has been no comprehensive appraisal of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit which would be useful in considering its value as Federal trade-off property to help pay for the proposed park. Nor has there been a comprehensive appraisal of the private lands which must be acquired. It is entirely speculative that a significant savings would result from this feature of S. 2515.

Those who conceived this idea must have visualized that an acre of National Forest land would buy an acre of private land. This is far from the case. Considering the superlative quality of the old-growth redwood needed for the park, its heavy volumes per acre, and its location—all compared to the National Forest resource in the purchase unit, it is possible that four acres of the Federal property would be needed to offset one acre of the private. Thus the 14,000 acres in the unit would buy something less than 3,500 acres in the park. This is not precise, but realistic.

For this very small benefit as compared to the total cost of the park proposal, we would be breaking faith with one of the cornerstones of American conservation. By using National Forest lands as trading stock in this important case, we would be setting a precedent for the breakup of the National Forest System all over the country.

Question: Is the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit used for recreation or other non-timber purposes?

Answer: The Northern Redwood Purchase Unit supports an important part of the rec-

recreation use of the Six Rivers National Forest. Last year the Purchase Unit recreation use amounted to over 71,000 visitor days. This was more than one-fifth of the total for the National Forest.

Approximately one-half of this use involved the rivers and streams for boating and fishing. This fishing use (20,000 visitor days last year) is particularly dependent upon land management which will assure protection of the watersheds.

The Purchase Unit is also a significant part of the game range of the National Forest. Last year, it supported about 5,000 visitor days of hunting, 3,000 of which were for hunting blacktail deer.

Question: Is there any difference between the Northern Redwood National Forest Purchase Unit and any other unit of the National Forest System?

Answer: The public lands in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit were bought by the United States under the Weeks Law of March 1, 1911, to promote the production of timber, the regulation of stream flow, and other National Forest purposes. The Weeks Law provides that lands purchased under its provisions shall be permanently reserved, held, and administered as National Forest lands. The Northern Redwood Purchase Unit lands are therefore identical with other National Forest lands so far as purposes of management and the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to administer is concerned. Section 11 of the Weeks Law permits the Secretary of Agriculture to place lands acquired under that Act into a National Forest when he considers this timely.

Lands within this Purchase Unit, as all other purchased National Forest lands, differ from National Forest lands reserved from the public domain in that they are not subject to location and entry under the mining law. Minerals may be extracted under lease or permit.

Question: Why did the Forest Service stop buying lands within the Redwood Purchase Unit?

Answer: Purchases were started in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit about 1939. Funds allotted for these purchases were limited by the need for land acquisitions to further consolidate previously established National Forest purchase areas in the Eastern United States. World War II intervened while the purchase program in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit was in the process of getting fully underway. Funds for the purchase of land for National Forests purposes became virtually nonexistent during and after the war until the fiscal year of 1947. Subsequent to 1947, appropriations limited to as little as \$50,000 or \$75,000 per year prevented renewed purchasing activity in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit.

Question: Why was the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit never made a part of the adjacent National Forest?

Answer: Addition of the unit to the Six Rivers National Forest would operate to distribute the 25 percent share of receipts derived from the purchased land to several counties, thus substantially decreasing the net financial contributions National Forest lands make to the Del Norte County Government. Discussions which led to local approval for establishment of the purchase unit considered possibilities for these lands to give greatly needed assistance to meeting the costs of the county government as well as assistance to the local economy. Management of the purchased lands for these purposes has therefore always been considered a particular obligation by the Forest Service.

There appeared to be no particular advantage in designating this relatively small unit as an individual National Forest, though this has been considered from time to time. A suggestion in 1965 by the County Supervisors of Del Norte County that it be established as the "Redwood National Forest" was

not acted upon by the Department of Agriculture because by then there was public discussion of establishing a Redwood National Park in California. It was not thought desirable to confuse the issue by establishing a Redwood National Forest.

Question: Why is there such a big hassle when there is no net loss in Federal lands? As the Committee points out, we are merely determining that a set acreage of Federal redwoods should be used for park purposes rather than for timber production.

Answer: The real issue is whether we are willing to sacrifice national forest lands for other Federal purposes. The national forests are permanently reserved for special purposes—purposes fully as important as national park purposes. And these purposes have proved their worth. Timber production is, of course, one of these purposes.

If we allow this to happen here, we take the chance it will happen elsewhere in the future—likely for other unrelated purposes such as reservoir or highway construction.

The direct answer to the question is *precedent*. We must provide full and permanent protection to the integrity of our national forests.

Question: To what extent has the forest industry recognized the research done by the Forest Service in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit?

Answer: The Redwood Experimental Forest was activated over 25 years ago for the purpose of developing new knowledge to assist forest land managers in maintaining and improving the redwood timber type. After activation, the Simpson Logging Company entered into a cooperative agreement for facilitating the redwood research program. The studies have emphasized problems of redwood regeneration and cultural treatments of redwood stands. The results of these studies are made available to the forest industry as they become available. There is strong interest in the research. Industries in the area make wide and continuing use of the findings.

OCTOBER 20, 1967.

Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: You will shortly be considering S. 2515, a new bill to establish a Redwood National Park. The Department of Agriculture actively supports the establishment of such a Park.

However, this Department vigorously and strongly objects to the feature of S. 2515 which would use National Forest land as trading stock to obtain land for the Park. This commandeering of the National Forest land in the Redwood Purchase Unit is not necessary in order for the Nation to have a Redwood Park.

Using National Forest land for trading stock in this important case endangers land administered by the Forest Service all over the country. It threatens the integrity of the National Forests, a principle of long-standing.

It would open the floodgates. Right now, and repeatedly in the past, there have been made demands in other parts of the country that National Forest lands be used to pay for parks, or for reservoirs, or for highway rights-of-way. Any and every instance of such a taking of National Forest land makes the later pressures that much harder to resist.

This is why past actions of Congress have resoundingly rejected use of National Forest land for this kind of trade-off.

There are other reasons for not appropriating these National Forest lands to pay for the Park:

1. Savings derived from trading off the National Forest land would be a small part of the total cost of the proposed Park. On an acre-for-acre basis, the value of the National Forest land in the Purchase Unit, estimated at \$25 million, falls far short of the value of the old-growth groves proposed for inclusion

in the Park. This is a very small sum to endanger a very basic principle of conservation.

2. The four main companies involved do not need the limited acreage of land that could be made available to them in order to continue operating for a significant number of years. The company that would experience the greatest impact could continue at its present rate of operation for 15 years or longer.

3. A move to make these companies partially whole would be at the cost of withdrawing supplies now used by smaller operators who buy the stumpage that would be transferred to the four larger, stronger companies. In recent years, 10 operators in the area have used the timber that this action would turn over to only four large companies. Thus, a trade-off of land would not create any new jobs. It would favor four large companies at the expense of 10 smaller ones.

A Redwood National Park is in the national interest. The USDA supports strongly that objective. But a raid on the National Forests and the establishment of a dangerous precedent in violation of longstanding, sound conservation principles is neither necessary nor wise.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

[A press release from the American Forestry Association, Washington, D.C.]

PRECEDENT-BREAKING TRADEOFF OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN CALIFORNIA WOULD OPEN FLOOD GATES NATIONALLY FOR SPECIAL INTERESTS AND LAND GRABBERS, AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION SAYS—ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS URGED TO DELETE PROPOSALS NOT CONSIDERED IN PUBLIC INTEREST

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 27.—The American Forestry Association today called on all Members of Congress to oppose a trade-off of National Forest land in California as a part of a proposed Redwood National Park package that would, if adopted, "open the flood gates to demands by all sorts of special interest and land grabbers."

In a letter to Senator George D. Aiken, of Vermont, copies of which were sent to all Members of Congress, AFA Chief Forester Kenneth B. Pomeroy said lawmakers should delete proposals in S. 2515, the Redwood National Park Bill, to use National Forest land in the Redwoods Purchase Unit as payment in kind for private lands desired for park purposes.

This Federal land, Mr. Pomeroy said, was acquired by the Forest Service under the Weeks Act of March 1, 1911, for the practice of multiple use, sustained yield forestry. It is being managed efficiently for that purpose. Trading this land for other land to be used as a park will defeat the purpose for which national forests are established, he said.

The annual harvests of timber from the Redwood Purchase Unit supports ten small lumber companies and their employees, Pomeroy said. One-quarter of the receipts from timber sales, a substantial sum, goes to Del Norte County in lieu of taxes. This 25 percent fund exceeds the amount of taxes received from comparable land in private ownership.

"It is clear that giving four large landowners this Forest Service Land will not benefit the local economy," Pomeroy said. "It merely aids four large companies at the expenses of ten small companies. Neither will such an exchange improve the tax base of Del Norte County."

But the mail of members of Congress is already reflecting the greatest concern of all, Pomeroy said. That is the precedent-breaking nature of a proposal that would have ramifications for National Forest land far beyond the borders of California and could lead to other trade-offs and give-aways of National Forest lands that have served as models of efficient forest management for multiple use.

The American Forestry Association has supported the national effort to establish a Redwood National Park but the association, and allied conservation organizations, contend that the trade-off principle now poses a direct threat to the public interest everywhere in the United States, as well as in California.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I also have been influenced in my thinking in regard to the bill in respect to the suggestions I have offered in my speech and in relation to the amendments I shall offer tomorrow—which I hope will not be considered very controversial—by a whole group of conservation organizations, which on October 27, 1967, sent a wire to President Johnson which reads as follows:

OCTOBER 27, 1967.

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

We support a Redwoods National Park and are looking to you to uphold the outstanding conservation record of your administration as well as long established policy that national forest lands of this country not be used as trading stock in support of unrelated Federal programs. Specifically, we are opposed to provisions in the current Redwood National Park bill which would exchange national forest lands for private timber lands. We can see no purpose in subordinating the broad public interest to the pressures of some California interests.

American Forestry Association, Kenneth Pomeroy, Chief Forester; Boone and Crockett Club, John E. Rhea, Conservation Committee Chairman; Izaak Walton League of America, Joseph W. Penfold, Conservation Director; National Rifle Association of America, Frank C. Daniel, Secretary; National Wildlife Federation, Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Director; North American Wildlife Foundation, C. R. Guter-muth, Secretary; Sport Fishing Institute, Philip A. Douglas, Executive Secretary, Wildlife Management Institute, Ira N. Gabrielson, President.

There was issued on October 27 a press release, the first sentences of which read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 27.—National conservation leaders today expressed grave concern about a provision of the Senate's bill to create a new Redwood National Park in California.

That provision calls for the forced trade of land administered by the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture for private timber holdings that lie within the park. If this trade is pushed through the Congress, the conservation leaders say, it would be a precedent and constitute a serious threat to national forests and other public lands such as wildlife refuges and national grasslands throughout the country.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire press release be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the press release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 27.—National conservation leaders today expressed grave concern about a provision of the Senate's bill to create a new Redwood National Park in California.

That provision calls for the forced trade of land administered by the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture for private timber holdings that lie within the park. If this trade is pushed through the Congress, the conservation leaders say, it would be a

precedent and constitute a serious threat to national forests and other public lands such as wildlife refuges and national grasslands throughout the country.

The leaders expressed surprise that the trade is being recommended by the Senate Interior Committee. The Administration is firmly on record against trading national forest lands in support of unrelated federal programs.

The House of Representatives in a record vote in 1953 and at later dates soundly defeated moves that would have given private interests this kind of preferential treatment. In 1959, the House Government Operations Committee held that such trades would set a "dangerous precedent" and that the fee transfer of national forest timberlands under sustained-yield management to specified timber operators would simply benefit the grantee at the expense of other users.

The Senate Committee's bill contains the same situation that the House Committee found unacceptable in 1959. These fundamental principles of protecting the people's interest in national forests and other managed public lands is still valid today, the conservationists say.

Speaking for the President on this subject, the Bureau of the Budget stated in a letter of June 22, 1967, to the Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee: "The Administration will not consider the transfer of fee title of Forest Service land on a barter basis, or as compensation in kind. . . ."

On July 13, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall wrote to Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.): "President Johnson asked me to reply to your letter about the Redwood National Park proposal in which you urged that we not trade off national forest lands in an effort to establish a Redwood National Park. . . ."

"The position of the Administration is firm against the transfer of national forest lands to the State of California or to private lumber interests as a part of the Redwood National Park transactions. We feel this general principle must be upheld always.

"It has been the long-standing position of the Government, and I know you are in agreement with this, that the national forests should be maintained intact and that when private timberlands are needed by the Federal Government in the public interest, payment should be in cash and not in kind. I agree with this principle and you need have no concern on this point insofar as the Administration is concerned."

The national conservation leaders expressed their support of Udall's statement of the Administration's position in his letter to Senator Anderson.

The conservationists said they also endorsed fully Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman's statement in a letter of October 20 sent to Senators: "Using national forest lands for trading stock in this important case endangers land administered by the Forest Service all over the country. It threatens the integrity of the national forests, a principle of long standing.

"It would open the flood gates. Right now, and repeatedly in the past, there have been made demands in other parts of the country that national forest lands be used to pay for parks, or for reservoirs, or for highway rights-of-way. Any and every instance of such a taking of national forest land makes the later pressures that much harder to resist.

"This is why past actions of Congress have resoundingly rejected use of national forest lands for this kind of trade-off."

The conservationists said they are in full support of Senator Anderson's announced amendment to the Redwood Park bill, due for Senate consideration early next week. It would delete reference to the national forest lands. They say most of the nation's conservationists want the Congress to appropri-

ate the necessary funds to buy the new park instead of trading off national forest lands.

In his comments on the Senate Committee's bill, Anderson, one-time chairman of the Committee and a widely respected conservation legislator, described the forced forest trade as a "kind of robbing Peter to pay Paul." Except for the trade of national forest lands, the conservationists said the Senate Committee's Redwood Park bill is much superior to the smaller park recommended earlier this year by the Administration. The Committee's park would be located where the best virgin redwoods are, the conservationists pointed out, and would save more acres of the big trees than would the Administration's plan. The conservationists have regularly supported an even larger park than that proposed by the Senate Committee, but said that the compromise bill is acceptable except for the suggestion that national forest lands be used as trading stock for the new park.

Such a trade, they say, would make national forest and other managed public lands vulnerable to trading everywhere they occur.

American Forestry Association, Kenneth B. Pomeroy, Chief Forester; Izaak Walton League of America, Joseph W. Penfold, Conservation Director; National Wildlife Federation, Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Secretary; Sport Fishing Institute, Philip A. Douglas, Executive Secretary; Wildlife Management Institute, Ira N. Gabrielson, President.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, here again the record is clear that I have in my speech today simply associated myself with the viewpoint of these conservation leaders in respect of the land exchange provisions of the bill. I think they are right and that is why I have made clear that I am going to support the Anderson amendment.

Mr. President, I have two more items. Under date of July 13, 1967, Secretary Udall wrote a letter to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and I ask unanimous consent that the letter may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 13, 1967.

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ANDERSON: President Johnson asked me to reply to your letter about the Redwood National Park proposal in which you urged that we not trade off National Forest lands in an effort to establish a Redwood National Park.

There have been extensive discussions between State officials and representatives of the Bureau of the Budget and the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. The subject you raise has been thoroughly aired. The position of the Administration is firm against the transfer of National Forest lands to the State of California or to private lumber interests as part of the Redwood National Park transactions. We feel this general principle must be upheld always.

It has been the long-standing position of the Government, and I know you are in agreement with this, that the National Forests should be maintained intact and that when private timberlands are needed by the Federal Government in the public interest, payment should be in cash and not in kind. I agree with this principle and you need have no concern on this point insofar as the Administration is concerned.

In this connection, you may be interested in the letter of June 22, 1967 to Senator

Jackson from the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget which discusses this question in some detail and makes clear the Administration's position.

Sincerely,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the letter sets forth some views of the Secretary of Interior that I think very pertinent to the discussion of the issues that I have raised in my speech.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the letter of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] to the President, dated June 26, 1967, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON AERO-
NAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES,
June 26, 1967.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Partly due to the Dodd matter, the Senate has been upset on our schedules, and I am very much afraid we are going to be delayed considerably in passing all the appropriations bills and other needed legislation. One of my worries has been that in the final windup before the July 4 holiday we will miss careful action on the proposal for a Redwood National Park.

I have gone over the suggestions on some of these redwood proposals, and I appreciate the fact that you have had excellent advice. I know that Laurance Rockefeller has helped, and he is one of the most dedicated conservationists that I know. However, I am not sure that the Sierra Club members in and around the San Francisco Bay area have been agreeable to the trading suggestions which have been made.

My particular worry is that trading might create some precedents which would be hard to overturn and which I believe are undesirable. Apparently the State of California would be asked to turn over to the Federal Government for the redwood forest some 30,000 acres in two existing state parks. It seems to me that we ought to count the cost and see if the State of California has asked for too much in the final transaction.

I feel that the turning over of 30,000 acres of state land now in existing state parks must be balanced by pay from the Federal Government to the state. This arrangement would give the state an opportunity to drive a hard bargain. Governor Reagan is alert to this possibility and may have requests to exchange forest land which possibly should not be traded.

I know you are familiar with this whole situation and have asked many people to see what is involved. But my attention has been called to the fact that Governor Reagan submitted to Congressman Aspinall on May 3 a letter which sets forth the price demanded by the State of California. The Governor's letter, plus subsequent conversations, make it very clear he considers trading to California the 14,500 acres in the national forest Northern Redwood Purchase Unit as an essential part of the state price.

My fear is that the people who are trying to save the redwoods and want to create a fine national park might agree to trade off these national forest lands as part of the price of getting national park support from the state. I think that such a trade might tend to become a precedent for other forest lands to be used to pay for other national parks. People might want to swap forest lands for highways, for reservoirs, or to pay off Indian claims, and it might cause serious embarrassment if such requests should be made and the trades completed.

If we can say now that we would not trade forest lands for parks of any kind, then I think that we will be safer and the national interest would be protected.

I am not trying to say that this is a new position. A reservoir trade-off proposal was seriously advanced as H.R. 4646 in the 83rd Congress. It was defeated on the floor of the House. But we can find numerous instances where owners have been asked by letter to be repaid in kind for land needed for highway purposes.

I am not sure if this letter covers exactly what I am thinking. My main worry is that if national parks are to be created, they should be financed from private gifts and public money, but not by trade.

This letter has not been written to criticize anybody. I refer to Governor Reagan only because he is the Governor of California and has a responsibility to his citizens. His letter of May 3, 1967 to Congressman Wayne Aspinall says:

"We have developed eight general principles that we in California submit for your consideration with the hope that they will be incorporated into any final plan for a Redwood National Park."

Then Governor Reagan very properly lists his eight general principles; the second which is:

"Exchange in fee title of state park lands to be incorporated into a national park for currently-owned federal lands suitable for park and recreational purposes in our state system."

The third principle is:

"Exchange in fee title of privately-owned timberlands for like kind of property accomplished through negotiation rather than condemnation. Where cash transactions are necessary, the payment period for private property taken should ideally be funded in the minimum number of years required for maximum tax advantage."

I only suggest to you that the new principle of exchange can be harmful, I think, and I would watch it very carefully.

In 1949 I suggested what is now known as the Anderson-Mansfield Act by which I wanted to preserve the forests and protect them in any way I could. I want to continue that protection, but I feel that we could give too great a payment on an exchange basis. If we want to obtain the redwoods by trade we could make bad trades and hence be involved in a worse situation than in establishing these parks.

Let the park people come in with a proposal to acquire, not a proposal to trade. We may have to shrink the boundaries of the park because purchases could be too high. But we will be better off shrinking the boundaries than to start trading forest land from the Federal Government to the State of California. At least that is my feeling, and I hope your excellent advisors and helpers will count carefully the entire cost of the program. It is my desire that trading federal forest lands to states will not be supported.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, there is nothing privileged about this letter. It has received wide public dissemination, but it should be a part of the legislative record of this debate. The letter sets forth some of Senator ANDERSON's views in regard to some of the issues I have raised in my speech this afternoon.

I highly commend the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] for not only the record he has made in connection with the pending legislation, but also for the great record he has made over the years as a Member of the Senate in his various capacities, including serving as chairman of the Committee on Interior

and Insular Affairs, which position is now so ably filled also by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

I want the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] to know that any views that I have expressed about the bill this afternoon have not expressed the slightest degree of criticism, direct or indirect, of their leadership in connection with this bill.

Quite to the contrary, we have differences of opinion to a degree as to how best to carry out the objectives that the Senator from Washington and the Senator from California have in mind in relation to the subject matter of the bill.

Mr. President, I wish to say as I close, as I said in the beginning of my speech, that I have nothing but the highest commendation for their leadership on this subject matter. I hope that tomorrow, after they have had an opportunity to scan at least, and their staff to analyze the points of view I have expressed in this speech, we might be able to come to an understanding at least in connection with some of my suggestions and find them acceptable to take to conference.

I have explained to the majority leader that I prefer not to offer my proposals in amendment form tonight but to offer them tomorrow when other Members of the Senate will have had an opportunity to scan my remarks, if they care to.

Mr. President, I am about to yield the floor, unless the Senator from Washington or the Senator from California wish to make inquiry of me.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will my able friend yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Oregon knows my feelings for him, my respect for him, and my respect for his leadership in conservation. I also realize that I would be hard put to persuade my friend to change his mind on the amendment. But I do want to say this, in all sincerity. I have lived with the problem of fashioning this bill for the greater part of three years. As my colleague knows, there have been all sorts of cross-currents involved in trying to fashion it. Even among good, sound conservationists whom the Senator and I both respect, there were divergencies of view as to park location, park size, and the merits of park acquisition. Under the leadership of the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], we finally became convinced, with the aid of our excellent staff on both sides, majority and minority, that the best way to proceed would be to attempt to concentrate on the acquisition of superlative old growth virgin redwoods, and that we should meet the fears of potential unemployment in the areas where the park would be located, by using this purchase unit which has been logged and which is being logged by private operators to acquire private land for the park by exchange.

Mr. President, when I introduced the bill recommended by the Save the Red-

woods League and endorsed by the administration, it had in it a provision for "in lieu" payments by the Secretary of the Interior to the county of Del Norte. Those "in lieu" payments were to continue a number of years in an effort to cushion the economic shock which it was alleged would come to Del Norte County if, of a sudden, the areas in private lumber company hands were to be taken over by the Government for cash.

As my able friend knows, there were those on the committee and those in the Senate who opposed the idea of "in lieu" payments. One of the reasons which prompted us to use the purchase unit was that it became easier to reject the "in lieu" payment provisions if damage to the industry could be minimized through exchanges. We also realized that in these times, no matter how worthy—and this is a worthy project—no matter how worthy a national park project might be, it would be difficult to persuade some of our colleagues that \$100 million should be expended in this fashion. By using the purchase unit, we would minimize the direct cost.

For these and other reasons, we fashioned the pending bill. I say that, leading up to the one point I am going to make to my friend—and it may not make a difference, but I do want him to consider it—that the pending bill is endorsed by the Save the Redwoods League which sponsored the other bill and is endorsed by the Sierra Club which has, over the years, devoted itself to the cause of a Redwood National Park.

In that connection, I inserted in the RECORD earlier, but I am going to reread, the words of the distinguished president of the Sierra Club, Dr. Edgar Wayburn, of San Francisco, on this very point:

The key to the financing of the compromise bill of the Committee is use of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit, which the Federal Government now owns, on an exchange basis to acquire needed parkland.

The unit itself does not lend itself to park management. The Committee felt, and we agree, that it makes good sense to phase out this abortive redwood program to enable the National Park program to succeed. No adverse precedent is intended as these lands are not regular forest lands and have never served their intended purpose.

I only say this, in that connection, to the distinguished Senator from Oregon, that the quotation from the president of the Sierra Club accurately reflects the intentions of those of us who sincerely believe that this bill in its present form may be the last hope we have of saving the redwoods, which the Senator from Oregon has so eloquently described.

Mr. MORSE. I want the Senator from California to know that his viewpoint on any matter always receives my very careful consideration.

I know the point of view of the president of the Sierra Club. I have studied that point of view. I have ended up finding myself convinced by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and the other conservationist groups whom I have quoted from extensively this afternoon. I am going to vote for the bill, whatever its final form is. I seek only to do what I think would perfect the bill. There we have a difference of opinion on policy.

As I stated at some length this afternoon, and will only mention now in a broad brush stroke, I think that one of the things I do not like about this, without the protection I have pleaded for, is the taking out of the sustained yield timber that would result. I think it should be part of the sustained yield. I think that is part of the conservation program. If I am correct in my facts, and I do not specify it in great detail, but if I am correct in my facts, the result of the exchange would be to reduce the ownership of this tract into a very limited number of new owners, whereas at the present time a series of small companies have access to this Federal timber. To me, that is a very important matter. But I want to assure the Senator that before I come to the floor of the Senate tomorrow, I am going to reexamine the position he has taken. I do not want to give him any false encouragement because I have studied this at such depth that I think there is really a policy problem here to which I do not want to make an exception.

I know he believes that no precedent will be established. Too many times in the Senate I have seen a claim made that no precedent would be established, but that it then became a precedent. I am talking about past experience. It would always be brought up again.

All I can say, as of tonight, is that I appreciate, as usual, the Senator's courtesy and fairness in debate when he disagrees with somebody. It is so typical of the Senator from California. His view deserves exactly what I told him I would give it. I will reexamine it and meet with my advisers again, including conservation advisers, and then cast my vote. If I were to vote this minute, I would vote for the Anderson amendment.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], and the acting majority leader [Mr. BYRD of West Virginia], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] came over to my desk and restated an understanding that he is willing to enter into.

I do not have the amendment in written form, may I say to the Parliamentarian, but in my argument I urged the public interest criterion be written into the bill on page 3, line 18.

The Senator from Washington said that if I offered that amendment tonight, it would be acted on. I want to cooperate and get out of the way all the business that we can tonight.

The amendment would be on line 18, of page 3, after the word "California", to insert "except property needed for public use and management."

If the Parliamentarian will write out that language, I will repeat it for him: "except property needed for public use and management."

I understand the clerk has the amendment. I ask that the amendment be stated. I am ready for action on it. I have no more to say about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be temporarily laid aside?

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the pending amendment is temporarily laid aside.

The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 3, line 18, after "California" to insert a comma and the following language: "except property needed for public use and management."

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I have conferred with the ranking minority member of the committee [Mr. KUCHEL]. We both agree that the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Oregon would improve the bill. We are, therefore, pleased to accept the amendment as proposed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want to thank both Senators very much. I offered it only because I thought it improved the bill and would be helpful to the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do Senators yield back their time under the unanimous-consent agreement?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the amendment has been yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, section 2 of S. 2515 indicates that the boundaries of the park shall be as generally depicted on drawing No. NP-RED-7112, dated October 1967, on file in the National Park Service offices. While it can be said that the sentence in section 2 which gives the Secretary of the Interior power to revise the boundaries from time to time would authorize him to revise the boundaries to include up to 64,000 acres of private land, that is, to draw boundaries so as to exclude the State parks, it is clearly the intention of the committee that the power of the Secretary is only to make minor adjustments in the plan depicted in the previously mentioned drawing.

The committee report on S. 2515 states on page 24:

The purpose of the authority given the Secretary to revise boundaries, is to make relatively minor adjustments where necessary or desirable from the standpoint of administration or land acquisition. The Secretary is not authorized to depart from the general boundaries described in the bill to make major acquisitions which would change the character of the Park or the emphasis the committee has placed on various watersheds.

If there was confusion regarding this matter, I am sure that the report and this discussion clarify it beyond dispute.

On another question, concern has been expressed that the park boundaries, as presently drawn, will deprive some companies of access to timber holdings on the edge of the park. It is not the intention of the committee—and I speak as the ranking minority member—or the sponsors of the bill that logging be prohibited in areas outside of the boundaries, and we urge that the Secretary of the Interior, in administering the park, make every effort, consistent with the principles of sound park management, to allow timber companies reasonable access through park lands so that they may

engage in economical logging outside of the park. This may involve transportation of logs over park roads, but this can, I believe, be done in a manner and at a time which will not interfere with good park management practices.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, as chairman of the committee, and for the benefit of the legislative history of the matter referred to by the able ranking minority member of the committee [Mr. KUCHEL], I will say that his understanding with respect to these two matters as stated is correct.

CUTTING MORATORIUM

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, on September 7, 1966, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs [Mr. JACKSON] and I were privileged to announce that four major redwood companies, owning land within the boundaries of various redwood park proposals, had agreed to a 1-year moratorium on cutting that would jeopardize the park proposals.

I ask unanimous consent that the texts of the communications from the companies to the committee, and my statement announcing the moratorium, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the communications and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RAGAN & MASON,

Washington, D.C., September 8, 1966.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have been authorized to advise you, on behalf of the Miller Redwood Company, as follows:

Our logging plans call for a seasonal move of our operation from the low, drier areas during the summer months, to the higher hill and mountain areas that are well drained in the winter months. This move was scheduled to take place this year, as every year, when the rainy season starts. However, out of deference to the President of the United States, and to you as Chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the Senate, and to Congressman Wayne Aspinall as Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, we will immediately cease cutting down trees in the area near the alleged park-type Redwoods on the flats which are adjacent to the Jedediah Smith State Park. This is the area that has been indicated to be vital to any consideration of a park proposal as contemplated by S. 2962.

This will involve, at no cost to the Government, moving our operation to steeper areas containing smaller and non park-like trees, with a substantial amount of Douglas fir timber. This mixture of species should supply enough timber this winter to both the sawmill and veneer plant to enable us to keep our employees working. It should be emphasized that this timber can in no way be construed as park-type caliber. Before we would return to the controversial area noted above, we agree we will consult with both you and Congressman Aspinall.

During this winter season we intend—and again at no cost to the Government—to be moving toward the areas that are outside of the so-called Administration-proposed boundaries.

We believe this program will give Congress more than a sufficient time to deliberate the establishment and location of a Redwood National Park without in any way endangering the alleged park potential of this area—

a potential, of course, which we do not agree with.

It does appear from the above advices that we are authorized to submit that the Miller Redwood Company has again evidenced an attempt to be cooperative.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM F. RAGAN,
Counsel for Miller Redwood Co.

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS

ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D.C., September 7, 1966.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The President of the Arcata Redwood Company at Arcata, California, phoned me to give you the following message immediately:

"The Arcata Redwood Company is not now logging in the Redwood Creek Watershed and is agreeable to holding off operations in the area for one year pending further study of park alternatives. We are willing to discuss with you and other officials conditions pertaining to our property. This does not mean we are endorsing currently proposed park legislation. We consider the present California State Park system outstanding when the additional superlative trees now reserved for park purposes by various timber companies are added.—Howard A. Libbey, President, Arcata Redwood Company, Arcata, California."

This communication may be used as you see fit.

Sincerely,

RALPH D. HODGES, Jr.,
Vice President, Government Relations.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1966.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

It has been the longstanding policy of Georgia-Pacific Corp. that the special interests of the Corporation, its employees and their families must be sacrificed if the national interest requires it. We earnestly believe however that this national interest must be clearly established before such a sacrifice is required. Under pending Redwood National Park proposals Georgia-Pacific Corp. could lose as much as 75 percent of its timber reserves in the redwood region. This loss would jeopardize our entire industrial complex in Humboldt County representing 1,500 jobs and annual payroll of \$8 million.

Our opposition to the further acquisition of privately held timberlands for Redwood Park purposes is a matter of record with you and the Congress. All of the parklike groves are already preserved in existing parks or are voluntarily set aside by industry awaiting public acquisition. Existing Redwood Parks are largely unused and undeveloped. Most of our Redwood Creek holdings are commercial timberlands which are unsuitable for national park purposes.

Nevertheless we recognize that some people believe it is in the public interest to establish a National Redwood Park on our land and that they are concerned our harvesting operations might impair the alleged parklike quality of the land pending congressional action. We wish to let you know Georgia-Pacific Corp. is and always has been willing to work out any reasonable adjustment in our harvesting program on our redwood lands in order to minimize cutting in proposed Redwood Park areas. We believe a 1-year period would give everyone sufficient time to study carefully the needs for more Redwood Parks and the suitability or unsuitability of our land for such parks.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP.,

GRAY EVANS,

Vice President.

SIMPSON TIMBER CO.,

Seattle, Wash., September 8, 1966.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Simpson Timber Company is responsible for 2,000 employees and their families in the Redwood Region of Northern California. We are also a partner in the Crown Simpson Pulp Mill at Eureka, Calif. which will begin operating in October, providing an additional 500 jobs in supply and manufacturing of pulp from sawmill and plywood leftovers.

Our consideration of park expansion affecting lands which provide employment for our people must at all times protect their welfare, the needs of our national and international customers and our community obligations.

We believe that the preservation of redwood trees deserving of park status has substantially been accomplished through the creation of California's excellent state park system. We believe, also, that a redwood national park which would encompass superlative stands of redwood trees now being reserved for park purposes could be created in a manner which would make—not take—jobs.

We believe that a thorough and objective Congressional study of national park alternatives and the economic requirements of timber-dependent communities in the Redwood Region is essential.

To help provide a satisfactory environment for such a study, Simpson is agreeable to immediately discussing with appropriate officials conditions and procedures under which we will continue to defer harvesting timber in superlative stands of redwood trees critical to areas seriously being considered for inclusion in the national park system.

We assure you of our continued cooperation in the interests of an equitable solution to redwood park problems.

Sincerely,

DAVE JAMES,
Vice President, Public Affairs.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KUCHEL

The public interest of the American people is well served today and the cause of sound conservation has been advanced. We are a little nearer to the creation of a Redwood National Park because of the voluntary action of the lumber industry. Congress may proceed next January to consider Redwood Park legislation. Meanwhile, the giant and ancient trees in the proposed park sites are in no danger.

Miller Redwood Company has agreed to stop cutting the redwoods from along the south boundary of the Jedediah Smith State Park. It will simply carry on its logging operations in other parts of its properties, which is all we sought at this time. It has agreed that until Congress has had a reasonable time to act on Redwood National Park legislation, it will not cut in the prime areas of aged virgin redwoods. It will not shut down during this period; no one will be out of a job.

To their great credit, the redwood companies which operate in the area proposed by the Sierra Club for a park have announced that they will voluntarily, and at no cost to the American people, adjust their cutting operations so that the park value of the Redwood Creek watershed will not be defaced pending action on a Redwood National Park bill. These companies are Georgia-Pacific Corporation, Simpson Timber Company, and Arcata Redwood Company.

In its telegram to me this morning, Georgia-Pacific Corporation stated:

"It has been the long-standing policy of Georgia-Pacific Corporation that the special interests of the Corporation, its employees

and their families must be sacrificed if the national interest requires it." I salute it.

Miller-Rellim apparently will cut about 100 acres of what it describes as "non-park quality" trees this winter, but it has agreed to consult with the National Park Service on the location of this cutting. It has also agreed to consult with the Chairmen of the House and Senate Interior Committees before moving back into the prime stands about which I have been concerned over recent months.

As the Chairman has indicated, we can look toward early passage of a Redwood National Park bill in the next session of Congress. Areas of disagreement still exist on where and how big the park should be. The Save-the-Redwoods League, the National Audubon Society, the California Division of the Izak Walton League, the National Geographic Society, Mr. Laurence Rockefeller, and other distinguished conservationists favor the bill which I introduced on President Johnson's recommendation. Governor Brown of California also favors this bill. The good people of the Sierra Club and other conservation organizations favor a vastly larger park located in a different area.

I believe the national interest requires a great Redwood National Park for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people. I also believe that the national interest requires the conservation organizations of this country to set aside their differences and to agree on a park site which will do justice to the majesty of these centuries old trees, while protecting the timber-based life and economy of the north coast region of my State of California.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, late this summer, the chairman and I wired the four companies to request an extension of the moratorium. The companies agreed. I ask unanimous consent that the telegram, in which the chairman and I joined and the responses which we received from the companies, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the telegrams ordered to be printed in the RECORD, are as follows:

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
August 30, 1967.

G. GRAY EVANS,
Vice President Georgia-Pacific Corp.,
Portland, Oreg.:
HAROLD A. MILLER,
President Miller-Rellim Lumber Co.,
Portland, Oreg.:
STARR W. REED
Vice President, Simpson Timber Co.,
Seattle, Wash.:
ROBERT O. DEHLENDORF II,
President, Arcata National Corp.,
Palo Alto, Calif.:

We expect the Senate to act on a Redwoods National Park bill before adjournment of the Congress this year. Therefore, we request the continued cooperation of your company in extending, for the balance of this session of the Congress, the expiration date of the understanding reached with you last year affecting lumber operations in areas involved in pending park bills. Your continued forbearance in the public interest will be appreciated by this committee.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
Ranking Minority Members,
Senate Interior and Insular
Affairs Committee.

PORTLAND, OREG.,
September 1, 1967.

Senator THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
Senator HENRY M. JACKSON:
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

In reply to your wire asking extension of the understanding which we proposed on Sept. 7 last year for certain redwood timberlands, let me say that the terms of the understanding are imposing a burden. Continuance of this is not in the interest of good forest management. We are aware of the complexities of the problem but had hoped that a year would be sufficient time to decide if a need for more than the 140,000 acres of already preserved redwood lands even exists. We remain convinced that the lands involved in the understanding are not of Redwood Park quality, but we shall abide by our understanding for another 60 days as a reasonable length of time. This does not mean that at the end of the period the timber involved would be harvested. It simply means that intelligent management calculated to maintain redwood forests forever on all the land would be put back into effect. As your consideration of the matter proceeds, I hope you will consult us prior to making final decisions if any of our lands are involved.

GEORGIA PACIFIC CORP.,
R. B. PAMPLIN,
President.

ARCATA, CALIF.,
August 31, 1967.

Hon. THOMAS KUCHEL,
Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

This is in reply to your wire received today about Redwood Park legislation. Your attention is directed to a letter sent you Sept. 8, 1966 by Dave James vice president public affairs of Simpson Timber Co. in which Simpson agreed to continue to defer harvesting timber in superlative stands of redwood trees critical to areas seriously being considered for inclusion in the national park system. You will also recall a map submitted to the committee showing our logging plans in the areas under consideration in the public interest and in the interest of helping the Congress reach a carefully reasoned solution to the park issue Simpson will continue to cooperate with Congress by refraining from harvesting timber in the areas being seriously considered until Congress adjourns this session.

Sincerely,
STARR W. REED,
Vice President, Timberlands Simpson
Timber Co.

PALO ALTO, CALIF.,
September 1, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Hon. THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
Ranking Minority Member, Senate Interior
and Insular Affairs Committee, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

In reply to your telegraphic request of August 30, 1967, that our Arcata Redwood Company Division continue to refrain from logging in areas involved in all pending alternative park bills, please be advised of the following. For the balance of the first session of the ninetieth Congress, Arcata Redwood will continue not to extend logging operations into that property which lies west of U.S. Highway 101 nor into the main watershed of Redwood Creek which is bounded on the east by the Bald Hills county road and on the west by the main channel of Red-

wood Creek. This agreement is not of course, subject to the following exception that, in conformance with sound logging practices and established procedure, logging crews may be moved into such areas to remove timber felled or endangered by wind or fire should either event occur during this period of time.

In complying with your request for continued cooperation, we do so in the trust that the Federal Government, State of California, and the Redwood industry will soon be able to arrive at an equitable solution—a solution that strikes a sensible balance in terms of the total public interest. Such solution should not be at the expense of the present and future perpetual operation of any single company, the economy of the area and the livelihood of the people who are directly or indirectly dependent upon the industry's survival. These people more than anyone else deserve and will welcome an early resolution of this problem that has left them in a state of continuing uncertainty and anxiety.

C. DAVIS WEYERHAEUSER,
Chairman of the Board.
ROBERT O. DEHLENDORF,
President, Arcata National Corp.

MILLER REDWOOD Co.,
Creseent City, Calif., August 30, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As our Counsel has advised you by separate correspondence, this company is agreeable to continue the moratorium set forth in its letter of September 8, 1966. We do so in an attempt to continue to have a spirit of cooperation, particularly in light of the fact that your Committee is moving toward a resolution of the problem.

We of course cannot remain indefinitely in a state of moratorium since, as I am sure you are aware, it is quite a hardship on the company. However, before making any move into the so-called "controversial" area we would certainly consult with you and with Chairman Aspinall of the House Committee.

We hope this is satisfactory.
Yours very truly,

HAROLD A. MILLER,
President.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, within the last 2 weeks the companies made a further announcement with respect to the moratorium. I ask that the text of an October 18, 1967, telegram from Mr. Starr Reed be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OCTOBER, 18, 1967.

Hon. THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
U.S. Senate,
Washington D.C.:

Am authorized as chairman of Redwood Industry Land Committee to advise on behalf of Arcata National, Georgia-Pacific, Miller Redwood, Pacific Lumber and Simpson Timber that the companies will individually make every effort to withhold logging within boundaries of new Senate redwood park proposal S. 2515 pending investigation of impact and Senate consideration urge your assistance in obtaining postponement of Senate floor consideration while impact on companies, employees and communities is evaluated. There is no question but that

S. 2515 will eliminate at least one company and seriously affect others.

STARR REED,
Simpson Timber Co., Seattle.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I think I can say our hope is that with Senate passage of S. 2515 these companies can refrain from any cutting within the boundaries described in S. 2515 pending House action on the legislation. I am pleased to announce that the Arcata National Corp., parent corporation of the Arcata Redwood Co., which owns 12,500 acres of land within the boundaries set forth in S. 2515, has informed the chairman and me that it will not perform any logging operations within the boundary described in S. 2515, prior to the end of the second session of the 90th Congress, next year.

The American people should be grateful that this company, while opposing S. 2515, does so with due respect for the legislative process and the public interest, rather than ruthlessly carving up forest lands within the park boundaries to frustrate congressional efforts to create a park.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR ELLENDER TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the conclusion of morning business on tomorrow, the able senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] be recognized to speak on his amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PERMANENT INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS TO MEET DURING SESSIONS OF THE SENATE ON NOVEMBER 1, 2, AND 3

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], I ask unanimous consent that permission be given for the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations to meet during the sessions of the Senate on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, November 1, 2, and 3. The meetings are to be held in connection with hearings on riots and criminal and civil disorders.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 84-689, appoints the following Senators as delegates to

the North Atlantic Assembly, to be held at Brussels, Belgium, on November 20-25, 1967: Senators SPARKMAN, JACKSON, BAYH, MCINTYRE, MONDALE, JAVITS, COOPER, MUNDT, and HANSEN, and WILLIAMS of New Jersey and MONTAYA, alternates.

FREE WORLD ASSISTANCE TO VIETNAM

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, in a statement on the floor of the Senate on October 10, I referred to a memorandum inserted in the RECORD on October 5 by both the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER]. The memorandum was entitled "Free World Assistance to Vietnam as of October 1, 1967."

I remarked on October 10 that neither the Senator from Wyoming nor the Senator from Texas had mentioned the source of the memorandum. I have now received a copy of the same memorandum which was issued under a Department of State letterhead. Perhaps the Senator from Wyoming and the Senator from Texas felt that the information would have more credibility if it was not identified as having originated in the Department of State. I hope that this was not their reason, for it would be a sad commentary on the reputation of this great Government department. In any case, to complete the historical record, I request unanimous consent that the first paragraph of the memorandum entitled "Free World Assistance to Vietnam as of October 1, 1967," including the Department of State letterhead, be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The first paragraph of the State Department memorandum begins by stating:

Thirty-one nations besides the United States are assisting Vietnam under the Free World Assistance Program. Six other countries not considered part of the FWA Program and the United Nations also assist, and promises of help have come from three other nations.

This statement is not entirely correct. It is true that at some point in time the countries listed in the State Department memorandum were assisting Vietnam. But all of the 31 nations mentioned in the memorandum are not now assisting in Vietnam under the free world assistance program and all of the six other countries listed in the memorandum, not considered part of the free world assistance program, are also not now assisting in Vietnam.

Mr. President, the Department of State has provided information which contradicts its own assertions that 37 nations "are assisting Vietnam." On October 9, I wrote Secretary of State Rusk and asked him several questions relating to free world assistance. I ask unanimous consent that my letter of October 9 and the reply from Assistant Secretary William B. Macomber, Jr., dated October 16, together with its enclosures, be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The questions I asked Secretary Rusk were designed to elicit information on trade with North Vietnam by countries also assisting South Vietnam; the years in which assistance to Vietnam has been provided by certain countries—countries whose assistance has been modest, totaling \$26,000 or less; and the dollar value of the assistance provided in calendar year 1967 by 26 of the countries listed in the State Department memorandum.

The material provided in the enclosures to Assistant Secretary Macomber's letter of October 16 shows that while the State Department memorandum inserted in the RECORD by the Senator from Wyoming and the Senator from Texas lists Brazil, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela as countries "assisting Vietnam under the free world assistance program," in fact these countries did provide assistance in 1964 or 1965 or 1966 but they have not given one single dollar in 1967. As for the "six other countries not considered part of the FWA program and the United Nations," Ireland, Pakistan and Norway are shown as having given assistance in 1965 but not since.

On the face of it, I would think it logical to conclude that, at least in some cases, the countries which have given aid in the past, but are no longer providing assistance, view the war with increasing reserve and obviously wish to disassociate themselves from it.

I have inserted in the RECORD before, on both May 25 and October 10, a letter from Assistant Secretary Macomber dated May 15, the enclosure to which showed the dollar value of assistance provided by 30 countries under the free world assistance program during the period June 1964 through December 1966. I noted, in my remarks on the floor on October 10, that the assistance provided by 13 of these 30 countries totalled \$26,000 or less for the two and a half year period. In considering the assistance to Vietnam from the other 11 countries—the countries which have given more than \$26,000—it seems to me that it is necessary to look at their assistance in a somewhat broader context.

In the first place, three of these 11 countries—Brazil, Liberia, Venezuela—have apparently given no assistance in 1967.

In the second place, in many cases, assistance to South Vietnam is far less than the amount of trade with North Vietnam. According to the statistics provided in the enclosures to Assistant Secretary Macomber's letter of October 16, Japan's total two-way trade with North Vietnam in the period 1964 through 1966 was about 20 times the amount of Japan's assistance to South Vietnam during the same period. Italy's trade with North Vietnam was more than 10 times Italy's assistance to South Vietnam, New Zealand's trade with North Vietnam was about eight times its assistance to South Vietnam, the Netherlands' trade with North Vietnam was more than

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Redwood National Park bill. House passed flood insurance bill. House Rules Committee cleared bill to amend Commodity Exchange Act.

SENATE

1. REDWOOD PARK. Passed, 77-6, with amendment S. 2515, to establish the Redwood National Park, Calif. (pp. S15670-84, S15689-92). Rejected, 30-51, the Ellender amendment to exempt from Government property exchangeable for lands to create the park, any lands within the Forest Service Northern Redwood Purchase unit in Del Norte County (pp. S15670-83).

2. LANDS. Passed as reported S. 220, to authorize the sale of certain parcels of public lands which can be used as part of a private ranch or farm. p. S15619
3. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 6, to authorize the Interior Department to construct, operate, and maintain the first stage of the Oahe unit, James division, Mo. River Basin project, S. D., and H. R. 845, to construct, operate, and maintain the Neb. mid-State division, Mo. River Basin project. pp. S15619-21, S15623-5
4. OIL AND GAS LEASES. Passed as reported S. 1367, to authorize termination of certain oil and gas leases where there has been failure to make timely payment of full rental. pp. S15622-3
5. CIVIL RIGHTS. Passed as reported H. R. 10805, to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which had been reported during adjournment (S. Rept. 704). pp. S15615-8
6. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Symington stated, "I have presented to the Senate before and now do so again, that no economy, not even that of the United States, can continue to defend and finance, often almost by itself, the percentage of the so-called free world that is being defended and financed by the United States." pp. S15638-9
7. NATIONAL GRANGE. Sen. Prouty commended the work of the National Grange on the celebration of its 100th anniversary. p. S15651
8. ECONOMY; TAXATION. Sen. Proxmire discussed the current record of economic expansion and inserted an article, "How To Make Prosperity Last." pp. S15657-8
Sen. Proxmire disagreed with the proposed tax increase and inserted an article on this subject. pp. S15659-60
9. AIR POLLUTION. Sen. Murphy spoke in favor of the Senate-passed version of the proposed Air Quality Act of 1967. pp. S15664-5
10. EMPLOYMENT. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 830, the proposed Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967. p. D982
11. LIBRARY SERVICES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) without amendment H. R. 13048, to make certain technical amendments to the Library Services and Construction Act. p. D982

HOUSE

12. FLOOD INSURANCE. Passed with amendments S. 1985, to amend the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956, to provide for a national program of flood insurance (pp. H14316-60, H14375-6). Conferees were appointed (p. H14360). Senate conferees have not been appointed.
13. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 13094, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act. p. H14389
14. TRAVEL; PERSONNEL. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9382, to authorize payment of travel expenses of applicants invited by an

on "The Politics of Escalation," about which I informed the Senate prior to its publication in a speech of June 30, 1966.

Dr. Robert Buckhout of the university's psychology department has published an article on Thailand, based on the conference last May, which appeared in the October 2 issue of the *Nation*. The Foreign Policy Roundtable will publish a volume dealing with Thailand late this year or in early spring, focusing on the impact of the U.S. presence in Thailand on the Thai culture, the degree of involvement of the United States in the counterinsurgency program in Thailand and the extent of U.S. commitment to the Thailand Government.

I recommend the careful consideration of Dr. Buckhout's article, reflecting as it does the consensus of experts on Thailand. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it may appear in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From The *Nation*, Oct. 2, 1967]

THAILAND: WHERE WE CAME IN

(By Robert Buckhout)

(NOTE.—A little noticed column in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* this summer carried the news of an emergency request by the Thailand Government for more helicopters to fight insurgents. The alleged increase in insurgent activity may call for further increase of the already large U.S. commitment of up to 40,000 military men. Sensing in such reports from Thailand a possible parallel to Vietnam of about 1961, the Foreign Policy Roundtable at Washington University in St. Louis had called a conference in May of anthropologists, political scientists and journalists, expert in the area to discuss present conditions in Thailand and the effects of our involvement on Thai culture and on the course of foreign policy in Southeast Asia.

(In 1966, the Foreign Policy Roundtable was instrumental in producing *Politics of Escalation in Vietnam* (Fawcett Premier Books and Beacon Press), an analysis of the relationships between attempts to negotiate a Vietnamese settlement and military escalation by the United States. The proceedings of the present conference will be part of a similar book, designed to acquaint the American people with the complexities of Thailand in the face of growing U.S. involvement there.

The following article summarizing the content of the conference is by Robert Buckhout of the Department of Psychology, Washington University, who is serving as editor of the forthcoming volume. However, the views expressed here are the author's and do not necessarily reflect those of individual participants or of the Roundtable.)

Long clouded by semi-official secrecy, the extent of the build-up of United States involvement in Thailand is now becoming visible:

Thailand has become a landlocked aircraft carrier for up to 80 per cent of the missions flown by U.S. (and recently Australian) Air Force bombers against targets in North Vietnam and Laos. B-52 bombers now fly out of Thailand on bombing missions.

U.S. troops numbering 40,000 are stationed in Thailand (2,000 were there in 1961), principally in direct support of the air bases and logistical network involved in the bombing program. Military aid to Thailand is publicly acknowledged to be \$60 million per year. Supplies, weapons and bases have been positioned in advance to accommodate one 17,000-man U.S. combat division when necessary.

Military advisers, ex-FBI men, CIA personnel, the Green Berets and an unknown portion of the 40,000 U.S. military troops are involved in training Thai military and police forces to cope with alleged Communist-led insurgent movements in Northeastern and Southern Thailand. This counterinsurgency program was until recently under the command of Maj. Gen. Richard G. Stilwell, who directed similar efforts in Vietnam in 1961.

As in Vietnam, it has been recognized that the 95,000-man Thai army was shaped by years of U.S. military assistance into a cumbersome World War II-like army capable of fighting small conventional battles, but unsuited for anti-guerrilla or pacification operations. Efforts to restyle the Thai military meet resistance from the officer ranks, since the large units and conventional arms are politically useful for gaining privileges, promotions and power.

U.S. helicopter pilots have flown Thai soldiers into action in the Northeast pending the training of Thai helicopter pilots.

The United States Information Service (USIS) and other U.S. agencies are engaged in intensive propaganda efforts through television, radio and mobile information teams in rural areas, to trumpet the virtues of the present Thai Government. This is the political side of the counterinsurgency (COIN) program. The United States Operations Mission (USOM), deploying an annual \$42-million economic aid program, pushes the Accelerated Redevelopment Program (ARD) to raise living standards in the rural areas. It hopes thus to reduce grievances before they can be exploited by the insurgents. ARD has replaced the "resettlement" of tribes in the Northeast, a program that was similar in concept to the "strategic hamlets" of Vietnam. Social scientists are conducting studies all over Thailand, the sponsors including the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), the Stanford Research Institute, RAND and hardware manufacturers such as Ford-Philco. The CIA program is headed by Peer De Silva, former CIA chief in Saigon.

Part of the many-sided U.S. program is intended to combat "internal Communist aggression." The impoverished Northeast sector, long neglected by Bangkok governments, is regarded as "security sensitive" because of a long history of estrangement, an immediate threat of insurgency—and the location there recently of Air Force bases used to bomb North Vietnam. At the Foreign Policy Roundtable Conference, participants described the Northeastern insurgents as principally Thais who are alienated from the Bangkok government.

The U.S. State Department, in its latest bulletin on the subject, estimates the number of insurgents in the Northeast to be less than 1,000, but growing. They are said to be organized as the Thai Patriotic Front, and to be engaging in propaganda and selective assassination. These charges are debatable, since banditry and rough politics are common in the Northeast. Other official sources state that the insurgents receive aid, training and leadership cadres from North Vietnam, Laos and China. In addition, a clandestine radio, "The Voice of Thailand," is reported to be operating from Southern China.

Since some 40,000 North Vietnamese refugees (along with other nonassimilated groups) live in Northeast Thailand, a remote area of poor farm land and ill-patrolled borders, it is clear that the Bangkok government has little effective control of the region. The insurgents capitalize on years of government neglect and harsh treatment of the peasants.

Similarly, the permeable borders of Southern Thailand aggravate a situation in which a nonassimilated Malay population, with its own Muslim religion, and the remnants of an old Malayan Communist revolutionary group, contribute another security problem. One conferee reported that the Thai Government control of the South is so ineffec-

tive that the insurgents allegedly roam about collecting taxes, demanding food and shelter in return for guarantees of safety. As the speaker noted, when Thai control does extend into remote areas, the local population is subject to the same demands from the Thai police.

Past Thai political efforts to assimilate the Malaysians have been ineffective, hampered as they are by a language barrier, a history of Thai indifference and harsh treatment, and the occasional outbreak of violent movements seeking independence or union with Malaysia. Military forces sent against the insurgents, in conjunction with Malaysia, have failed even to find the insurgents, whose numbers are estimated variously from a few hundred to 1,500. The conferees tended to believe that the size of the Southern insurgent movement had not increased significantly since 1950. Recent newspaper and magazine stories, on the other hands, speak of greatly increased activity and a possible link-up of the Southern and Northeastern insurgencies.

Most of the conferees felt that the effect to date of these insurgencies was relatively small, but that, considering the basic problems confronting Thailand and the nature of its government, they posed a potentially serious threat to the regime. As one speaker pointed out, an insurgency of sufficient scope to topple the Bangkok government might be far beyond the capacities of the dissident elements, but an effort of much smaller magnitude could render large sections of the country ungovernable for a long period of time. A far more immediate threat is the possibility of mortar attacks or sabotage against U.S. air bases. Some doubt was expressed, however, as to the accuracy of reports on the degree of Communist control over the insurgents, it being a suggestion that certain Thai leaders might be exaggerating the Communist menace in order to stimulate more U.S. military assistance.

Since most of the conferees were social scientists, much attention was devoted to describing the social structure of Thailand, the way American influences interact with it and the social disequilibrium that results from the presence of the U.S. military in considerable numbers.

Into a stable economy has come an influx of money, jobs and opportunity related to the military build-up by the U.S. Bangkok is now the rest and recuperation center for Vietnamese GIs who come in at the rate of 700 per day. The adornment of Thai cities with bars for Americans, the increases in prostitution, the attraction of young educated Thais to lucrative jobs with American firms, are conspicuous examples of the social malaise which, while it did not begin with the arrival of the GIs, is exacerbated by their presence.

As more Americans become advisers at all levels of the Thai bureaucracy (whose officials are appointed by the junta) they become increasingly frustrated by the Thai's lack of administrative coordination and efficiency. While Thais prefer to receive specific technical training, the Americans prefer to suggest better ways of organization. This conflicts with the Thai reluctance to question administrative superiors. The Americans don't want to let Thailand drift into the chaos of Vietnam but, in the opinion of some of the conferees, the size and the disruptive potential of the U.S. economic and military aid program may threaten the very order that such a program was intended to preserve.

One anthropologist described the social order of Thailand as a bundle of fine gold independent chains. The vertical organization of Thailand's social order leads to patterns in which Thais look upward for help from powerful, superior figures—topped by the king. One speaker pointed out that U.S. military aid has made the Pentagon the benefactor of people in the Thai military chain. These men, faithful to their social precepts, accept gratefully the largess of a benefactor.

What the benefactor wishes then becomes a dependent's amiable duty to provide, for to question threatens the integrity of the chains. Thus, when Washington proposes to build airfields, to man them with Americans, and to fly bombers for the Vietnamese War, the Thai military could not say no. Another speaker, however, noted that the Thai military might also be motivated to join with the United States by their traditional hostility to the Vietnamese.

An inevitable result of the U.S. military assistance program has been to strengthen the military chains and to corrode the integrity of other chains. Recently, in a move toward "efficiency," the Minister of the Interior and army commander, Gen. Praphat Charusathien, took over the elementary school system from the Ministry of Education. Thus, a military man now controls the civil service division which has the most direct political effect on all segments of the population. General Praphat is reputedly the strong man in the Thai Government whose ascent may reflect a shift in emphasis from political reforms in rural areas to more vigorous military action against insurgents. It was he who issued the recent urgent call for more helicopters.

The uniqueness of Thailand has historically been its nationalism and the conduct of a foreign policy designed to insure its independence. Stability has depended upon the ability of any Thai regime to mobilize nationalistic sentiment. The folk heroes of the Thai population are low-born heroes who threw off foreign conquerors. One anthropologist emphasized that the U.S. military presence imperils the plausibility of the governments' claim to be the sole custodian of Thai national symbols and traditions. The visibility of Americans lends credence to the Peking radio charge that Thailand politicians are lackeys of the United States.

Social change has been occurring in Thailand which will invariably bring about new developments and considerable fluidity in a society whose institutions have been stable and relatively undemanding, at least to the average villager. The anthropologist pointed out that modernization itself produces institutional transformation and social and personal dislocation. In Thailand, for example, it has meant an increase in landlessness among peasants.

However, this same speaker doubted that the social changes taking place, independent of the war in Southeast Asia, would yield directly to plans and predictions derived from U.S. understanding of situations alien to the Thai situation—such as the economic-military redevelopment program in Vietnam. As a Thai spokesman pointed out, the effort in Vietnam involves the virtual building of a nation from scratch. In Thailand, on the contrary, excluding the regional splinter groups, a sense of nationhood has existed for centuries. The particular government in power may now be expected by the people to deliver some of the services it is promising, but, despite the impatience of American advisers, the cohesive, proud, Thai culture does not need, nor is it likely to tolerate, the sort of complete societal remodeling that has been resorted to in Vietnam. Thai nationalism doesn't have to be created—it is there.

The spectacle of a Bangkok government totally committing itself to the foreign policy of the United States may well create conditions which could be exploited by insurgents who remain identified with nationalistic symbols.

The United States is in Thailand at the request of the Thai Government. This familiar phrase is the keystone to a brand of flexible diplomacy which has permitted the United States to escalate its military involvement in Thailand almost without discussion at home. It has also meant a reversal of the

700-year-old Thai "bamboo policy"—that is, bending with the wind.

Both the build-up of U.S. forces, and the details of military and economic assistance programs between the two governments were kept secret for some time. In a little publicized step, Dean Rusk and Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman signed a joint statement on March 6, 1962, reinterpreting and making bilateral the SEATO treaty. This document is now cited as the authority for the U.S. aid program. The agreement came in for considerable discussion at the Foreign Policy Roundtable.

Article 4 of the SEATO treaty declares that the signers (Australia, Great Britain, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines and the United States) shall by *unanimous agreement* act to meet common danger and immediately report the steps taken to the Security Council of the United Nations. The United States was thus committed under the treaty to the collective defense of member nations, including Thailand.

The Rusk-Khoman agreement effectively amends the SEATO treaty by stipulating that the obligations to "meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes . . . does not depend upon the prior agreement of all other parties to the treaty, since this treaty obligation is individual as well as collective." In effect, this means that the United States knows that it could never get the votes of France and Pakistan to intervene in Thailand—especially when the SEATO treaty is interpreted by the Rusk-Khoman agreement as providing "an important basis for U.S. actions to help Thailand meet indirect aggression." The U.S. also pledged itself to preserve the independence and integrity of Thailand and help it meet Communist subversion.

It need hardly be pointed out that the steps taken to enlarge the U.S. military commitment in Thailand were largely unknown to the Americans (or Thais). Obviously, the U.S. Government has done almost nothing to publicize either the extent or the purpose of the buildup. Just how the independence of Thailand can be preserved by converting the country into a forward base for U.S. strategic policy is unclear. Thai and U.S. Government officials maintain that while the United States is doing the bombing of North Vietnam from Thailand, the Thai military has the main responsibility in the counter-insurgency effort. U.S. forces are acting as *advisers* under standing orders not to engage in combat—so says the official State Department paper.

However, *The New York Times* carried a story on November 26, 1966, that U.S. military advisers were at that time accompanying lower-level Thai units on anti-guerrilla sweeps, as well as flying helicopters.

Thus, as in Vietnam in 1961, U.S. military forces have become exposed as "noncombatants," with an excellent chance of being dragged into a hot war against Thai insurgents if an American were killed or a U.S. helicopter shot down. This potential, coupled with the vague wording of the Rusk-Khoman agreement, suggests that the United States commitment to the Thai military regime is as open-ended as the one woven out of the Eisenhower letter to President Diem in Vietnam.

When a former State Department official, who helped draft the Rusk-Khoman agreement, was asked at the conference to speculate on what the United States would do if the insurgency flared up to where American air bases were being attacked, he asserted that Thai police and armed forces could handle that sort of situation; but he later conceded that we might reach the point, as we did in 1965 in Vietnam, where we would have to make the choice between wading in or pulling out.

But is there still a real choice? The question in the minds of many at the conference

was whether we had not already committed ourselves to defend the stability of the Thai military dictatorship against any threat, whether from outside military forces or internal political ones. Had we not, by placing vital military bases in Thailand, defined the *status quo* in terms of the present regime, whether or not it is responsive to the social changes going on in Thailand or to the needs that these changes create for its people? Is there some threshold to be reached, as in Vietnam, where the threat to U.S. interests will cause us to cease trusting the Thais and gradually take over the military and then the political jobs of counter-insurgency? Will we not then be tempted to line up with the strong man who takes a clear anti-Communist stand, regardless of his sensitivities toward the needs of the Thai people?

These are largely unanswerable questions, but as speculations based on the Vietnamese experience they are reasonable. Thailand no longer conducts an independent foreign or even domestic policy. The Thais proudly assert that they could send the Yankees home if they wished. But, would the United States leave, or would it permit anti-U.S. political factions to gain power? Even now, a governmental decree provides penalties and censorship if a paper publishes "any matter defamatory or contemptuous of the nation or Thai people . . . or any matter capable of causing the respect and confidence of foreign countries in regard to Thailand, the Thai Government or Thai people in general to diminish." The United States, despite its desire to support democratic governments, is tied to the defense of yet another dictatorship whose indifference to its rural population has contributed many of the problems that the U.S. is being asked to solve.

But, as one speaker pointed out at the conference (quoting the current ambassador to Thailand, William Martin), U.S. soldiers are being committed to die for the Thailand dictatorship. The depth of this commitment has not yet been discussed openly in the United States.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, has morning business been concluded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If there is no further morning business, morning business is closed.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to the order entered yesterday, the Chair recognizes the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me very briefly, without losing his right to the floor?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the pending amendment take place at 2:30 p.m., instead of the final vote, as was agreed to on yesterday, and that the final vote on the pending business take place immediately afterwards.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANSFIELD. And I ask unanimous consent that one hour and a half of the time be allocated to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

NEGOTIATIONS IN ASIA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks a most interesting article entitled "Negotiate, but What and How?" written by Gerald Griffin and published in the Baltimore Sun for Monday, October 30, 1967.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, this article has to do with a speech made by the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] on the floor of the Senate last week.

In that speech, the Senator raised very pertinent questions, which I think call for study and, if possible, an answer. He indicated that in his opinion one of the most important ways to seek to bring about a settlement of the situation in Vietnam is through the neutralization of all Southeast Asia, including the former Indochinese states of Laos, Cambodia, the two Vietnams and, I believe, Thailand as well.

I believe it would be splendid if Southeast Asia could have a guaranteed neutrality. It would bring peace and stability to that part of the world, and would relieve some of the nations now involved there of tremendous burdens in the future. I commend to the attention of the Senate for consideration this excellent article by Gerald Griffin which was prompted by the able statement of the Senator from Tennessee. It is worth while.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 30, 1967]

NEGOTIATE, BUT WHAT AND HOW?

(By Gerald Griffin)

Senator Gore, of Tennessee, asked a pertinent question last week in a speech about Vietnam. It could be condensed and paraphrased something like this: What would we negotiate?

"The Administration says it wants to negotiate," said Mr. Gore. "But what is there to negotiate if we are truly protecting our vital national interests in South Vietnam? If in fact, we are in mortal peril in Vietnam, what is there to negotiate?"

"We are not going to be able to negotiate an American colony in South Vietnam. Moreover, would it really be in our interest to have an American colony in South Vietnam? If that is what the Administration

means by negotiations, we might as well forget that and begin sending over more United States troops. And if we are really fighting China, should we negotiate anything at this point?"

"There is something that may be negotiable," he went on, getting to the main theme of his Senate speech, "and that is the neutralization of Southeast Asia. So far as I am concerned, this would be in our true national interest. Thus far the Administration does not seem willing to negotiate on this basis."

Senator Gore, who ranks fifth in seniority among the Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee, is classified as a Washington dove, in that he is one of the major critics of the Johnson Administration's conduct of the war. But he is a man of intelligence and sincerity, and his speech touched upon subjects which concern hawks no less than doves: the way in which negotiations might be encouraged and the way in which an understanding might be sought on long-range objectives in Southeast Asia.

Senator Gore takes exception to two aspects of the Johnson Administration's position: the suggestion that our present stand on the mainland of Asia is essential to our national security as a means of containing Red Chinese expansion; and the implication that North Vietnam can be forced into peace negotiations by increasing military pressure, including bombing in North Vietnam.

Mr. Gore's discussion of the neutralizing of the countries around the edge of China in Southeast Asia was in rather broad terms, but the idea—which has a good deal of support—offers an alternative to the concept of Secretary Rusk, who seems to be thinking of an active sort of containment policy which would be applied to Communist China after the fashion of the policy which was applied to the Soviet Union in the decade after World War II.

It can be argued, however, that the most natural posture for the small countries in Southeast Asia is one of neutrality toward China as well as the Western nations. North Vietnam, helped in its war by both China and Russia, apparently insists on a certain amount of political independence—and probably would make this point clearer if the war were ended. Prince Sihanouk demonstrates that by adroit maneuvering he can retain a neutrality of sorts for Cambodia. Burma seeks a neutral position. Thailand now is on the American side, but it has found benefits in neutrality in the past.

The big question, of course, is whether Communist China would let these countries remain neutral. On the premise that China would rather have them neutral than pro-United States, the proposal by Senator Gore begins to take shape. He feels, along with a lot of other Americans, that North Vietnam will not be forced by increasing military pressure to negotiate a peace settlement. Such a concession by North Vietnam would be pretty close to a surrender.

True negotiations, Mr. Gore notes, involve concessions on both sides. Thus, if the United States would modify its requirement for a land bastion in Southeast Asia, and if North Vietnam would modify its demand for the unification of Vietnam under Hanoi and for the removal of American influence from Southeast Asia, the two sides might have something to negotiate.

A series of negotiations would be necessary, in Mr. Gore's view, starting with essentially local negotiations between the South Vietnamese Government and the National Liberation Front, moving up to the level of South Vietnam and North Vietnam, and at some point reaching the level of Southeast Asia, the big powers and, finally, the United Nations.

"We have stumbled into a morass in Vietnam," said the Senator. "We must decide to negotiate ourselves out of it. We must de-

cide—decide definitely and irrevocably—to negotiate disengagement from Vietnam, not from Asia but from Vietnam, honorably and honestly, which means, in my opinion, on condition that Vietnam be neutralized."

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield briefly, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I regret the delay occasioned by my inability to make this presentation yesterday afternoon. The more I look into the problems involved in this bill, the more I wonder what it is all about.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, may we have order so that Senators can hear the speaker?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana will suspend until order is restored.

The Senate will be in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, bills similar to this one have been presented to Congress on many occasions. Some of them have included provisions whereby owners of privately held land would be able to trade off some of their land for federally owned national forest lands. Invariably the administrations, past as well as present, have objected to providing for such exchanges, and for good reasons.

As Senators know, the Weeks Act, enacted in 1911 gives to the Department of Agriculture the right to purchase land for additions to our national forests. That law contains a prohibition against the very thing that is sought to be accomplished by this bill.

Mr. President, when the Secretary of the Interior sent to Congress his proposed bill, which was referred in due course to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to create a Redwood National Park, that bill was in keeping with what Mr. Udall and the administration thought at the time about the exchange of forest lands for private lands in order to create parks, roads, and other facilities.

At no time in the past have any national forest lands been traded for privately owned lands for unrelated purposes. When Mr. Udall sent to Congress his proposed bill, there was no provision in it which would have permitted the exchange of federally owned forest lands for privately owned lands. In a moment I shall read to the Senate a letter from Mr. Udall dated July 13, 1967, which was addressed to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

At this point I remind Senators that I am merely a cosponsor of the pending amendment; Senator ANDERSON had hoped to be here, but he has been unable to do so and it has fallen to me to make the presentation.

Senator ANDERSON inquired of Mr. Udall about this exchange proposal that was sought to be placed in the bill that he sent to the committee early this year. This was Mr. Udall's answer:

President Johnson asked me to reply to your letter about the Redwood National Park proposal in which you urged that we not trade off National Forest lands in an effort to establish a Redwood National Park.

There have been extensive discussions between State officials and representatives of the Bureau of the Budget and the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. The subject you raise has been thoroughly aired. The position of the Administration is firm against the transfer of National Forest lands to the State of California or to private lumber interests as part of the Redwood National Park transactions. We feel this general principle must be upheld always.

It has been the long-standing position of the Government, and I know you are in agreement with this, that the National Forests should be maintained intact and that when private timberlands are needed by the Federal Government in the public interest, payment should be in cash and not in kind. I agree with this principle and you need have no concern on this point insofar as the Administration is concerned.

In this connection, you may be interested in the letter of June 22, 1967 to Senator Jackson from the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget which discusses this question in some detail and makes clear the Administration's position.

Mr. President, notwithstanding the language contained in this letter and notwithstanding the position of the administration, the bill that was presented by Mr. Udall was amended so as to provide for an exchange of national forest lands between the Federal Government and private owners of such lands, in direct opposition to the position of Mr. Udall and the administration.

The Bureau of the Budget took the same position. If Senators will look at pages 9 and 10 of the report, they will note there an extended discussion of that proposal by Mr. Hughes of the Bureau of the Budget. It is stated in no uncertain terms that under no conditions should forest lands be exchanged for privately owned lands in order to create the Redwood National Park.

Mr. President, I invite the attention of all Senators to the letter from Secretary Udall and an excerpt from the Bureau of the Budget letter. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the material to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the letter and excerpt were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 13, 1967.

Hon. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ANDERSON: President Johnson asked me to reply to your letter about the Redwood National Park proposal in which you urged that we not trade off National Forest lands in an effort to establish a Redwood National Park.

There have been extensive discussions between State officials and representatives of

the Bureau of the Budget and the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. The subject you raise has been thoroughly aired. The position of the Administration is firm against the transfer of National Forest lands to the State of California or to private lumber interests as part of the Redwood National Park transactions. We feel this general principle must be upheld always.

It has been the long-standing position of the Government, and I know you are in agreement with this, that the National Forests should be maintained intact and that when private timberlands are needed by the Federal Government in the public interest, payment should be in cash and not in kind. I agree with this principle and you need have no concern on this point insofar as the Administration is concerned.

In this connection, you may be interested in the letter of June 22, 1967 to Senator Jackson from the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget which discusses this question in some detail and makes clear the Administration's position.

Sincerely,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

EXCERPT FROM BUREAU OF THE BUDGET LETTER

4. *Northern redwood purchase unit.*—This 14,000 acres of redwood-douglas-fir timber just north of the Klamath River is currently being cut under sustained yield management at the rate of about 20 million board feet per year. Timber for this unit has been purchased by a half dozen or more mills, most of which are in Del Norte County. With the additional timber that could be made available from the Six Rivers National Forest, it would be unnecessary to consider any overcutting or transfer of the northern redwood purchase unit in order to maintain local employment in the timber-based industry.

Furthermore, under the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act (Public Law 86-517) and the legislative history connected therewith, it is illegal for the Secretary of Agriculture to permit overcutting of the national forest.

The administration will not consider the transfer of fee title of Forset Service land on a barter basis, or as compensation in kind, to the Rellim Redwood Co. This would establish undesirable precedents with respect to compensation in kind to other private timber owners throughout the country if their land is purchased or taken by a Federal agency whether for park or other recreation areas, reservoirs, roads, or whatever purpose.

Such proposals have been made at periodic intervals since 1953. They have been voted down by the House of Representatives. The House Government Operations Committee in 1959 in House Report 293 emphatically rejected the principle stating that it would constitute a "dangerous precedent" and that the fee transfer of national forest timberlands under sustained-yield management to specified timber operators would simply benefit the grantees at the expense of other users.

If the northern redwood purchase unit were transferred in fee or the timber assigned to the Rellim Redwood Co. under a sustained-yield cooperative arrangement, this would deprive the half dozen smaller mills now dependent on the northern redwood purchase unit from their timber supply. Thus, the action would be one of making a single large company whole at the expense of several smaller companies and without adding significantly to local employment.

There has been consistent and strong opposition to the principle involved since it was first proposed 14 years ago by the Congress, the executive agencies, and the Bureau of Budget to proposals for payment in kind to achieve Federal conservation projects.

The administration sees no reason an exception should be made to principle or pre-

cedent in the present instance, especially in view of the additional timber that is being made available from the Six Rivers National Forest and the other benefits that would accrue to the county—employment and dollarwise—as outlined in this letter.

The northern redwood purchase unit now returns to Del Norte County \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year of revenues in lieu of taxes.

In summary, considering both the Six Rivers National Forest and the northern redwood purchase unit, the administration is opposed to trading national forest land and timber to the Rellim Redwood Co. It is apparent, furthermore, that the purchase unit can continue to operate as it has and that additional timber can be made available from the Six Rivers National Forest to more than offset the reduction in the Rellim operations.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I cannot understand why the committee has included this language in the pending bill and still contends that Mr. Udall supports that position, particularly in view of the letter which I have just had made part of the RECORD.

Mr. President, the lands to be exchanged under the pending bill in order to create a Redwood National Park are lands that were acquired by the Government under the Weeks Act.

Section 11 of the Weeks Act reads:

That, subject to the provision of the last preceding section, the lands acquired under this Act shall be permanently reserved, held, and administered as national forest lands under the provisions of section 24 of the Act approved March 3rd, 1891.

The law accents the words "permanently reserved" and "held." Not temporarily, but permanently.

Mr. President, we have here a large tract of land consisting of some 14,500 acres, land that was acquired under the Weeks Act by the Federal Government and was to be held permanently by the Government.

A provision of the pending bill would permit this exchange to be made even though it is a direct violation of the Weeks Act and is also against the administration views.

We have a national forest in my State. Quite a few acres of land have been bought there by the Federal Government. That land has been reseeded and replanted. And the land provides a good source of revenue for the parishes in which the land is located because the parishes receive part of the proceeds from the trees that are cut and sold. Money derived from that source is paid to the parishes in Louisiana in lieu of taxes.

If the pending bill is enacted into law, all lands that are to be exchanged for privately owned lands will go into the hands of private individuals, and the parishes or counties in which land is located will lose the payments formerly derived therefrom and will not be able to obtain the revenue that they now obtain from the Government as their share of the receipts from the cutting and sale of these trees to privately owned mills.

The bill originally submitted contained a provision that the Federal Government can take funds from the Treasury and compensate the county affected as a result of the acquisition of private lands.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I think the Senator has just answered the question which I intended to ask.

My question was: If the land given in exchange for the other land were to become the property of a private owner, taxes would normally result from such ownership.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. However, as I understand it, the Senator states there is provision here that instead of the private owner who has acquired such lands as the result of an exchange having to pay the taxes on such land, the U.S. taxpayers will have to pay them through contributions made to the Federal Treasury, which contributions will then be used to pay the taxes.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is the way the original bill was drafted; however, that provision was removed in committee.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, that is not my understanding of what would happen if the pending bill were enacted into law.

The lands presently constituting the so-called redwoods purchase unit would come under the ownership of the private landowners. That land would immediately go on the tax rolls and be subject to taxation.

The other alternative contained in the pending bill before the committee made this change was that there be a payment by the Federal Government to the parish or county in which the land is located in lieu of taxes, so as to compensate for the loss of tax revenue.

This is one of the difficulties that the committee faced. We have had the proposal in committee again and again that if we establish national parks, monuments, and other national reserves, we become involved in the matter of payments to the local taxing unit in lieu of taxes.

So far, we have always resisted the thinking that this is an area we should not get into; that the Federal Government would become so involved with payments in lieu of taxes that we should stay away from such a practice. Besides, there is always the convenience of saying, "Why should the Federal Government make payments in lieu of taxes? The national parks and monuments tend to stimulate the economy. They bring in business from which the local governmental units tend to benefit."

But returning to the first point, I do not understand that these lands would not go on the tax rolls immediately. They are now in the Redwood purchase units. They are now tax-exempt because they are owned by the Federal Government. But once they have been transferred into private ownership, they will immediately go onto the tax rolls of the counties. This was one of the reasons why the committee, in considering the whole problem, which is very complex and difficult, said that one of the ways in which to lessen the impact on the small County of Del

Norte, where about 70 percent of the county is owned by the Federal Government, is to put some of these lands on the tax rolls, because some other lands will be withdrawn from the tax rolls. The exchange will almost balance out, if that is done.

Mr. ELLENDER. I read from page 21 of the report:

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAX

The administration bill provided for economic adjustment payments for a 5-year period to Del Norte County and its local government bodies to offset the immediate impact of land acquisition for the park. These payments have been eliminated by the committee. Only in one instance, Grand Teton National Park Act, 64 Stat. 849, has Congress authorized payments in lieu of tax in connection with land acquisition for park purposes. This committee does not feel that the establishment of such a policy at this time would be in the national interest.

Mr. MOSS. That description applies to the so-called administration bill, and it has been changed by the committee. The clean bill before the Senate does not provide for payments in lieu of taxes.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. President, the effect of the amendment is very simple. It would delete the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to trade federally owned lands in the northern redwood purchase unit for private lands within the proposed park. That is all it would do.

The northern redwood purchase unit, with approximately 14,500 acres under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, was acquired under the Weeks Act over 25 years ago. This national forest area is of extreme importance to the people of northern California. Coming from Louisiana, I know the value of national forests to the people of surrounding communities and to the Nation.

Some 35 years ago, the Kisatchie National Forest was established in my State. Cutover forest land was purchased; and under provisions of the Weeks Act, the same act under which the northern redwood purchase unit was created just a few years later, under a program of wise management by the Forest Service, denuded land was planted, reseeded, and protected from fire, until today the Kisatchie National Forest is a great economic asset to our State and particularly to the parishes in which the land is located. The annual allowable cut this forest supports is now over 60 million board feet—this from land which supported only stumps when brought into the national forest.

This forest was the base of numerous research activities. Direct seeding of cutover forest lands, now so widely used in the west coast, was pioneered in Louisiana. The national forest was the kind of "show me" laboratory that local operators and forest visitors could see and understand. A whole cycle of forestry activities has been run in my State over the past 30 to 50 years on both the national forest and private lands.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. First I wish to say that in all problems that both California

Senators have presented to the senior Senator from Louisiana they have received more than fair consideration. They have had sympathetic consideration and assistance. I respect the Senator from Louisiana, and he knows of my feelings; but I say to him that he does not accurately reflect the views of the people of California, of the people of northern California, or of the people who live in the two counties which would be affected by the park.

Yesterday, I put into the RECORD urgent pleas by the representatives of the governments of the Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, urging that the Senator's amendment be defeated.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have not tried to misrepresent the feelings and beliefs of the people of California.

Mr. KUCHEL. The Senator from Louisiana would never misrepresent.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I said earlier, if this amendment remains in, of course they will be for the bill. But if it is rejected, they will be against it. Am I correct? I ask the Senator to answer "yes" or "no."

Mr. KUCHEL. I do not know. There is a difference of opinion.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Governor is against it unless that provision is in the bill.

Mr. KUCHEL. I will tell the Senator why.

Mr. ELLENDER. He is now sending telegrams to some Senators to vote for the bill because of this provision.

Mr. KUCHEL. I will tell the Senator why the Governor is against this amendment. I will tell the Senator why the Governor desires to keep the purchase unit exchange in the bill. He does not want to contribute to unemployment in either Del Norte or Humboldt Counties. If the purchase unit is not made a part of the transaction, the tax base in Del Norte County will shrink.

The Governor takes the same position with respect to the purchase unit that the president of the Sierra Club takes. I implore the Senator to listen to the words of the president of the Sierra Club. There is not a better friend of conservation in this country than the president of the Sierra Club. It is a nationwide conservation organization. This is what he has said about this matter, and I read from page S15586 of yesterday's RECORD:

The key to the financing of the compromise bill of the Committee is use of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit which the Federal government now owns, on an exchange basis to acquire needed parkland. . . . This unit itself does not lend itself to park management. The Committee felt, and we agree, that it makes good sense to phase out this abortive redwood program to enable the National Park program to succeed. No adverse precedent is intended as these lands are not regular national forest lands and have never served their intended purpose.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial published in the San Francisco Examiner of October 27, 1967, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A SOUND PLAN TO SAVE REDWOODS

The three-year battle to establish a redwoods national park in Northern California

appeared near successful conclusion a few days ago with approval of a compromise by the Senate Interior Committee.

Now administration opposition has turned up and Rep. Wayne Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior Committee, refuses to act until his staff inspects the area, probably not until next year.

We regret the delay. The Senate bill represents the most generally accepted plan yet advanced. The possibility of resumed logging in the proposed park and the uncertainties of the times combine to urge prompt congressional approval while there is yet time.

A unique feature of the Senate plan, co-authored by Sen. Thomas Kuchel (R-Calif.), is a trade of federal lands for private lands to round out the park. The rest of the park could be composed of three existing state parks. Kuchel says the trade would cut about \$60 million from the estimated \$99.8 million cost of acquiring private acreage.

That is a most persuasive argument in behalf of the committee bill, particularly in a time of retrenchment talk about federal spending.

Secretary of Interior Udall, while favoring a redwood park, opposes the land trade. So does Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-N.M.), a committee member.

But we think the average citizen would view this as a rare opportunity to trade relatively undistinguished forest lands for lands that bear priceless groves of towering, ancient redwoods.

An important advantage of the Kuchel park version is that it spreads the park's economic impact among four lumber companies instead of one.

Rep. Aspinall says the situation gets more mixed up every day. We strongly feel it can be un-mixed by approval of the Senate bill.

Until a plan is settled on, uncertainty will continue to plague lumber interests, local governments and local people. We hope this point will not be lost on Rep. Aspinall, others in Congress and the national administration.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, if the Senate desires to save redwood trees which are centuries old—some of them 2,000 years old—and wants to authorize \$100 million to do so, which is in our bill, the Senate should also realize that there are other considerations.

It has been a long tortuous trail for people to try to put together a bill that can become law. There is no use kidding ourselves. The hour is late. If the Senate refuses to go along with a bill that is feasible and realistic, and which is endorsed by conservation groups concerned with redwood preservation, we might just as well forget about it and let the redwoods be chopped down. I say that most sincerely to the Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand the Senator's position. I understand the good that would come to California as a result of this measure, and I do not blame the Senator.

Mr. KUCHEL. Will come to the Nation, my friend.

Mr. ELLENDER. I would probably do the same thing if I were in California. In the Senator's State there are lots of State parks owned and controlled by the local government.

Mr. KUCHEL. That is true. We have 20 million and people come into our State from across the country. We are a part of the United States.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, I know that.

The Senator read a statement of someone desiring this measure.

Mr. KUCHEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELLENDER. On October 27, 1967, the following wire was sent to President Johnson:

We support a redwoods national park and are looking to you to uphold the outstanding conservation record of your administration as well as long established policy that national forest lands of this country not be used as trading stock in support of unrelated Federal programs.

Mr. KUCHEL. It was not a national forest.

Mr. ELLENDER. My dear sir, it was land acquired under the Weeks Act and the Weeks Act prohibits the transfer of this land.

Mr. KUCHEL. I will tell the Senator what it was.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am on limited time, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana has the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I shall continue to read the telegram:

Specifically, we are opposed to provisions in the current Redwood National Park bill which would exchange national forest lands for private timber lands. We can see no purpose in subordinating the broad public interest to the pressures of some California interests—

Including my good friend from California and the Governor.

Of course, they are for this bill with the amendment which eliminates this exchange, and this is signed by:

American Forestry Assn., Ken Pomeroy, Chief Forester.

Boone and Crockett Club, John E. Rhea, Cons. Comm. Chem.

Izaak Walton League of America, Joseph W. Penfold, Cons. Director.

National Rifle Assn. of America, Frank C. Daniel, Secy.

National Wildlife Federation, Thomas L. Kimball, Exec. Dir.

North American Wildlife Foundation, C. R. Gutermuth, Secy.

Sport Fishing Institute, P. A. Douglas, Exec. Secy.

Wildlife Management Institute, Ira N. Gabrielson, Pres.

Mr. President, I wish I had had more time in preparing for this debate but it was thrown in my lap yesterday morning and I did not have a chance to look into the matter until last night for about an hour, and this morning.

Mr. President, it strikes me that the Senate should, by all means, vote for the amendment I propose.

I repeat that when Mr. Udall presented the bill to the Senate the provision I am trying to delete was not in that bill because the administration was against it. All I am asking is that the Udall bill, the one submitted to the committee, be amended so as to strike out what was not in that bill when it was presented to the Congress some time ago.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Has the House of Representatives acted on this measure?

Mr. ELLENDER. Not to my knowledge. I do not think they will. They have turned it down many times already.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. What is

the position of the U.S. Forest Service on this?

Mr. ELLENDER. They are against it. Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Against the Senator's amendment?

Mr. ELLENDER. They are for my amendment, and against the provisions in the bill. They are for my amendment.

Mr. KUCHEL. That is a little empire building.

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not know of anybody outside of California who is for the committee bill.

Mr. KUCHEL. I ask that the Senator look at the Senators in the committee who joined as sponsors. LEE METCALF is as able a conservationist as there is and he is all the way for the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am for the bill if we adopt this amendment.

Mr. KUCHEL. LEE METCALF is against the Senator's amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. But this amendment was put in after the Interior bill was presented to us.

Mr. KUCHEL. We redrafted this bill—

Mr. ELLENDER. Surely you did.

Mr. KUCHEL. In order to have a viable and feasible park bill reported out of the Senate committee and have a chance for passage by the Senate.

This has been vastly changed. The original bill provided for "in lieu" payments in Del Norte County. Some persons on the committee said that they would not go for it if there were "in lieu" payments, and we took it out.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is all right, but the way you did it was to violate the Weeks Act.

Mr. KUCHEL. No.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, you did; because the measure provides that lands purchased under the Weeks Act can be exchanged by the Federal Government for privately owned land, and that provision was put in the bill just lately. I do not know how many Senators know about that.

Mr. KUCHEL. That is not so, if I may respectfully say that.

Mr. ELLENDER. When was that provision put in and who put it in?

Mr. KUCHEL. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] asked our committee to put in an amendment to the bill. He knew we were going to approve the bill, and so he asked for an amendment to obviate any possible violation of the Weeks Act. Everyone in the committee agreed. That is the reason we put in the bill the language on page 3, line 14 "Notwithstanding any other provision of law." We did it at his request, so the Senator from New Mexico was the author of that amendment. We acceded to his request. The committee does not want this exchange to be a precedent, but there is only one place in all of God's globe where we have these trees which were living at the time when Christ died. There is no other place like it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, if this bill is passed with the amendment I am suggesting, we will have the redwoods just the same, because there is authorized \$100 million for appropriations in order to purchase this land. I have no doubt but that if the bill is enacted, that pressure will be brought to bear to obtain money

immediately in order to buy these redwoods before they are all cut down. I know that.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. As I said, the committee changed the administration bill and put in the language that I am trying to delete from the bill now. I doubt that many Senators whose names are on that bill know about it.

Mr. KUCHEL. Oh, Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. It was done in committee.

(At this point, Mr. PROXMIER assumed the chair.)

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In the event the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana is agreed to, the U.S. Government will be in the position to acquire what are known as the redwood forests involved in this controversy?

Mr. ELLENDER. Without any doubt. We have an authorization of \$100 million.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In addition to that, the 14,000—

Mr. KUCHEL. No, no, no.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And in addition to that, the 14,000 acres which have been authorized to be exchanged will remain in the Forest Service for use by the U.S. Government in accordance with the laws and the best judgment of the Forest Service. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. They will remain the possession of the United States if not exchanged.

Mr. ELLENDER. Certainly, they will.

Mr. LAUSCHE. So we have the Redwood Park acquired by the \$100 million.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And we will also have this 14,000 acres that were acquired under the act which the Senator from Louisiana has referred to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, my good friend from California and also my good friend from Washington were not here a while ago when I read section 11. All of the land that is sought to be exchanged was acquired by the Government under the Weeks Act.

Mr. KUCHEL. It was purchased, was it not?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, and it is owned by the Government.

Under the Weeks Act there is this significant provision:

SEC. 11. That, subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, the lands acquired under this Act shall be permanently reserved, held, and administered as national forest lands under the provisions of section twenty-four of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, if I may, I wish to finish my question, please.

In the event the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana is adopted, with \$100 million, the redwood park will be acquired.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And the U.S. Government will still remain the owner of the 14,000 acres, to be used in pursuance of this authority.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And that is 14,000 acres of redwood lands but not of the age and timber quality of those they were seeking to acquire.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I have very little time left.

Mr. JACKSON. All right, I will give the Senator some of my time—whatever the Senator needs. He has an hour and a half.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, I have an hour and a half, at least for myself to—

Mr. JACKSON. Just to clarify two points.

Mr. ELLENDER. All right.

Mr. JACKSON. I think the Senator from Ohio has the idea that the lands remain forever in Federal ownership. I know that the Senator did not have an opportunity to read the whole section of the statute, but in order to make it clear so that we all understand this, he should point out that the Forest Service has authority to exchange Weeks land for private land.

Mr. ELLENDER. To round out the area, yes.

Mr. JACKSON. It has broad authority.

Mr. ELLENDER. But only to enter into exchanges of small tracts not to exchange as much as 14,500 acres for these purposes. The only purpose is to round out Forest lands.

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, they could.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is far removed from the—

Mr. JACKSON. They have engaged in very large exchanges before.

Mr. ELLENDER. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. JACKSON. Surely.

Mr. ELLENDER. The letter, printed in the report, from the Bureau of the Budget shows that it is their position that this could be done in order to round out the area. In other words, the Forest Service could exchange a tract for privately owned lands to round out its own holdings but not to do what the Senator is now suggesting, my dear sir.

Mr. JACKSON. The Forest Service has the authority to engage in large exchanges if it is part of the overall management scheme.

Mr. ELLENDER. All right.

Mr. JACKSON. This covers a wide area.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. JACKSON. So that Senators will understand what this controversy is about, let me say that I can stand here and say without contradiction that if the 14,500 acres were now in the hands of the Interior Department for administration, there would not even be debate. I think Senators should understand that this is an ancient fight between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior which goes back to 1908. The original bill that came up here from the administration provided for wide exchange authority—

Mr. ELLENDER. Of land—

Mr. JACKSON. With no limitation—

Mr. ELLENDER. But not national forest land.

Mr. JACKSON. Wait a minute. It covered everything within the State of California under the management of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. ELLENDER. Exactly.

Mr. JACKSON. I will read it to the Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am familiar with it.

Mr. JACKSON. All right.

Mr. ELLENDER. But the Senator has added this other—

Mr. JACKSON. I want to say to my good friend, so that we fully understand this issue, that if the 14,500 acres were within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, there would not be any dispute at all.

I want to make two points. One, that we have the problem here of appropriations. We are talking about \$100 million in acquisition costs. We can argue that figure one way or the other, but that is the best estimate.

Say that the purchase unit has a value of \$60 million. We would save \$60 million on appropriations. That is an important factor in considering the bill. I think it is essential that Senators fully understand what is involved here in connection with that item.

Second, in the original administration bill, provision was made for "in lieu" assistance to the county that would be affected—Del Norte County—because of the large losses that would accrue by reason of timber taking in that county. Now that provision is out. We felt that the millowners who were going to have their timber taken, in order to provide for the park, should have the option here of being able to acquire land in lieu of cash payments. It is not mandatory. It is permissive. Thus, I think that if we analyze this on those counts, the equities are clearly in favor of this move. I think it is rather tragic that we get trapped here in this bureaucratic snarl between the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

If anyone has studied this problem through the years—and I know that my good friend from Louisiana has, because he is the very able chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee—I think we will all agree that most of these interdepartmental quarrels are clearly unnecessary. When we have such a quarrel presented to us, as it is being presented here today, I suggest that Congress is the appropriate agency to settle it, and we can do it in this case.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let me read to my good friend from Washington a letter from Secretary of the Interior Udall—the Senator from Washington was not here awhile ago when I read it:

There have been extensive discussions between State officials and representatives of the Bureau of the Budget and the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. The subject you raise has been thoroughly aired. The position of the Administration is firm against the transfer of National Forest lands to the State of California or to private lumber interests as part of the Redwood National Park transactions. We feel this general principle must be upheld always.

It has been the long-standing position of the Government, and I know you are in agreement with this, that the National

Forests should be maintained intact and that when private timberlands are needed by the Federal Government in the public interest, payment should be in cash and not in kind.

That is Secretary Udall talking.

Mr. JACKSON. Will the Senator from Louisiana yield at that point?

Mr. ELLENDER. Well—I have no more time—

Mr. JACKSON. It is responsive entirely to his letter.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have only 30 or 40 minutes left.

Mr. JACKSON. I have another letter here from the Secretary of the Interior. [Laughter].

Mr. ELLENDER. That is a result of someone pressuring him into giving in—all right—well, if it is to contradict what he said before—well, that is why I say, I do not know who is responsible for this, but when Secretary Udall sent the bill up for the first time, the provision that I am now trying to delete was not in that bill, and he was in strict accord with the views that I now entertain; but, somehow, in between, there has been a change of heart.

Mr. JACKSON. This is a letter which I received from the Secretary of the Interior, dated October 31—

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. JACKSON. That is quite recent—that is yesterday.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes—that is right—that is right. He changed his mind. [Laughter.]

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, may we have order in the galleries?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The galleries will be in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this letter should be added to the RECORD. I am sorry now that I have a time limitation on this bill because it should be discussed before we pass on it. I should like to know why he changed his mind and who had him change his mind.

Mr. JACKSON. I do not wish to intrude upon the Senator's time any further. I want to read only two paragraphs from the letter and then I shall desist.

Mr. ELLENDER. Read the whole thing.

Mr. JACKSON. I shall put the complete letter in the RECORD later. May I just read two paragraphs now, and make it very clear so that there is no dispute about it? I shall quote now the two paragraphs. The rest of it does not need to be read at this time:

The Administration has opposed the use of our National Forests as trading stock. However, the Senate Committee argues that this is an "extraordinary situation in which an exception is necessary". Your Committee further points out that the Northern Redwoods Purchase Unit is not in an established National Forest.

If the Congress considers the land exchange provision to be absolutely essential to enactment of the legislation, the Administration is presented with a new policy issue which must be resolved. As yet, for obvious reasons, the Administration has taken no stand one way or the other on this specific question. If the creation of the Redwoods Park hinges on this kind of compromise I can only express my own personal view that such a compromise would be acceptable only if everyone concerned pledged firm adherence

in the future to the existing policy of protecting the Federally owned lands in our National Forests against land exchange.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is the personal view of Secretary Udall, and not the view of the Department nor the administration.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Washington, if the Senator from Louisiana will yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. These 14,500 acres, I understand, were acquired in 1940 at a price of \$440,000; am I correct about that?

Mr. JACKSON. I think that is the approximate time when they were acquired. The first move on them was made in 1934. The actual acquisitions, I believe, occurred in 1940.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The point I am trying to make is that the land was acquired in 1940 at a cost of \$440,000, and the 14,500 acres are now estimated to have a value of at least \$30 million. Is that correct?

Mr. JACKSON. Well, we have an estimate of \$60 million.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The lumber people from whom these redwood forests would be acquired will want these 14,000 acres, having a value of \$60 million. Why?

Mr. JACKSON. The answer is simple. The answer is that, in the case of two mills, they are directly dependent for their existence on timber within the proposed park boundaries. The Arcata Lumber Co., for example, employs 300 men. It would go out of business unless it could obtain, in substantial part, land to replace the land it would lose.

The original administration bill had a provision for economic adjustment payments to communities in Del Norte County for a period of time to take care of the losses that would occur economically. That is the reason why we provide for this exchange. It relates entirely to the economics of the community.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If it is advisable to protect the redwood forests, why is it not wise to retain the 14,000 acres which they want and which was acquired at a cost of \$440,000, which value has increased to at least \$30 million in the last 27 years? Why should not we keep both?

Mr. JACKSON. The 14,000 acres are being logged. We are proposing that the same policy be continued.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to say that the land owned within the confines of this proposed park is controlled, as I remember, by four companies, and the four companies will get these 14,500 acres of land. The small sawmills in that area which are dependent on this land will be without any logs from the purchase unit.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. No. The Senator is taking all my time.

Mr. JACKSON. Those small companies are going to be taken care of by the increased cut allowance in the Six Rivers National Forest.

Mr. ELLENDER. It is at the Federal Government's expense. That is how it is being done.

Mr. President, a little while ago, be-

fore I was interrupted, I made reference to the Kisatchie National Forest in the State of Louisiana.

Today the people of Louisiana are solidly behind the work being carried on in the Kisatchie National Forest. The 592,000 acres of national forest have become an integral part of the natural resource economy of Louisiana. It belongs to both the citizens of Louisiana and to all the people of our Nation, in the same manner as the 14,000 acres are now owned in northern California, which would be traded if my amendment is not adopted.

Hunters, fishermen, campers, all use it—while at the same time valuable crops of sawlogs, pulpwood, veneer logs, and other forest products are harvested by our timber operators.

If we fail to adopt amendment No. 426, we will endanger the Kisatchie National Forest and all of the national forests throughout the Nation. We will open the floodgates for those who are making demands that these public lands be used to pay for parks, reservoirs, and highway rights-of-way. As Senator Anderson indicated when he submitted the amendment, regardless of the efforts to distinguish the creation of a redwood national park from other Federal projects, we will not successfully keep down the pressures to use national forest lands as trading stock for other Federal projects whose sponsors will claim that they are also uniquely significant.

Aside from the precedent this "trade off" will set, there are other important reasons for not using these national forest lands to pay for the redwood park. It will not put any more forest land into production, because the purchase unit land is available for timber harvest by private operators under the procedures now used on all national forests, as I have just indicated. Recreation, hunting, and fishing, and other uses would not be enhanced, because they are all uses now recognized by the Forest Service and geared to make the greatest contribution possible to the local counties and their needs.

No additional or new jobs would be created as a result of this "trade off" of national forest lands. Established timber operators and other people in the area depend on the existing and potential forest resources for their livelihood. Others would be taking these same jobs if a trade were made, which would not in any way enhance the economy of the region.

Further, any savings realized in "trade off" of the purchase unit would be only a small part of the total cost of the park. The estimated value of national forest land in the purchase unit falls far short of the value of old-growth timber on private lands within the proposed park. This is too small a sum to endanger a basic conservation principle.

The four main companies involved will likely not need the small part of the purchase unit that would be made available to them in order to continue operating for a significant number of years.

The effort to make the affected companies partially whole would carry a cost of withdrawing supplies from other oper-

ators who now have an opportunity to bid for stumpage that would be transferred to four large, strong companies.

Mr. President, to me, the establishment of Redwood National Park is an important conservation measure. The park is needed, and I compliment the distinguished senior Senators from Washington and California in bringing this matter to the floor. But S. 2515 will not be a wise and prudent act of this body unless we adopt the amendment which is now pending.

Mr. President, I reserve the rest of my time.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. PELL. I think this should be a matter of record. What would be the additional cost to the taxpayer if the Senator's amendment were accepted?

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not quite understand the Senator.

Mr. PELL. What would be the additional cost to the taxpayers?

Mr. ELLENDER. The bill provides, or at least it is supposed to provide, that 14,000 acres shall be placed on the tax-rolls of the counties in which the land is located, and that that will compensate, according to the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], for the taxes that would be obtained by the county from the owners of the land taken.

Mr. PELL. It would be a "wash"?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. PELL. So there would be no additional cost to the taxpayers?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. PELL. That is correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; but, as I said, in making the transfer, we would violate the Weeks Act, from which I have read, which provides that the land shall be held in perpetuity for the people. That is why I am opposed to the transfer.

As was brought out earlier, the land was bought in 1940, under the Weeks Act, at a cost of about half a million dollars. It is now worth \$30 million, according to information given to the sponsors of the bill. Some say the 14,000 acres involved is worth \$60 million.

Mr. JACKSON. From \$30 to \$60 million.

Mr. ELLENDER. That land would be exchanged for the trees in the park. But the Senator from Rhode Island should know that the bill provides an authorization to buy land. I am for that. Where I draw the line is in the taking of 14,000 acres of land that was acquired for the good of the people of the United States, with the people's tax money, and which has been reseeded and developed, and then give it to four companies because of some trees that the companies own within the park. That may be a good trade; I doubt it. But the transaction would be in direct violation, as I have said, of the Weeks Act and against the views of Secretary Udall himself, expressed on July 13, 1967.

Mr. PELL. I thank the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. First, I express my very great appreciation to the Senator from Louisiana for the strong fight he is making in this matter. It involves a policy. It involves a principle well established nationwide.

Also, I should say at this point that I do not know of any Senators with whom I would rather be in agreement than the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL]. I dislike to be in disagreement with them. But this is an occasion when duty must come first.

The Senator from Louisiana is correct in announcing the nationwide policy as to national forests and in promoting a program to reserve and preserve these forests in perpetuity for generations that are to come.

Nothing has ever benefited by State of Mississippi more than the acquisition of about 1 million acres of cutover, burned-over timberland in the 1930's at a cost to the Federal Government of about \$10 an acre. Now all that land is in high production. It has been and is a model or an example from which we have benefited.

We now have an excellent State forestry commission and a liberal tax program with respect to drawing timber. The timber industry is one of our truly great industries, and a part of the revenue derived from it is returned to our forestry program.

Now they come along and seek to start a policy of trading off, or swapping off, or selling off this acreage. I think if we make a substantial exception to the established policy here, we must make exceptions for all citizens and all areas likewise, across the length and breadth of this Nation. Unless justified by economies, I do not believe such a change of policy would be wise.

I am willing to support the bill, but I do not think we have heard a firm figure as to what the proposed redwood forest would cost. I should like to see California and the Nation have the park, but I think it is a bad mistake, as I understand the Senator from Louisiana, just to throw aside, now, or bypass, this firmly established and proven policy.

I thank the Senator again. I ask the Senator from Louisiana whether he has any firm figures as to what the land we propose to exchange or barter away would sell for. How much would it bring, in money, to the Federal Government, if we make the trade?

Mr. ELLENDER. To begin with, the land to be exchanged, the 14,500 acres, was acquired by the Federal Government in 1940 at a cost of about \$450,000, in round figures. It is estimated by some that those 14,500 acres are now worth \$30 million. During the course of the debate, the distinguished Senator from Washington said that they may be worth up to \$60 million.

I point out that there is in the bill an authorization for \$100 million to acquire the necessary land to establish the park over and above the value of the proposed exchange. I do not know what the original amount in the bill was, but I believe it was \$100 million. But even with the amendment added, which would permit the exchange, the authorization figure of

\$100 million has not been changed. It is still there.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I wish to respond, in part, to the question of the Senator from Mississippi, if I may.

Mr. STENNIS. If the Senator from Louisiana wishes to yield to the Senator from Utah, it is all right with me.

Mr. ELLENDER. Not on my time.

Mr. MOSS. Will the Senator yield 2 minutes to me?

Mr. STENNIS. I do not have any time. The Senator will have to get it from the other side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. MOSS. Will the Senator from Washington yield time to me to answer the question that has been put by the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator asked for time on the bill. There is no limit on the bill, I believe. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Utah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The vote on the bill will follow immediately the vote on the amendment, at 2:30.

Mr. MOSS. The Senator from Mississippi was asking the question as to how much money the Federal Government might realize on the exchange of the 14,000 acres. The answer, of course, is that the Government would receive no money at all, in cash.

However, I wish to point out that we are not talking about diminishing the acreage owned by the Government at all. What we are talking about is exchanging some land that is now privately owned, into Federal ownership; for some land that is now in Federal ownership, out into private ownership.

In other words, it is a "wash," and the same amount of acreage will remain in public ownership at all times. So we will not deprive the people of California or the people of the United States of any forest lands for the purposes we have been talking about, except for the timber that may be on it. We are not depriving them of land for recreational uses. The Federal Government is not selling off land, or trading it off to get money. They are just trying to work out an exchange.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I point out that there is nothing in the act to substantiate what my good friend from Utah is saying. In other words, if the 14,500 acres of land in question, which is not in the park, is exchanged for big tree land in the park, it may be that there will be only 2,000 or 3,000 acres involved. It may be considered that 3,000, 4,000, or 5,000 acres of land in the park is worth as much as the 14,500 acres. So, while the Senator is correct in saying that it would be a "wash-out," it is not an exchange of acre for acre, and there is nothing in the bill, that I can see, that would support that implication.

I am sure that my good friend from Washington agrees with that view, because he took that position, as I understood, in committee: that if the 14,500 acres are worth, for example, \$30 million or even \$60 million, that value will not necessarily represent that much less cash

that Congress will have to appropriate, in order to acquire the big trees.

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ELLENDER. Surely.

Mr. STENNIS. As a matter of fact, when we speak of giving people employment in the proposed new park area, is it not true that this land they are supposed to exchange is producing timber now, forest growth, and that the so-called little people who live around it, who are in the business of operating sawmills, or otherwise engaged in working with forest products, have an opportunity to bid periodically upon the timber grown in those forests?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct. When I raised that point awhile ago, the Senator from Washington stated that they would be able to get some timber from some other areas. But they, the large companies that would acquire this land in exchange for their holdings in the park area, would be entitled to that timber in that area from here on out, and would own it in perpetuity, to sell or dispose of as they saw fit. However, should the 14,500 acres remain in the hands of the Government, the timber would be replaced; it would continue to grow, and those little sawmills around it would have access to that timber indefinitely. But if the land is exchanged, it will simply be out of pocket, as far as the small sawmills are concerned.

Mr. STENNIS. This land we propose to give up is now providing timber on a sustained yield basis, for perpetual use?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. The little people are able to bid and get the contracts to cut the timber?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is right.

Mr. STENNIS. And if the lands are retained, that prospect will go on, decade after decade?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, may we have quiet so that we can hear each other speak?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate Chamber will be in order.

The Senator from Mississippi may proceed.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, if we give up this land, that will, of course, stop the sustained yield. It will also stop the bids and will stop the participation of the little fellows. We are not indifferent to any of the small producers and their laborers or the large producers and their laborers. However, what is fair for one is fair for the other. If there is a transfer, somebody will have to give up some employment.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct. The sustained production of the timberlands inures to the Government from here on out. There is no better investment that has been made by the Government than the purchase of the 14,500 acres, because the Government obtains the money from the sale of the timber each year. That condition will continue from here on.

If the 14,500 acres get in the hands of the large mills, the chances are that they

will cut the timber for sales and perhaps later sell the naked land.

We have had similar experiences in Mississippi and in Louisiana where a lot of well-to-do sawmill operators have come into an area, bought land for little or nothing, and cut the timber on that land. When these operators leave, the only thing we have left are the charred stumps. That is what will happen to the 14,500 acres if we transfer it all to the four large companies.

I understand that there are 10 or 12 small mills in the area that more or less depend on the yield that comes from that 14,500 acres.

The Government profits from the ownership of this land. So does the community. The same situation is true in my State.

As I pointed out, the Federal Government invested some money there quite a while ago and bought more than a half a million acres of land. It is a good investment for the Government and for the people.

I would hate to see any changes made. Therefore, I urge that the Senate accept the pending amendment.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I think the Senator should know, in view of the fact that there has been quite a discussion about small operators buying timber from the purchasers, that since the sales, have taken place, one company has purchased 30 percent of all the timber sold.

I think the Senate should know that the timber is sold through public bidding. It is misleading to the Senate to give the impression that 10 or 12 small companies have been buying all of this timber.

Mr. ELLENDER. The committee report shows that there are 10 or 12 small sawmills.

Mr. JACKSON. That is correct; but the Senator has premised his contention on the point that the small companies are buying it.

I point out that one company bought 30 percent of all the timber that has been sold in that area. It is one of the largest timber companies in the United States.

The timber is sold at public sale. It goes to the highest and best bidder. I do not think the Senate should get the idea that the timber is being sold to a series of small companies. I think this point should be made.

I am sure that the Senator might not have been aware of it.

Mr. STENNIS. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Is it not true, I say to the Senator from Washington—even though I am sure that what he says is correct—that the lettings or the small number of units on which the little fellow may have a chance to bid may not be sufficient in number to give the little fellow a chance?

Mr. JACKSON. That is generally true. However, there have been some large sales which work to the advantage of the larger companies. I point out, however, that the Forest Service constantly makes revision in the allowable sustained cut. They can increase the allowable sus-

tained cut based in the Six Rivers National Forest on a recalculation that they have made recently. That will take care of these five or six small companies that will have an opportunity to purchase in the Six Rivers National Forest, managed by the Forest Service, right next door to this purchase unit.

Mr. STENNIS. We are not, of course, against the large bidder. It is merely a matter of fairness and seeing that the little fellow has a chance too. We must try to keep a fair balance between the rights and interests of both the large companies and the small bidders.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Alaska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska is recognized for 1 minute.

THE BEST CHANCE TO SAVE THE REDWOODS

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, the amendment has been offered and debated most eloquently.

During my service in the Senate it has been extremely gratifying to me to have had the opportunity of supporting and working for the creation of the whole galaxy of great national recreation areas, parks, and seashore and lakeshore preserves that have come before the Senate for action. Cape Cod, in Massachusetts; Point Reyes, in California; Padre Island, in Texas; Indiana Dunes, in Illinois; Assateague in Maryland; Canyonlands, in Utah; Fire Island, in New York; the Ozarks National Riverway in Missouri, and all the other beautiful resorts for which we have enacted legislation during the last three sessions of Congress which will remain forever protected to give pleasure, recreation, and inspiration to the people of the world. We still need the Oregon Dunes and Sleeping Bear Dunes on the shores of Lake Michigan, both of which have been considered by the Senate but await another opportunity for final enactment. The 88th, 89th, and the 90th Congresses will surely go down in history as sessions in which more has been done to create marvelous parks and recreation areas than any others. I am proud to have had a part in this creative work which has produced so much of incalculable value.

Now the establishment of an adequate national park for the preservation of the noble redwood trees of California is one of the worthiest objectives ever sought by the National Park Service, by the Congress, by the great conservation societies of the United States, and their friends. Since the beginning of this century, wise and foresighted groups and individuals have recognized these marvelous trees as truly exceptional—indeed, unique—national treasures which should be preserved forever. We owe it to those now living and those to come after us to preserve and care for the matchless resource of natural beauty and inspiration afforded by the giant redwoods.

Since the preservation of the redwoods in a national park became a matter for congressional concern during my service in this body, I have consistently supported measures which would provide the greatest protection of the largest possible acreage of redwood trees.

The bill, S. 2515, before us for action, is not the same as the bill, S. 514, which I cosponsored. That measure, introduced by our distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from Montana, Senator METCALF, represented, I thought, the best proposal advanced for establishment of a redwood park. However, the bill agreed upon by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, after much dedicated effort, is the proposal on which it has been possible to obtain agreement by the principal proponents of S. 514 and of the administration bill, S. 1370. Chairman JACKSON, our distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from California, Senator KUCHEL, and Senator METCALF are to be heartily congratulated on having persevered in the common interest in finding a formula for preservation of the redwoods in a national park forever protected from destruction. It has been very difficult to reconcile all the interests involved in this great project, and the development of the solution represented by S. 2515 has required much hard work and careful study of the views of differing interests. I am glad to support the bill now before us.

The important thing is to act now to preserve the redwoods still in existence. We must act now before time allows destruction of these live national treasures. When a great redwood tree is destroyed the loss is irremediable and cannot be compensated. It is our duty to act now to preserve the redwood lest they become merely ephemeral memories of past glories.

Amendments to this bill, S. 2515, have been proposed and passionately urged. They reflect differences on this legislation between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. If we now yield, after this long, long, and dedicated effort to bring a bill to the floor, if we get into a prolonged wrangle over amendments, and its renewal of controversy, we shall lose, perhaps, for all time, the long overdue opportunity to save any appreciable stand of the rapidly vanishing redwoods. As Senator JACKSON, the able chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the floor manager of this bill, has well said, when executive departments disagree on pending legislation, the Congress is the place and the agency to settle those differences. I shall oppose any amendments, and support the committee bill, which in my view is the best possible measure obtainable. Let us save the redwoods.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that we are to vote on the pending amendment at 2:30 this afternoon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's understanding is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana has 17 minutes remaining.

Mr. ELLENDER. The remaining time from now until 2:30 this afternoon is to be controlled by the distinguished Senator from Washington?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished senior Senator from Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have long favored, and favored strongly, the setting up of a national park in the redwood area of California.

I know something about the long and extended negotiations that have been conducted in this field. I know that the present program proposes a national park setup that involves not only the redwood area that is thought to be more primeval than anything else available, but also having in the park various coastal areas which will be highly desirable for recreational and other similar use.

I know that there have been long negotiations between the Federal Government and conservation groups and the State of California. And the State of California has a decided stake in this matter, because this park will be in that State. California also has three State parks that will become a part of this major national park.

I would hate to see anything done here which would disturb the very fine arrangement that has been worked out between the State of California and the national governmental agencies.

I shall make two points.

First, if I were a Californian—and I think they are a little bit like us Floridians—I would not want to greatly and unnecessarily enlarge the Federal domain within the State of California. To the contrary, I am very anxious not to have a larger Federal domain in our State.

The swapping of the Federal lands now within one agency for other lands which will go to another agency, the national parks, keeps down the fear in California that the National Government will continue to enlarge and enlarge its holdings in that State.

If this were taking place in Florida, I would have exactly the same view. I would not want by the establishment of this national park—if I could avoid it—to greatly enlarge the total holdings of the Federal Government in my State. I would hope to treat every State—the State of California and every other State—as I would hope to have Florida treated.

If this situation were to arise in Florida, I would not want the proposed swapping of Federal lands for other lands that will become Federal lands—though they will be in a different agency—to be knocked out of the pending bill, because by the swapping of such lands we would prevent the enlargement of the Federal holdings—generally too large in every Western State—and I can easily see how the State of California would feel about this matter.

The second point I make is that I know that our Nation is in a financial stringency. I meet almost every day with conferees of the Senate, with an equally serious group from the House of Representatives, trying to work out the continuing resolution involving budgetary considerations that cover every part of

the budget. We are short of money. We are very short of money. If you knock out this swap, you enlarge the amount of money that it will cost the Federal Government to set up this national park.

Mr. President, there is no way to avoid that conclusion. I have tried my best to find out, in the brief time available, how much more money will be required. I must say that I have not been able to find out. I have learned from a member of the committee that it will certainly be as much as \$30 million more. I am told by another member of the committee that it might be \$60 million. I am told by somebody else that it might even be higher than that.

I shall not attempt to state what the specific amount would be, because I do not know. But we all know that if you cannot swap Federal land for private land that would become Federal land, though under a different agency, you have to buy the other land and pay for it with money, of which we have mighty little.

Mr. President, I hope that the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I yield myself 1 minute.

I believe the able Senator from Florida has put his finger on the crux of the matter. As I said earlier, there would be no argument in the Senate today if these lands were within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

The Senator from Louisiana has mentioned the administration's position. The original bill that was sent to the Senate provided that the Secretary could trade any land within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in the State of California. So if these lands had been under the management, for example, of the Bureau of Land Management, which is in the Department of the Interior, there would be no argument.

When there is a dispute over management between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, as there is in this instance, I believe Congress should step in and settle it. I do not believe we should permit the ancient rivalries between the two agencies to control.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. JACKSON. I yield 8 minutes to the distinguished junior Senator from California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is recognized for 8 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, today we are considering a bill to authorize the establishment of a Redwood National Park in my State.

The proposed legislation was approved recently by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and immediately it received a great deal of comment, some quite favorable and some adverse. Under the circumstances, it might be rather difficult for many persons to keep this matter in its proper perspective without undue emotion; and I hope, therefore, that my remarks today and

the communications which I shall offer for the RECORD will help give the Senate a clearer picture of the issues under consideration.

First, Mr. President, I should like to point out that there has been some question in the minds of many responsible and thoughtful individuals as to whether there is, indeed, a strong and definite need at this particular time for the establishment of such a Federal forest enclave. I emphasize the word "Federal," Mr. President, because the finest stands of the towering, majestic redwoods which we all seek to preserve are already protected by existing State parks. In other words, there is no question as to whether the big trees, the historic giants, are to be granted the sanctuary they deserve. Most of them are already safe, and I think this should be remembered. I mention this solely to keep the record straight and to dispel, if possible, a little of the air of panic and dire emergency which seems to becloud many discussions of the redwoods issue.

As I mentioned, there are those who oppose the establishment of a Federal Redwood Park of this type at this time. Then, too, there are those who support the creation of a Redwood National Park but who feel that the bill before us has serious imperfections. Among those in the latter group is Gov. Ronald Reagan, of California. On October 10, commenting on the bill now before us, Governor Reagan observed that the proposal contains some excellent provisions but fails to satisfy two provisions reasonably set forth by the State: first, that the economy of the affected area be protected and, second, that California be adequately compensated for State lands taken into the Federal park.

The Governor's views were spelled out specifically in a press release issued at the time. I am advised that his position is as strong and clear today as it was when he first commented on S. 2515, 3 weeks ago. Therefore, in behalf of the Governor, I submit his press release of October 10 for the consideration of this body:

Governor Ronald Reagan said today a Senate subcommittee bill to create a Redwood National Park in Northern California contains some excellent provisions but that it also raises several serious questions.

The Governor pointed out that he has repeatedly supported creation of a Redwood National Park so long as issues vital to California are resolved.

"It has been our position since the first Senate hearings last winter that two key provisions must be contained in any Redwood National Park proposal before it would meet with approval by this Administration, the Legislature and the people of California.

"High in all of our deliberations has been the principle that the economy of the Northern California area in which a park is to be located must not be seriously damaged.

"The bill as written by the Senate Interior Subcommittee goes a long way in resolving this very crucial problem, although I am very concerned that even now there are insufficient provisions for guarding against loss of jobs by residents of the area and damage to its most important industry.

"The Subcommittee is to be commended for concurring in our request that the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit now owned by the U.S. Forest Service be exchanged for privately-owned timberland. This is a key

point in any plan for a park that would take thousands of acres of timberland out of production with the resultant harm to the area's basic economy.

"However, the bill as now written would apparently take nearly 13,000 acres of timber out of production despite the transfer of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit to private operators.

"Because the North Coast's economy is almost solely based on lumbering and because the bill as now written would, it appears, still seriously damage the lumbering industry in the area, I urge the Senate to substantially reduce the private acreage to be taken so as to lessen the economic impact.

"Another point of serious concern is the proposal that California donate its three existing State redwood parks to the Federal Government. As I have said repeatedly since this Administration took office, provisions must be made to compensate California for the loss of these fine parks.

"For many years now, the State and private groups have bought thousands of acres of virgin redwoods to protect them and retain the heritage of those magnificent stands of redwoods.

"It has been our desire to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Federal government and in this regard we have agreed to inclusion of one or more State parks into the National Park provided the Federal government also agreed to transfer title to some of its numerous surplus properties for inclusion in the State Park System.

"In discussions that have gone on for more than eight months, representatives of the Federal Administration have agreed to transfer to the State certain seashore and other lands that California can incorporate into its park system for our burgeoning population.

"Before I could give the bill, as now written, my endorsement, I must first be further assured in writing by the Federal agencies involved that they will in fact transfer specific Federally-owned land to the State for recreational purposes.

"Meanwhile, I am confident that all concerned will continue to work together to solve this very complex and emotional issue."

That statement by Governor Reagan, Mr. President, is clear and unequivocal. It is completely just and reasonable. It represents my State's official position concerning S. 2515. As such, it surely deserves careful consideration in our evaluation of the bill before us.

It is obvious from the Governor's statement that he is seriously concerned about the possible loss of jobs by residents of the proposed Redwood Park area and about possible damage to its most important industry, lumbering. This is an important point, and it has been treated in detail in a letter sent to me by Mr. Robert O. Dehlendorf II, president of the Arcata National Corp., which would be forced to surrender more than half of its total acreage if the Redwood National Park proposed by the Interior Committee is approved. Mr. Dehlendorf's arguments constitute a thought-provoking presentation and provide the answer to many questions about some of the effects of S. 2515. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Dehlendorf's communication be included in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MY DEAR SENATOR: The purpose of this letter is to advise you that the reasoning cited in support of the Jackson-Kuchel bill is critically deficient in three key respects:

1. The Arcata Redwood Company, a division of Arcata National, would be forced to cease operations if the bill were enacted, with a consequent crippling economic loss to the people and community dependent upon the company for wages, local purchases and taxes. This is contrary to the Committee's report which states in pertinent part "that no company . . . will be obliged to cease operations as a result of the enactment of S2515."

2. The value of the private timberland holdings that are proposed for inclusion within the park far exceeds the amount of the requested appropriation.

3. The value assigned to the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit is greatly overstated.

Furthermore, the Committee report in support of the bill ignores the fact that there is a viable alternative park plan, submitted to the Committee's Chairman 10 days ago by three of the affected companies. This plan provides for the creation of a national redwood park of considerable size at a more sensible total cost and without causing grave hardships to the people within the proposed park area.

Arcata Redwood Company would be forced out of business because:

1. The amount of timber left in its ownership would be insufficient to maintain operations.

2. The concentration of type (species) of timber with which it would be left would run heavily to Douglas fir which the company is not equipped to process and could not equip to process because of insufficient volume.

3. Arcata's mills would be completely cut off from access to its remaining timberlands because the proposed park lands would completely surround its mill sites.

4. It can utilize less than 10% of the Purchase Unit, which is completely insufficient to maintain operations of its mills.

The human and financial impact resulting from Arcata's being forced out of business would be severe:

1. Close to 300 company employees would lose their jobs, with little prospect of obtaining positions offering similar pay and utilizing their skills with other redwood companies or the National Park Service.

2. Arcata's payroll and local purchases amounting to over \$5,000,000 annually would be lost to the local economy.

3. The curtailment of local operations would add substantially to the already high unemployment rate of 7% in the area.

4. Arcata Redwood's average annual tax payments of over \$1,600,000 would be lost to various governmental bodies.

5. The ultimate cost of acquiring Arcata's lands and paying resulting damage claims would exceed \$140,000,000.

The appropriation of \$100,000,000 requested in S2515 is grossly understated for the following reasons:

1. The bill actually requests authorization of only \$40,000,000 after deducting the \$60,000,000 value Senator Jackson attached publicly to the Purchase Unit being proposed as a means of exchange.

2. The ultimate cost alone of forcing Arcata Redwood out of business would exceed \$140,000,000.

The value attached by Senator Jackson to the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit (\$60,000,000) is greatly overstated as confirmed by Secretary Freeman:

1. The National Forest Service has built a large road network within the Unit and permitted logging to be conducted for many years on a vast majority of the land.

2. Because of poor terrain features and the considerable logging already done within the Unit, future logging would be extremely difficult and prohibitively expensive.

3. Relative to private lands proposed for acquisition, the Purchase Unit contains a higher concentration of Douglas fir and minimal quantities of quality redwood.

4. In view of the admitted quality, quantity and location problems with respect to timber within the Purchase Unit, it would require an exchange of all 14,000 acres in the Unit plus an estimated \$50,000,000 to fairly compensate private owners for the acquisition of approximately 5,000 of their 13,000 old growth acres included in the bill.

5. In spite of the conditions within the Purchase Unit, Senator Jackson has placed a value of \$4,300 per acre on Purchase Unit land not considered park quality and, by deduction, only \$1,200 per acre on the more valuable private lands.

An alternative to the Jackson-Kuchel bill S2515 has been proposed to the Senate Interior Committee which would:

1. Not force any company out of business.
2. Provide the basis for a meaningful resolution of the redwood national park issue.
3. Leave the Northern California economy viable.
4. Reduce the financial impact on local, state and federal taxpayers alike.
5. Establish a park area which would accommodate both recreation and logging, a sensible long-range approach to multiple management of natural resources.

Your cooperation is urgently requested to assure that time is allowed for full presentation and discussion of this alternative before the pending bill is allowed to become law.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT O. DEHLENDORF II,
President, Arcata National Corp.

Mr. MURPHY. In this letter, Mr. President, we are presented with information which cannot be overlooked. We see there is evidence that this bill, S. 2515, would have a needlessly troublesome effect on private industry, on the economy of the proposed park area, and on the Federal budget itself. For instance, if just the one company of Arcata National were forced to close, 300 employees would lose their jobs and annual tax payments of \$1,600,000 would be lost to various governmental bodies. Also, as indicated in the letter, the payments required to purchase the properties of this one company alone might well exceed the \$100 million price tag which has been placed on S. 2515.

I repeat, Mr. President, that I feel that these and the other points in Mr. Dehendorf's presentation are quite effective, and I respectfully recommend that they be given the most careful consideration.

At this point, Mr. President, since I have offered some rather grim forecasts from private industry concerning the damage which might be done by S. 2515, I believe that I should make the record clear that it was not the intent of the drafters of this legislation, it was not the intent of the subcommittee which approved it, it was not the intent of the committee which reported the bill to the floor, and it shall not be the intent of this body if the legislation is approved to put any private concern out of business. This is made clear in the committee report. In fact, the exact words of that report are:

The Committee believes that no company which has a genuine interest in staying in the redwood timber business will be obliged to cease operations as a result of the enactment of S. 2515.

I take the committee at its word, Mr. President; and I feel that I know most of the committee members well enough to be certain that they fully intend to

have private industry maintain its operations according to sound, everyday business principles which can continue to produce employment, profits, taxes, and all the other normal byproducts associated with production under our free enterprise system. I propose, Mr. President, that this is the sense of the committee and of the Senate, and if I am in error, I respectfully request that I be corrected accordingly.

Before concluding, I wish to offer a few additional figures which should be kept in mind in our deliberations on this bill. At present, 48 percent of the land in the State of California is owned by the Federal Government. Of this amount, the Department of the Interior owns 22 million acres, or over 21 percent of all of the land acreage of the State.

That is the situation insofar as the entire State is concerned, but now let us consider Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, where the proposed Redwood National Park would be established. In Del Norte County, the Government already owns 73.62 percent of the land, and the bill before us today would add another 10,000 acres to that amount. In Humboldt County, 21 percent of the land is now under Government ownership, and the present bill would take approximately 22,000 acres more. To all of my colleagues, and especially to those from States where Federal land ownership is a problem, I recommend a careful consideration of these facts.

At the beginning of my remarks, I submitted Governor Reagan's statement of policy concerning the points he feels are necessary if a Redwood National Park bill is to be acceptable to the State of California. I reemphasize those considerations now.

First, there must be safeguards for the lumbering industry in the area. I have discussed this point at length, but I mention it again because of the Governor's strong insistence on it and because we must not forget that hundreds of people whose livelihoods depend on lumbering have an enormous stake in the action we take today.

Second, as Governor Reagan has stressed, there must be adequate compensation for California for the loss of the State parks which would be included in the Federal Redwood Park. The Governor's office has been working with the Federal Government toward this end, and, and I trust that these efforts will continue so that a fair and equitable solution can be attained.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me say that I realize, of course, that with so many divergent interests involved, it is not easy to arrive at a position which will accurately reflect the interests of the people of California, as they have been well expressed by Governor Reagan, of the affected counties, of the private industries which are threatened, and of the conservationists. I hope, however, that a satisfactory solution may be attained, and I join with Governor Reagan in the hope that all interested parties will continue to work together to bring about a true solution to this complex issue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I do not wish to impose upon the Senate, but I desire to reiterate what has been said already with reference to the policy we will be getting into unless it is rectified by the proposed amendment.

I speak now with great deference to the great State of California, and particularly to its fine Senators. It appears to me that when you say, "If you don't let us exchange this land, we won't get the park," or if you say, "The only way to get the park is to exchange the land," ultimatums are being given to Congress on a matter that is purely a national question. We will have to decide here the responsibility of establishing the park and the conditions upon which it is to be established.

I am willing to support the bill, but I am not willing to meet the situation in a way—whether desired by the Governor of California or by any other Governor or by the people of any county—which would butcher a policy that is of great benefit to the remainder of the Nation, as well as to my own State. I believe we must look at the policy question and that that should control. That is my opinion.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I will yield for a brief question.

Mr. KUCHEL. The Senator will not say, though, that there never has been an instance in which the Federal Government has taken some property of its own and used it in exchange for what it deemed to be a higher public interest.

Mr. STENNIS. I said the opposite of what the Senator suggests I said. I said that we have this national policy; that we are about to junk it, literally butcher it, in order to meet a partly local situation.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. The Federal Government exchanges forest land for other land which becomes part of the national forest and not part of some other establishment.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. We exchange land all the time that way and have built up the forest, particularly contiguous acreage, in that way. That is sound policy, also.

I plead for the policy here. I would not plead for the employees of one agency over another. One is entitled to as much protection as the other. The policy must prevail.

There has been no guarantee or suggestion that to secure this park either way it will cost only \$100 million. I would not be surprised if it were to cost more. We would authorize only \$100 million by this bill. I suspect that there will be requests for additional authorizations.

No firm money value has been supplied with respect to the redwood park for which it is proposed to buy the land; and there has been no firm evaluation as to what we are going to give up, what we will have to pay in order to get it—I mean in land, in reproductive resources, and employment for hundreds of people.

No firm figures are in the bill, and I am disappointed about that. Although I will vote for the bill, I will have to do it with my eyes closed, moneywise. Let us not stumble over figures that are not firm and talk about saving money when we do not know how much the entire bill will cost, and thereby put in jeopardy the nationwide policy of cutting in on the national forests, one of the finest investments the Federal Government has ever made in money value, if nothing more.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I have the greatest regard for the Senator's position and for the wisdom of his argument. But this is not really cutting in.

This would be substituting other land which is land of higher quality than the Federal land. Actually, therefore, the Federal Government would be gaining by this and not losing, and the forest that would be created in perpetuity would be much more desirable and valuable than the condition which exists at the present time.

Mr. STENNIS. I appreciate the Senator's remarks.

I enjoy the majesty of these trees. However, we are giving up policies, we are giving up principles and we are giving up money-producing property and revenue-producing property. With respect to these national forests, on a dollar investment, there has been no finer investment made by the Federal Government. I am not the owner of a lot of forest land but I am not a stranger to the way this has been worked out by the national forests on reforestation and giving us another chance, in areas like mine, where we are back in real production. I am in sympathy with it. I do not desire any credit for the fact that I have done much work on forestry research.

In my area we have oil and gas but long after those oil wells are dry and the gas is gone those trees we are producing there on a basis of systematic sustained yield will be producing for hundreds of thousands of people, and that is true in other areas of the country.

Let us not intrude on the policy of the national forests. Let us give them what they think necessary for this fine area to make it one of the greatest parks in the world and bring people there from everywhere. But let us cling to this policy in our areas that means so much to us.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, in 1953 Ohio celebrated its 150th anniversary. The principal observance of that anniversary was a program to plant trees in 1953 in Ohio.

My deep concern about the Nation has been the denuding of the land. We build concrete highways, and we build new structures of concrete. Everywhere trees are being sawed down and concrete becomes the replacement for grass, shrubs, flowers, and trees.

This bill involves two propositions: One proposition is, Shall we only acquire the redwood forest with its magnificent trees

of ages—I do not know how many; 300 or 400 years—or two, shall we also retain the 14,500 acres bearing less aged trees?

My judgement is that in the United States we have no deeper obligation than to keep the land covered with trees, flowers, and shrubs.

Mr. President, about 2 o'clock this morning I read a book on China. One of the boasts of the Communists is that since they have come into power they have planted 30 billion trees. The book contains the statement that China had 5 percent of its land covered by trees. Sterile, barren land was everywhere. Vegetation was nowhere. They have a right to claim great credit when they say, "We planted 30 billion trees."

In the years 1953 through 1956, while I was Governor of Ohio, we planted 30 million trees a year. Sadly and painfully that program was abandoned in 1957.

Mr. President, I support the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] in his argument that we should retain those 14,000 acres that are now in the forestry division. I supported it because we are now, under programs of President Kennedy and President Johnson, spending millions of dollars to replant.

I travel over the beltway and I see the purchasing of pines and cedars for planting. That purchasing would not be necessary if we had not cut down the grasses, the vegetation, the trees, and the shrubbery.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am of the opinion that instead of desecrating the land, butchering it, and raping it by cutting down present vegetation and trees, we keep the land in its pristine state. Mr. President, that would be the effect of the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana: 14,500 acres of redwoods, in their infancy, would remain intact.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLINGS in the chair). Who yields time?

Mr. JACKSON. I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time. I defer to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the Senator from Washington have time remaining?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, I have 5 minutes remaining, but I have nothing further to add.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to summarize many of the arguments that I have placed before the Senate, heretofore.

There is nothing in the bill that would force the State of California to give up the three parks that are now encompassed in the so-called Redwood Park. In addition, it is estimated that it will cost about \$30 million to build roads, and a few things here and there, in order to make the park accessible to the people. There is an estimate that there will be required just under \$1 million to maintain the park year round.

Mr. President, national forests should be maintained intact. It has been stated, "When private timberlands are needed by the Federal Government in the public interest, payment should be made in cash and not in kind." I am in full agreement with that statement. That is a statement made by Mr. Udall in answer

to a query from the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

As has been shown, this 14,000 acres of land has been producing in recent years 20 million board feet of timber annually. In that respect, the Government reaps quite a lot of benefits. Those who purchase this timber would be more or less small mills which have been constructed in that area. If this land is transferred to the four large companies—as a matter of fact, I think there is one which will probably own over half the 14,000 acres—it will mean that the small sawmills which have been constructed in anticipation of obtaining this timber for sawing will, in a short time, be out of business.

Another thing. The county in which this land is located will suffer in the long run because the sustained growth of the timber on those 14,000 acres will increase from year to year and, of course, the county revenues will also increase from year to year. But, if this land is transferred to the four large corporations, there is no telling what will be done.

They might do in that area what was done in my State not too long ago.

I can well remember, as a boy, going through the virgin timberlands of central and western Louisiana, and where I live in Terrebone Parish, where we had the finest growth of cypress trees imaginable on the place where I was born. All that is left now is a heritage of charred stumps where the trees once stood. Some of them measured 14 feet in diameter. Today, they are all gone.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield 2 additional minutes to the Senator from Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized for 2 additional minutes.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from Montana.

There were many acres of virgin longleaf and shortleaf. The land there, up to approximately 10 years ago, was denuded and Louisiana enacted laws to make it advantageous for landowners to plant trees on that denuded land. The way they did it was to impose a severance tax instead of a tax on the land. Also incentives were given the landowners.

Mr. President, I hope that this amendment will be adopted and that we do not change a policy of long standing, and one which was agreed to by Secretary of the Interior Udall, by the Bureau of the Budget, by the President, and everyone else who is interested in preserving our national forests.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, in the last session of Congress, I supported the proposal to establish a 90,000-acre Redwood National Park and again in this session I joined the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] in reintroducing that measure.

The redwood forests represent a most precious part of our national heritage. I feel strongly that we must move to preserve at least some of the old growth redwoods that remain.

This issue has been clouded by controversy and confused by myriad claims and counterclaims. Out of all this chaos,

the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee under the capable leadership of my distinguished colleagues Senators JACKSON, BIBLE, and KUCHEL has produced a significant compromise bill which combines the best of all the proposals, and which will insure the preservation of the finest remaining redwoods.

The original redwood forests covered 1,950,000 acres although less than 750,000 acres are left today. About 50,000 acres are currently protected in State parks—this is about 2.5 percent of the original acreage. S. 2515 would insure protection for an additional 13,000 acres or about 0.7 percent of the original acreage.

I am pleased with that provision in the bill which gives the Secretary of the Interior a 3,000-acre cushion for land acquisition. Erosion in the redwoods area is a particularly critical problem. There is the constant threat of down-slope areas being bruised by materials washed down from logged-over uplands.

The additional 3,000 acres will give the Secretary the flexibility to protect certain areas threatened by erosion. I am not certain that 3,000 acres will be enough and hope that consideration will be given to the possibility of raising the acreage ceiling on the park to 70,000. I see this as discretionary authority for the Secretary that would enable him, if necessary, and if funds are available, either from the Federal Government or from donations, to protect the magnificent park that this bill will establish.

I am opposed to the trading of Forest Service lands for private lands within the park unless it turns out to be the only way that we can get a Redwood National Park. I am convinced that we must have a Redwood National Park. The redwoods, like so many of our natural resources, are threatened by extinction. We simply cannot afford to let them be destroyed. We must act quickly to preserve them.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, in view of the statement made earlier than the vote would take place at 2:30 o'clock, that there be a quorum call for 2 minutes and then that the vote take place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KUCHEL. A "nay" vote would keep the bill intact as it is at the desk; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A "nay"

vote would be to reject the amendment.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has now been yielded back. The yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARTLETT (when his name was called). On this vote I have a live pair with the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea." Therefore I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. BENNETT (after having voted in the affirmative). Mr. President, on this vote I have a pair with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea." I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTOYA], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] would each vote "nay."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is paired with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea," and the Senator from Illinois would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] is absent on official business.

The Senators from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS and Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] would vote "nay."

The pair of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] has been previously announced.

On this vote, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois would vote "nay," and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 51, as follows:

[No. 304 Leg.]

YEAS—30

Aiken	Hatfield	Proxmire
Boggs	Hollings	Ribicoff
Byrd, Va.	Lausche	Russell
Byrd, W. Va.	Long, La.	Smathers
Eastland	McClellan	Smith
Ellender	Monroney	Sparkman
Ervin	Morse	Stennis
Fulbright	Nelson	Symington
Gore	Pell	Williams, Del.
Hart	Prouty	Yarborough

NAYS—51

Allott	Hayden	Miller
Baker	Hickenlooper	Mondale
Bayh	Holland	Morton
Brewster	Inouye	Moss
Brooke	Jackson	Mundt
Burdick	Javits	Murphy
Case	Jordan, N.C.	Muskie
Cooper	Jordan, Idaho	Pearson
Cotton	Kennedy, Mass.	Percy
Dominick	Kennedy, N.Y.	Spong
Fannin	Kuchel	Talmadge
Fong	Mansfield	Thurmond
Griffin	McCarthy	Tower
Gruening	McGee	Tydings
Hansen	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Harris	McIntyre	Young, N. Dak.
Hartke	Metcalf	Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—19

Anderson	Clark	Magnuson
Bartlett	Curtis	Montoya
Bennett	Dirksen	Pastore
Bible	Dodd	Randolph
Cannon	Hill	Scott
Carlson	Hruska	
Church	Long, Mo.	

So the Anderson-Ellender amendment was rejected.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KUCHEL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following the vote on the bill, the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] be recognized for not to exceed 10 minutes, and that, following the Senator from Oregon, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. BROOKE] be recognized for 20 minutes. I do this so that we can proceed without interruption to a vote on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having expired, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, may we have order?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chamber be cleared, except for the presence of Senators and others who have business here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. The Chamber will be cleared, except for those persons having business on the floor of the Senate. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

The clerk may proceed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Chamber is still not cleared of those who do not have business here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chamber will be cleared. All persons without business on the floor of the Senate will retire from the Chamber. Persons having business in the Chamber will be seated. The Sergeant at Arms will see to the execution of the order.

The clerk may proceed with the roll-call.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTOLYA], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] is absent on official business.

The Senators from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS and Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 77, nays 6, as follows:

[No. 305 Leg.]

YEAS—77

Alken	Gore	Kuchel
Allott	Griffin	Lausche
Baker	Gruening	Long, La.
Bartlett	Hansen	Mansfield
Bayh	Harris	McCarthy
Bennett	Hart	McGee
Boggs	Hartke	McGovern
Brewster	Hatfield	McIntyre
Brooke	Hayden	Metcalf
Burdick	Hickenlooper	Miller
Byrd, Va.	Holland	Mondale
Byrd, W. Va.	Hollings	Monroney
Case	Inouye	Morse
Cooper	Jackson	Morton
Cotton	Javits	Moss
Dominick	Jordan, N.C.	Mundt
Eastland	Jordan, Idaho	Murphy
Fannin	Kennedy, Mass.	Muskie
Fong	Kennedy, N.Y.	Nelson

Pearson	Sparkman	Tydings
Pell	Spong	Williams, N.J.
Percy	Stennis	Williams, Del.
Prouty	Symington	Yarborough
Ribicoff	Talmadge	Young, N. Dak.
Smathers	Thurmond	Young, Ohio
Smith	Tower	

NAYS—6

Ellender	Fulbright	Proxmire
Ervin	McClellan	Russell

NOT VOTING—17

Anderson	Curtis	Magnuson
Bible	Dirksen	Montoya
Cannon	Dodd	Pastore
Carlson	Hill	Randolph
Church	Hruska	Scott
Clark	Long, Mo.	

So the bill (S. 2515) was passed, as follows:

S. 2515

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the purpose of this Act is to preserve in their natural settings for the inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations, remaining virgin and old growth stands of the redwoods, the tallest living trees in the world.

SEC. 2. In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to establish the Redwood National Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park") in the State of California. The boundaries of the park shall be as generally depicted on the drawing numbered NP-RED-7112, and dated October 1967, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary may revise the boundaries of the park from time to time by publication in the Federal Register of a revised drawing or other boundary description, but the total acreage within the park shall not be increased to more than sixty-four thousand acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary may acquire lands or interests therein within the boundaries of the park and not more than ten acres of land outside of the park boundaries in the vicinity of Crescent City, California, and Orick, California, for two administrative sites of not more than five acres each, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. When an individual tract of land is only partly within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all or any portion of the land outside of such boundaries in order to minimize the payment of severance costs. Land so acquired outside of the park boundaries may be exchanged by the Secretary for non-Federal lands within the park boundaries. Any land or interests therein owned by the State of California within the boundaries of the park may be acquired only by donation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the park may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of the park. The Secretary may enter into contracts requiring the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized by section 6 of this Act, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropriation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby incurred.

(b) In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of such boundaries within the limits prescribed in subsection (a) of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may acquire such property

from the grantor by exchange for any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California, except property needed for public use and management, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the value shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. Through the exercise of his exchange authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's commercial operations.

(c) The owner of land acquired with monetary consideration and the Secretary may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on unpaid balances at a rate not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments.

SEC. 4. (a) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this section referred to as "owner") of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his spouse, whichever is the later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(b) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner not consistent with the purposes of this Act, and, upon tender to the holder of the right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired, such right of use and occupancy shall terminate by operation of law.

(c) The term "improved property", as used in this section, shall mean a detached, non-commercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of non-commercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$100,000,000 for land acquisition to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8718) to increase the annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia and to provide a method for computing the annual borrowing authority for the general fund of the District of Columbia.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I would like to have the attention of the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. I owe the Senator from Louisiana an apology because of my inability to get to the floor of the Senate prior to the vote on his amendment, as I had committed myself to do.

I had been called to a conference at the request of a Presidential aid at the White House in respect to a problem that exists on education legislation. I thought I would be able to return in time, but I arrived on the floor only after the roll on the amendment had been called.

I did set forth my views last night in support of the Ellender-Anderson amendment.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There must be order for the Senate to proceed.

The Senator from Oregon will proceed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I covered in the main last night in my speech in support of the Ellender-Anderson amendment the points that I had planned to make in support of Senator ELLENDER in greater detail before the vote today. I am going to make the points now, for in my judgment time will prove that the Senate of the United States has made, I think, a most serious mistake this afternoon.

The Senate will rue the mistake. In my judgment, it has set a precedent. No matter how many semantics were used on the floor of the Senate this afternoon to the effect that no precedent is being established, the Senate has set a precedent that, in my judgment, greatly changes the whole management of forests in this country in respect to land exchanges.

It is a precedent, let me say, that the senior Senator from Oregon will fight as long as he is in the Senate because it will do devastating damage to the greatest lumber-producing State in this country, the State of Oregon, if it is allowed to be applied again.

I am sorry, but I think it explains one of the great disadvantages of unanimous-consent agreements on major legislation. It puts me back again to the position where I will view with great concern any proposal for any unanimous-consent agreement to limit any time on any major piece of legislation here on the floor of the Senate, because I am satisfied that if we had had additional time to talk to the Senators who, when they came through the door, were informed by Senate staff members both parties that "with respect to such-and-

such an amendment, the vote is 'No,' " we would have had a majority vote before we got through.

I refuse to believe that Senators who would take the time to study the facts about the amendment would have adopted the precedent this afternoon that does such irreparable damage, in my judgment, to the management of forests in this country that belong to the people, not to the Senate of the United States and not to the politicians, but to the taxpayers.

It is too bad that these politicians did not have the time this afternoon to study the impact of what they have done in regard to the management of forests.

The matter involving the land that the Senate gave away this afternoon, in effect, for a de minimis of what it is worth, to a very small number of big lumber companies in the State of California will rise to plague those Senators who voted for the measure, may I say, as they come to grips in the future with the management of the forests of this country.

The taxpayers of this country were entitled to have this 14,567 acres of land left in sustained yield, not turned over to the gutting of a few profit seeking lumber companies that have no control placed over them now in regard to gutting these forests.

Gifford Pinchot must be revolving in his grave on the basis of what has taken place this afternoon in respect to the rejection of this amendment.

Much has been said in discussion of this issue about the northern redwood purchase unit not being regular national forest land.

This is not in accord with the law that governs the management of these lands or the facts about its administration.

The northern redwood purchase unit was acquired under the authority of the Weeks Act. The funds used to purchase it were appropriated under the Weeks Act. It is the Weeks Act that has been used to incorporate some 20 million acres into our great national forest system, all over the United States.

Listen to this: Section 11 of that act specifically provides that the lands acquired under it "shall be permanently reserved, held, and administered as national forest lands."

You gave it away this afternoon. You yielded to the pressure of a powerful lobby in this country. You failed in an obligation to the taxpayers this afternoon by the amendment that you rejected. Yes, it is strong language, and I mean to use it, because we are going to use it across this country as we fight for sound conservation of the forests in the years ahead.

You turned your back on the overwhelming majority of the conservation agencies of this country. Yes, the Sierra Club, basically a California organization, was for this giveaway. But the overwhelming majority of the conservation groups of this country warned you. They have forgotten more about conservation than the Senate combined knows, may I say most respectfully. But I do not claim that we in this body are infallible. The sad fact is that we walked out on conservation this afternoon—God's gift,

great natural resources, to the people of this country. That is what we did. We tore down a citadel, an almighty citadel, a great natural resource, for profit dollars.

Those 14,567 acres of land could have been left in sustained yield, could have supplied lumber to the American people in perpetuity. And now you permit these lumber companies to go in and mow them down if they want to make a quick buck. That is what was done this afternoon in the rejection of the Anderson-Ellender amendment.

Just as all national forest lands, the northern redwood purchase unit has been under sustained-yield management since its acquisition. Timber sales have been made from it under the same procedures, the same regulations, and in all respects, under the same authority as sales from other national forest lands, and it has been protected and developed under the same authorities that apply to other national forest lands. Redwood research by the Forest Service has been conducted on this unit in the same manner and by the same organization that conducts forestry research on national forest lands throughout the country.

Let me point out again—because it is critically important—that over the years the timber on the purchase unit has been used by a fairly large number of timber operators from northern California. Small operators, it is true. But that is another issue involved here. We also, in my judgment, played into the hands of the big lumber operators and robbed the little fellows. And the little lumber mills would cooperate with the taxpayers of this country in a sustained-yield program.

If we transfer the unit under subsection 3(b) of S. 2515, we will be trading this timber, previously available to all operators of the region, to a privileged few companies—without any competitive bidding whatsoever. We will favor four large, strong companies with substantial timber holdings over many smaller operators who rely principally on the availability of timber from Federal timberlands.

And we will be depriving Del Norte County of receipts that have averaged \$150,000 to \$200,000 per year in recent years. This revenue, returned to the county by law, is much more than these lands will bring to the local government through taxes. It was for this reason that the national forest purchase unit has not been added to the Six Rivers National Forest. If it had been, the 25-percent share of receipts from the land would have been distributed to several counties and the amount allocated to Del Norte would have been decreased.

Mr. President, let me stress that the use of the northern redwood purchase unit as trading stock will bring no new jobs to Del Norte County. What it will bring is a disruption in the operations of the many small operators of the area who look to the purchase unit for a continuous and even flow of timber. The net result—sustained-yield allowable cut from the national forest down 20 million board feet per year. That will be the re-

sult of the unfortunate action by the Senate this afternoon.

In all respects the northern redwood purchase unit is national forest. Use of the unit as trading stock will jeopardize the sustained-yield principle which governs our national forests throughout the land.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. MORSE. I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Forest Service administers some 14,500 acres of national forest lands in the coast redwood forest region near the Klamath River in Del Norte County. These lands were purchased by the United States more than 25 years ago, with the approval of the local government and the State of California, for the practice and demonstration in the redwood type of sustained yield forestry, good logging practices, and other uses characteristic of the national forests, and to help stabilize the local economy. These lands are adjacent to the Six Rivers National Forest, and for timber management purpose are part of the Del Norte working circle. Redwood constitutes 75 percent or more of the timber on approximately 6,000 acres; on an additional 1,800 acres redwood is 50 percent or more of the timber volume. Timber on the remaining acreage is a mixture of redwood and Douglas-fir or of Douglas-fir and associated nonredwood species. Approximately 2,800 acres are being reforested after logging to redwood and Douglas-fir.

Since 1940 approximately 1,000 acres of these lands, together with an approximately equal acreage of adjoining private redwood forest, have been used for research and investigations of the silviculture, reforestation requirements, and desirable harvesting practices and techniques of redwood timberlands. In the mid-1950's the Forest Service started a program of offering commercial sales of timber to meet the needs of dependent industries. Timber is sold under competitive bidding procedures. In this way, any mill in need of timber has an opportunity to bid on the stumpage advertised for sale. This national forest land offers on an open market basis a stable supply of timber to mills that do not own sufficient timber to meet their needs for logs.

That is the plight of the small mill operator in California, in Oregon, and in Washington. We have a responsibility to those small operators, because the little mills in small communities are the economic life of the community. We have no justification for following the giveaway course of action that we followed on the floor of the Senate this afternoon.

There are a number of such industries in the tributary area. Sustained yield allowable cut of timber from the 14,500 acres is about 20 million board feet per year.

Since commercial sales began, over 216 million board-feet of stumpage has been sold from these lands. Thirty-seven timber using businesses in Del Norte and

Humboldt Counties have bid on these sales. Ten such companies have bought sale offerings of 1 million board-feet or over; other companies have bought lesser amounts. Receipts from the sale of this timber have amounted to approximately \$5,650,000. Twenty-five percent of these receipts has been paid to Del Norte County for support of roads and schools. This contribution to the county from the northern redwood purchase unit has amounted to approximately \$1,415,000, an average of over \$128,000—nearly \$^c per acre—per year.

In harvesting timber from the redwood purchase unit, the Forest Service tries to develop and demonstrate logging practices that protect streams from undue damage, conserve watersheds, promote prompt and adequate restocking with desirable timber species, and keep adverse effects on the scenic values of the landscape to a minimum. Roads, skidways, and cutting blocks are so located as to avoid damage to streams and streamside vegetation, reduce the probability of soil erosion, and, through limitations of size and dispersion in the location of cutting areas, avoid excessive scarring of the landscape.

Desirable techniques and practices developed on these national forest lands can be applied to the other commercial timberlands in the coastal redwood belt. There are about 1.6 million acres of commercial timberland in the redwood forest type. Most of this will continue to be used for timber production. Careful timber harvesting practices, adequate attention to protection of scenic and recreation values, and availability of lands for public recreation, including hunting, will help meet the concern of the public that commercial timber utilization in the scenic redwood forests of California not impair their natural beauty or their streams, watersheds, and wildlife. Development and practice on the ground of acceptable logging practices and feasible programs of multiple-use forestry were important reasons for the purchase of these national forest redwood lands.

Continued national forest management of the northern redwood purchase unit lands will assure sustained yields of merchantable timber amounting to approximately 20 million board feet annually.

That would have been the case if the Senate had not given away the public interest this afternoon. We would accomplish the facts the Senator from Oregon is bringing out in this speech.

This would be available to wood-using industries in the surrounding area through competitive bidding. National forest management will insure annual payments to Del Norte County of 25 percent of the receipts from timber sales and land uses; public use of the land for recreation, hunting and fishing; continued attention to conservation of watershed, scenic and esthetic values; and further development and demonstration of management practices that will help harmonize commercial uses of redwood timber with public concern for protection of the natural beauty and the recreation, watershed, fish and wildlife values of the redwood region.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous con-

sent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table setting forth purchasers of national forest timber offered for sale from redwood purchase area lands from 1956 to 1966.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Purchasers of national forest timber offered for sale from redwood purchase area lands—1956 to 1966

[Total volume, million board feet]

Purchaser:	
Simpson Redwood Co.....	48.330
Cal-Pacific Manufacturing Co.....	30.800
Medford Veneer & Plywood Corp....	21.500
Simpson Timber Co.....	14.600
Independent Building Materials Co.....	14.500
Northern California Plywood, Inc....	14.500
Van DeNor Lumber Co., Inc.....	14.300
Twin Parks Lumber Co.....	4.900
Brunello Mill.....	3.715
South Coast Lumber Co.....	3.550
Bedford Materials, Inc.....	1.061
Peterson Brothers.....	.515
Trio Lumber Co., Inc.....	.400
Valdon Miller.....	.345
Don McMillan.....	.260
Simpson Logging Co.....	.246
Gus Peterson.....	.150
J. M. Hale Logging.....	.119

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a listing of other bidders for national forest timber offered for sale from redwood purchase area lands from 1956 to 1966.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OTHER BIDDERS FOR NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER OFFERED FOR SALE FROM REDWOOD PURCHASE AREA LANDS—1956 TO 1966

South Bay Redwood Company.
Tidewater Mills, Inc.
Hulbert & Mailley Company.
Standard Veneer & Lumber Company.
Twin Harbors Lumber Company.
Four Rivers Manufacturing Company.
Brightwood Lumber Company.
Jewett Lumber Sales.
Diamond Lumber Company.
Arrow Mill Company.
Big Flat Timber Company.
Wolf Creek Logging Company.
R. C. Miller Logging Company.
Cal-Oregon Veneer.
G. R. VanVleet.
Azet Erickson.
Pacific Veneers.
N & N Woodworking.
A. C. Dutton Lumber Company.
Brookings Plywood.
R. L. VanVleet.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this is a long list of bidders that the Senate has cut out from a fair break this afternoon in carrying out what I thought was our system of competitive enterprise in this country. What the Senate has done has been to pick a few big operators and give them a bonanza this afternoon to which they are not entitled, and the Senate has discriminated, in my judgment, against the rights of small business in this area. Mr. President, you will hear from it, not only in that area, but from across the country.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD another table showing contributions to Del Norte County, Calif., representing 25 percent of receipts to the Treasury from the North-

ern Redwood National Forest purchase unit from 1956 through 1966.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OEL NORTE COUNTY, CALIF., REPRESENTING 25 PERCENT OF RECEIPTS TO THE TREASURY FROM THE NORTHERN REDWOOD NATIONAL FOREST PURCHASE UNIT, 1956 THROUGH 1966

Year	Receipts	25 percent
1956	\$942,148	\$235,537
1957	208,970	52,243
1958	255,661	63,915
1959	338,586	84,646
1960	174,948	43,737
1961	294,717	73,679
1962	411,407	102,852
1963	387,303	96,826
1964	1,265,145	316,286
1965	823,722	205,930
1966	558,951	139,738

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated July 13, 1967, from Secretary of the Interior Udall to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 13, 1967.

Hon. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ANDERSON: President Johnson asked me to reply to your letter about the Redwood National Park proposal in which you urged that we not trade off National Forest lands in an effort to establish a Redwood National Park.

There have been extensive discussions between State officials and representatives of the Bureau of the Budget and the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. The subject you raise has been thoroughly aired. The position of the Administration is firm against the transfer of National Forest lands to the State of California or to private lumber interests as part of the Redwood National Park transactions. We feel this general principle must be upheld always.

It has been the long-standing position of the Government, and I know you are in agreement with this, that the National Forests should be maintained intact and that when private timberlands are needed by the Federal Government in the public interest, payment should be in cash and not in kind. I agree with this principle and you need have no concern on this point insofar as the Administration is concerned.

In this connection, you may be interested in the letter of June 22, 1967 to Senator Jackson from the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget which discusses this question in some detail and makes clear the Administration's position.

Sincerely,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] to the President of the United States dated June 26, 1967.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON
AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES,
June 26, 1967.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Partly due to the Dodd matter, the Senate has been upset on our schedules, and I am very much afraid we are going to be delayed considerably in passing all the appropriations bills and other needed legislation. One of my worries has been that in the final windup before the July 4 holiday we will miss careful action on the proposal for a Redwood National Park.

I have gone over the suggestions on some of these redwood proposals, and I appreciate the fact that you have had excellent advice. I know that Laurance Rockefeller has helped, and he is one of the most dedicated conservationists that I know. However, I am not sure that the Sierra Club members in and around the San Francisco Bay area have been agreeable to the trading suggestions which have been made.

My particular worry is that trading might create some precedents which would be hard to overturn and which I believe are undesirable. Apparently the State of California would be asked to turn over to the Federal Government for the redwood forest some 30,000 acres in two existing state parks. It seems to me that we ought to count the cost and see if the State of California has asked for too much in the final transaction.

I feel that the turning over of 30,000 acres of state land now in existing state parks must be balanced by pay from the Federal Government to the state. This arrangement would give the state an opportunity to drive a hard bargain. Governor Reagan is alert to this possibility and may have requests to exchange forest land which possibly should not be traded.

I know you are familiar with this whole situation and have asked many people to see what is involved. But my attention has been called to the fact that Governor Reagan submitted to Congressman Aspinall on May 3 a letter which sets forth the price demanded by the State of California. The Governor's letter, plus subsequent conversations, make it very clear he considers trading to California the 14,500 acres in the national forest Northern Redwood Purchase Unit as an essential part of the state price.

My fear is that the people who are trying to save the redwoods and want to create a fine national park might agree to trade off these national forest lands as part of the price of getting national park support from the state. I think that such a trade might tend to become a precedent for other forest lands to be used to pay for other national parks. People might want to swap forest lands for highways, for reservoirs, or to pay off Indian claims, and it might cause serious embarrassment if such requests should be made and the trades completed.

If we can say now that we would not trade forest lands for parks of any kind, then I think that we will be safer and the national interest would be protected.

I am not trying to say that this is a new position. A reservoir trade-off proposal was seriously advanced as H.R. 4646 in the 83rd Congress. It was defeated on the floor of the House. But we can find numerous instances where owners have been asked by letter to be repaid in kind for land needed for highway purposes.

I am not sure if this letter covers exactly what I am thinking. My main worry is that if national parks are to be created, they should be financed from private gifts and public money, but not by trade.

This letter has not been written to criticize

anybody. I refer to Governor Reagan only because he is the Governor of California and has a responsibility to his citizens. His letter of May 3, 1967 to Congressman Wayne Aspinall says:

"We have developed eight general principles that we in California submit for your consideration with the hope that they will be incorporated into any final plan for a Redwood National Park."

Then Governor Reagan very properly lists his eight general principles; the second which is:

"Exchange in fee title of state park lands to be incorporated into a national park for currently-owned federal lands suitable for park and recreational purposes in our state system."

The third principle is:

"Exchange in fee title of privately-owned timberlands for like kind of property accomplished through negotiation rather than condemnation. Where cash transactions are necessary, the payment period for private property taken should ideally be funded in the minimum number of years required for maximum tax advantage."

I only suggest to you that the new principle of exchange can be harmful, I think, and I would watch it very carefully.

In 1949 I suggested what is now known as the Anderson-Mansfield Act by which I wanted to preserve the forests and protect them in any way I could. I want to continue that protection, but I feel that we could give too great a payment on an exchange basis. If we want to obtain the redwoods by trade we could make bad trades and hence be involved in a worse situation than in establishing these parks.

Let the park people come in with a proposal to acquire, not a proposal to trade. We may have to shrink the boundaries of the park because purchases could be too high. But we will be better off shrinking the boundaries than to start trading forest land from the Federal Government to the State of California. At least that is my feeling, and I hope your excellent advisors and helpers will count carefully the entire cost of the program. It is my desire that trading federal forest lands to states will not be supported.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, with respect to the question about this administration being forewarned, the administration was put on notice as to what would happen if the Anderson-Ellender amendment was not agreed to. There is no question about where the Secretary of Agriculture has stood, as I shall show from a letter I shall have printed in the RECORD in a moment. He has stood foursquare in opposition to this giveaway and foursquare in opposition to the exchange of land of little value in comparison to Federal timberland worth huge sums of money which will be a bonanza to the companies that are selected, as special favors, to receive the land.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] dated October 20, 1967, which has become a public letter.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OCTOBER 20, 1967.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: You will shortly be considering S. 2515, a new bill to establish a Redwood National Park. The Department of Agriculture actively supports the establishment of such a Park.

However, this Department vigorously and strongly objects to the feature of S. 2515 which would use National Forest land as trading stock to obtain land for the Park. This commandeering of the National Forest land in the Redwood Purchase Unit is not necessary in order for the Nation to have a Redwood Park.

Using National Forest land for trading stock in this important case endangers land administered by the Forest Service all over the country. It threatens the integrity of the National Forests, a principle of long-standing.

It would open the floodgates. Right now, and repeatedly in the past, there have been made demands in other parts of the country that National Forest lands be used to pay for parks, or for reservoirs, or for highway rights-of-way. Any and every instance of such a taking of National Forest land makes the later pressures that much harder to resist.

This is why past actions of Congress have resoundingly rejected use of National Forest land for this kind of trade-off.

There are other reasons for not appropriating these National Forest lands to pay for the Park:

1. Savings derived from trading off the National Forest land would be a small part of the total cost of the proposed Park. On an acre-for-acre basis, the value of the National Forest land in the Purchase Unit, estimated at \$25 million, falls far short of the value of the old-growth groves proposed for inclusion in the Park. This is a very small sum to endanger a very basic principle of conservation.

2. The four main companies involved do not need the limited acreage of land that could be made available to them in order to continue operating for a significant number of years. The company that would experience the greatest impact could continue at its present rate of operation for 15 years or longer.

3. A move to make these companies partially whole would be at the cost of withdrawing supplies now used by smaller operators who buy the stumpage that would be transferred to the four larger, stronger companies. In recent years, 10 operators in the area have used the timber that this action would turn over to only four large companies. Thus, a trade-off of land would not create any new jobs. It would favor four large companies at the expense of 10 smaller ones.

A Redwood National Park is in the national interest. The USDA supports strongly that objective. But a raid on the National Forests and the establishment of a dangerous precedent in violation of long-standing, sound conservation principles is neither necessary nor wise.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a letter dated October 23, 1967, from J. W. Penfold, conservation director IWLA, to the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

OCTOBER 23, 1967.

Subject: Redwoods National Park.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Board of Direc-

tors of the Izaak Walton League, which represents the Nation-wide membership, held its regular fall meeting over the past weekend. The Board discussed the Redwoods National Park proposal and your Committee bill S. 2515, one of the key conservation issues of the 90th Congress. Copies of the bill and the Committee Report had previously been distributed.

The Board was highly commendatory of the Committee for working its way through all the complexities of the issue and reaching agreements on a workable plan for a worthwhile National Park.

The Board unanimously agreed on the following points:

1. To support the Committee's recommended two-unit Park;

2. To support full funding for acquisition of lands for the Park;

3. To oppose use of the Northern Redwoods Purchase Unit as trading stick for lands to be acquired.

The League over the years has supported and now supports land exchanges when that serves to block up holdings, to achieve more effective and efficient administration and management or to eliminate undesirable in-holdings. The League as consistently has opposed proposals to use national forest lands as payment in kind when Federal acquisition is necessary for other projects of broad and public interest. The League does not believe that the choice lies between a national park on one hand and national forest lands on the other—both are needed. Rather, the League believes that the Country can afford to acquire directly the lands necessary to establish the National Park approved by your Committee.

The League's opposition to one provision of S. 2515 in no way detracts from our evaluation of the Committee's accomplishment in reporting out this important measure.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. PENFOLD,
Conservation Director, IWLA.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, there is no question that Secretary Freeman and the Bureau of the Budget have strongly endorsed the Anderson-Ellender amendment against this exchange, holding many of the views that the Senator from Oregon expressed yesterday afternoon and again this afternoon.

This is a vital issue in my State and, as the senior Senator from Oregon, I do not intend to sit here and not protest this great mistake that was made this afternoon in the Senate because it can affect my State. I shall do everything I can to prevent any adoption of that precedent for any exchange of timberland in my State.

In the past there have been some attempts to raid the forests in Oregon by giving them away under the guise of exchanges to selfish lumber interests that would like to mow them down, cut, and get out. May I say to the everlasting credit of the majority of the lumber companies of my State that they have long since joined with those of us who support the sustained yield program, but we have a few "get-rich-quick boys."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, we have a few "get-rich-quick boys" who would like to take advantage of every opportunity to get in, cut out, and then get out.

Mr. President, that is what the Senate did this afternoon. The Senate made that opportunity available to a few selected companies in California. Oh, I know the argument. You had to pay for the land out of the Treasury of the United States. That is exactly what the taxpayers, if they were sitting in a jury box, would have told you to do because that would have brought back to the taxpayers something much greater than the values the Senate gave away this afternoon.

What we are building here was a great citadel to the Lord in the property of the park. I voted for the park in spite of the wrong that was done this afternoon. The park is important, but, Mr. President, you did not need to give away the public interest in this 14,567 acres for a pittance in order to get this park because the taxpayers, once they understood the mathematics of it, would have been willing to pay for that park, for that is a park that will return many times its cost to future generations of American boys and girls as they visit it and come out of that forest better men and women than they were when they went in.

I say that, Mr. President, because when you go into one of these great natural citadels you come close to the Creator. I know of no more inspiring church than a redwood forest or a great Douglas-fir park. That happens to be a part of the esthetic and spiritual values that were before us. I do not like to see us start a precedent where you are going to encourage selfish lobbying interests to get for far less than the value that was given them this afternoon when the Senate defeated the Anderson-Ellender amendment.

I am sorry that I find it necessary to speak as strongly as I have spoken this afternoon, but not nearly as strongly as the facts warrant. I speak, however, because you can go back to the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and you will find in decades gone by that other liberals have stood on the floor of the Senate and fought against exactly the same type principle I am fighting against here this afternoon. This conservation fight is a fight that has been going on in this country, this Congress, and the Senate for many decades. We lost a round today but I am satisfied that once the taxpayers, particularly in the West, come to understand what was lost, then we will be in a strong position the next time to win a victory that we should have won this afternoon in the public interest.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PUBLISHING THE HARD TRUTH

Mr. HART. Mr. President, there are many thoughtful organizations publish-

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2515

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 2, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park
in the State of California, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the purpose of this Act is to preserve in their natural
4 setting, for the inspiration and enjoyment of present and
5 future generations, remaining virgin and old growth stands
6 of the redwoods, the tallest living trees in the world.

7 SEC. 2. In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the
8 Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the
9 “Secretary”) is authorized to establish the Redwood National
10 Park (hereinafter referred to as the “park”) in the State
11 of California. The boundaries of the park shall be as gen-

1 erally depicted on the drawing numbered NP-RED-7112,
2 and dated October 1967, which shall be on file and available
3 for public inspection in the offices of the National Park
4 Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary may
5 revise the boundaries of the park from time to time by pub-
6 lication in the Federal Register of a revised drawing or other
7 boundary description, but the total acreage within the park
8 shall not be increased to more than sixty-four thousand acres,
9 exclusive of submerged lands.

10 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary may acquire lands or interests
11 therein within the boundaries of the park and not more than
12 ten acres of land outside of the park boundaries in the vicin-
13 ity of Crescent City, California, and Orick, California, for
14 two administrative sites of not more than five acres each,
15 by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds,
16 or exchange. When an individual tract of land is only partly
17 within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all or any
18 portion of the land outside of such boundaries in order to
19 minimize the payment of severance costs. Land so acquired
20 outside of the park boundaries may be exchanged by the Sec-
21 retary for non-Federal lands within the park boundaries.
22 Any land or interests therein owned by the State of Cali-
23 fornia within the boundaries of the park may be acquired
24 only by donation. Notwithstanding any other provision of
25 law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of

1 the park may, with the concurrence of the agency having
2 custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the
3 administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes
4 of the park. The Secretary may enter into contracts requir-
5 ing the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized
6 by section 6 of this Act, but the liability of the United States
7 under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropri-
8 ation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby
9 incurred.

10 (b) In exercising his authority to acquire property by
11 exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal
12 property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of
13 such boundaries within the limits prescribed in subsection
14 (a) of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of
15 law, the Secretary may acquire such property from the
16 grantor by exchange for any federally owned property under
17 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in Cali-
18 fornia, except property needed for public use and manage-
19 ment, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other
20 disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate
21 within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte
22 County, California. The values of the properties so exchanged
23 either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not ap-
24 proximately equal the value shall be equalized by the

1 payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the
2 circumstances require. Through the exercise of his exchange
3 authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, mini-
4 mize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's
5 commercial operations.

6 (c) The owner of land acquired with monetary con-
7 sideration and the Secretary may agree that the purchase
8 price will be paid in periodic installments over a period
9 that does not exceed ten years, with interest on unpaid
10 balances at a rate not in excess of the current average market
11 yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United
12 States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the
13 average maturities on the installments.

14 SEC. 4. (a) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this
15 section referred to as "owner") of improved property on the
16 date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition
17 of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors
18 or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved
19 property for noncommercial residential purposes for a def-
20 inite term not to exceed twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof,
21 for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death
22 of his spouse, whichever is the later. The owner shall elect
23 the term to be reserved. The Secretary shall pay to the
24 owner the fair market value of the property on the date of

1 such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of
2 the right retained by the owner.

3 (b) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to
4 this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary
5 upon his determination that such use and occupancy is being
6 exercised in a manner not consistent with the purposes of
7 this Act, and, upon tender to the holder of the right an
8 amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the
9 right which remains unexpired, such right of use and oc-
10 cupancy shall terminate by operation of law.

11 (c) The term "improved property", as used in this sec-
12 tion, shall mean a detached, noncommercial residential
13 dwelling, the construction of which was begun before Octo-
14 ber 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the
15 dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same owner-
16 ship as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be
17 reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for
18 the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together
19 with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situ-
20 ated on the land so designated.

21 SEC. 5. The Secretary shall administer the park in ac-
22 cordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916
23 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supple-
24 mented.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
 \$100,000,000 for land acquisition to carry out the provisions
 of this Act.

Passed the Senate November 1, 1967.

Attest: FRANCIS R. VALEO,
 Secretary.

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

NOVEMBER 2, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

House June 28, 1968

- 3 -

15. COTTON IMPORTS. Sen. Anderson spoke in support of his bill to prohibit the importation into this country of extra-long-staple cotton from countries that have broken off diplomatic relations with the United States. pp. S7893-4
16. ORGANIZATION. Sen. Javits inserted a statement by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller on the organization of government and on intergovernmental relations. pp. S7894-5
17. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Mondale inserted testimony of members of the Emergency Committee for American Trade expressing their "views on trade quotas, agreements restricting imports across-the-board to certain percentages of domestic consumption, and special import taxes." pp. S7900-1
18. HIGHWAYS. Began consideration of S. 3418, the highway authorization bill (p. S7938), and made it pending business (p. S7939). The bill was reported earlier by the Public Works Committee with amendments (S. Rept. 1340) (p. S7838).
19. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted a statement by Sen. Williams, N. J., expressing pleasure over the passage of the proposed Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968. pp. S7938-39
20. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., announced that following action Mon. on the highway authorization bill the Senate will consider the nationwide system of trails bill, and on Tues. the omnibus rivers and harbors authorization bill and the vessel pollution control bill. p. S7938
21. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 1. p. S7939

HOUSE

22. CONSERVATION. Pursuant to previous agreement (June 27) the conference report on S. 1401, to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (H. Rept. 1598), was submitted. pp. H5797-8
23. REDWOOD PARK. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2515, to establish Redwood National Park, Calif. p. D619

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

24. RURAL INDUSTRY. Sen. Randolph inserted an article on small companies and plants that have helped to strengthen West Virginia's economy. He also mentioned a number of well-known industries that have recently established small plants and factories in his State. p. E5975
25. TAXATION. Rep. Roybal spoke against the revenue-expenditure control package. p. E5975

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. TRANSPORTATION. S. 3704 by Sen. Magnuson, to amend section 212(B) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for the continuation of authority to develop American-flag carriers and promote the foreign commerce of the United States through the use of mobile trade fairs; to Commerce Committee. Remarks of author pp. S7841-2
27. VEHICLE SAFETY. S. 3705 by Sen. Magnuson, to repeal Public Law 88-515; to Commerce Committee. Remarks of author p. S7842
28. BUILDINGS. S. 3706 by Sen. Jordan, N. C., to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, to provide for financing the acquisition, construction, alteration, maintenance, operation, and protection of public building; to Public Works Committee.
29. EXTENSION SERVICE. S. 3709 by Sen. Fong, to amend the First Morrill Act to permit sums received thereunder to be invested as the State legislatures may prescribe; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
30. PUBLIC WORKS. S. 3710 by Sen. Randolph, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control; to be placed on the calendar.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

31. FLOOD CONTROL. S. 2276, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to permit the Secretary of Agriculture, upon request of the local organization, to contract for the construction of works of improvement. Approved June 27, 1968 (Public Law 90-361).
32. PEACE CORPS. S. 2914, to authorize funds for the Peace Corps for fiscal year 1969. Approved June 27, 1968 (Public Law 90-362).
33. TAXATION; EXPENDITURE; PERSONNEL. H. R. 15414, the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968. Approved June 28, 1968 (Public Law 90-364). See Digest 106 for provisions.
34. HOLIDAYS. H. R. 15951, to provide for uniform annual observance of certain holidays on Mondays. Approved June 28, 1968 (Public Law 90-363).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS JULY 1:

Poultry inspection, S. Agriculture (Leonard, C&MS, to testify).
Clarify certain transportation exemptions under ICA, H. Interstate (Dice, C&MS, to testify).
FHA loans, H. Agriculture (Baker and Bertsch to testify) (exec).
Dairy indemnity payments, H. Agriculture (Adams, ASCS, to testify) (exec).
Tariff and trade proposals, H. Ways & Means.
Second supplemental appropriations, conferees (exec).

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued July 5, 1968
For actions of July 3, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 115

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report dairy indemnity and grain inspection bills. House committee reported scenic rivers, Redwood National Park, and nationwide trails bills. House committee reported FHA loan bill. House received Public Law 480 conference report. House passed road authorization bill. House subcommittee voted to report co-op tax exemption bill. Rep. Arends stated farmer is "forgotten man."

SENATE

1. DAIRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3638, to extend the authority for indemnity payments to dairy farmers who are directed to remove their milk from markets because it contains certain chemical residues. p. D637

2. GRAINS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H.R. 15794, to amend the laws relating to the inspection and grading of grain. p. D638
3. LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H.R. 15562, to extend the act which authorizes loans by the Secretary of Agriculture on leasehold interests in Hawaii. pp. D637-8
4. RECREATION. Passed as reported H.R. 9098, to revise the boundaries of the Badlands National Monument in S. Dak. The bill provides for transfer to Interior of about 253,000 acres of gunnery range lands declared excess to the needs of the Air Force. pp. S8167-8
5. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 3575, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource developments. p. S8166
6. EMPLOYMENT. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 705, to express the sense of Congress that employment opportunities should be made available to veterans who return from military service in Vietnam and elsewhere. pp. S8165-6
7. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) plans for works of improvement on certain watershed projects. p. D638
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 8. p. S8200

HOUSE

9. HIGHWAYS. Passed with amendment S. 3418, the highway authorization bill (pp. H5958-96). Agreed to an amendment by Reps. McCarthy and Cramer "to prevent Federal control over local parks and recreation areas in the future" (pp. H5960-63). Rejected a motion by Rep. Schwengel to recommit the bill (p. H5980). H. R. 17134, a similar bill passed earlier with amendments was tabled.
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H.R. 18188, the Transportation Department appropriation bill (pp. H5996-6018). Rejected a motion by Rep. Gross to recommit the bill (p. H6018).
11. SCENIC RIVERS; REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK; TRAILS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported ~~without amendment H.R. 18260, to provide for a national scenic rivers system (H. Rept. 1623);~~ with amendment S. 2515, to authorize the establishment of Redwood National Park (H. Rept. 1630); and with amendment H.R. 4865, to establish a nationwide system of trails (H. Rept. 1631). p. H6047
12. WILDLIFE; TECHNICAL SERVICES. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for the consideration of H.R. 11618, to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States, to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and H.R. 16824, to extend for an additional year the authorization of appropriations under the State Technical Services Act of 1965. p. H6047

AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REDWOOD
NATIONAL PARK IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JULY 3, 1968.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ASPINALL, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

SUPPLEMENTAL AND ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany S. 2515]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following new language:

That in order to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) forests and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for purposes of public inspiration, enjoyment and scientific study, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish an area to be known as the Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California.

SEC. 2. (a) The area to be included within the Redwood National Park is that generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Redwood National Park," numbered NP-RED-7113, and dated June 1968, copies of which map shall be kept available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and shall be filed with appropriate officers of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The Secretary may from time to time, with a view to carrying out the purpose of this Act and with particular attention to minimizing siltation of the streams, damage to the timber, and assuring the preservation of the scenery within the boundaries of the national park and seashore as depicted on said map, modify said boundaries, giving notice of any changes involved therein by publication of a revised drawing or boundary description in the Federal Register and by filing said revision with the officers with whom the original map was filed, but the acreage within said park shall at no time exceed 28,500 acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the boundaries of the park and seashore shall not include existing State highways but the Secretary of the Interior may cooperate with appropriate officials of the State of California and of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties in patrolling and maintaining such roads and highways.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park and, in addition thereto, not more than ten acres outside of those boundaries for an administrative site or sites. Such acquisition may be by donation, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, exchange, or otherwise, but lands and interests in land owned by the State of California may be acquired only by donation, and no other lands or interests in land within the boundaries of the park shall be acquired until said State has conveyed or agreed to convey the lands owned by it therein to the United States for the purpose of this Act. If any individual tract or parcel of land to be acquired is partly inside and partly outside said boundaries, the Secretary may, in order to minimize the payment of severance damages, acquire the whole of the tract or parcel, exchange that part of it which is outside the boundaries for land or interests in land inside the boundaries or for other land or interests in land to be acquired pursuant to this Act, and dispose of so much thereof as is not so utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.). The cost of any land so acquired and disposed of shall not be charged against the limitation on authorized appropriations contained in section 10 of this Act.

(b) The Secretary is further authorized to acquire, as provided in subsection (a) of this section, lands and interests in land bordering both sides of the highway between the present southern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and a point on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick to a depth sufficient to maintain or to restore a screen of trees between the highway and the land behind the screen and the activities conducted thereon.

(c) In order to afford as full protection as is reasonably possible to the timber, soil and streams within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary is authorized, by any of the means set out in subsection (a) of this section, to acquire interests in land from, and to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, the owners of land on the periphery of the park and on watersheds tributary to streams within the park designed to assure that the consequences of forestry management, timbering, land use and soil conservation practices conducted thereon, or of the lack of such practices, will not adversely affect the timber, soil and stream within the park as aforesaid. As used in this subsection, the term "interests in land" does not include fee title unless the Secretary finds that the cost of a necessary less-than-fee interest would be disproportionately high as compared with the estimated cost of the fee. No acquisition shall be effectuated except by donation and no contract or cooperative agreement shall be executed by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this subsection until sixty days after he has notified the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his intended action and of the costs and benefits to the United States involved therein.

(d) Upon agreement by the State of California to administer the same as a part of its State park system, the Secretary is authorized to acquire, by any of the means set out in subsection (a) of this section, the tract of land comprising approximately 390 acres, in sections 5, 8 and 9, township 1 N, range 2 E, which is frequently referred to as the Van Duzen grove and, upon request of the State, to transfer title to said tract to it. Said title shall revert to the United States if the State fails or ceases to administer the land for public park and recreation purposes or if it attempts to transfer the title to any third party for any purpose.

SEC. 4. (a) Improved property within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park shall not be subject to condemnation as long as it conforms to zoning bylaws established by the county in which the property is situated, which bylaws conform to standards set by the Secretary. Such bylaws shall be designed among other things, (i) to permit only such minor improvements on the property as are compatible with the purpose of the park and seashore and (ii) to promote the purpose of the park and seashore by establishing acreage limits, frontage and set-back requirements, and procedures for giving public notice of zoning, variances, and exceptions.

(b) The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary under this Act may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-

five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

(c) The term "improved property", as used in this section, means a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

SEC. 5. In exercising his authority to acquire lands and interests in land by exchange under this Act, the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property and transfer to the grantor any Federally-owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of California, except property needed for public use and management, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within any of the areas described in sections 2 and 3 of this Act may, with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 545, 40 U.S.C. 261), and the Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments.

(b) Judgments against the United States for amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions shall be subject to the provisions of section 1302 of the Act of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 694), as amended (31 U.S.C. 724a) and the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 979), as amended (28 U.S.C. 2414, 2517).

SEC. 8. The present practice of the California Department of Parks and Recreation of maintaining memorial groves of redwood trees named for benefactors of the State redwood parks shall be continued by the Secretary in the Redwood National Park.

SEC. 9. The Secretary shall administer the Redwood National Park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$56,750,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to section 3, of this Act and not more than \$10,000,000 for necessary developments within the Redwood National Park.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

PURPOSE

The principal purpose of S. 2515, both as it came to the House from the Senate and in the form in which the committee recommends it be amended, is to provide for the establishment of a Redwood National Park in the northern part of the State of California.

In addition to S. 2515 the committee had before it the 48 House bills listed below.¹ Hearings on the various proposals to establish a Redwood National Park were held in Washington on June 27, 28, and 29 and July 12 and 19, 1967; in Crescent City, Calif., on April 16, 1968; in Eureka, Calif., on April 18, 1968; and in Washington on May 20, 21, and 22, 1968. Before and during the hearings in California, a large number of members of the committee inspected most of the areas involved in these bills.

NEED

Various estimates of the size of the area covered by coastal redwood forests before white men came to the California shores have been made. They range as high as 2,000,000 acres along a 500-mile strip near the coast. Whatever the precise figure may have been, it is clear that the original stock of *Sequoia sempervirens*—a close relative of but a different species from *Sequoia gigantea*—has very much dwindled. At present there are only about 300,000 acres in solid blocks of primeval redwood forest. Most of the remaining acreage has been cut and is now either in varying stages of regrowth, often mixed with other species, or has been converted to other uses. The average age of the old-growth trees that remain is 800 years, but some are known to be as old as 2,200 years. The tallest of them has a height of about 370 feet and their average diameter at the base runs from 12 to 16 feet. Looked at individually, they are impressive; looked at from a distance a redwood forest is a magnificent sight.

One of the great purposes of our National Park System is to preserve outstanding examples of nature in America—to preserve, as someone once said, the “crown jewels” of the country—for the benefit of all Americans, present and future. Representative samples of the remaining primeval redwood forest are obviously a fit subject for preservation in the system, as members of the committee who visited the area can attest. They will, in the judgment of the committee, serve a more permanently useful purpose this way than they will if they are converted to paneling and siding, made into outdoor furniture, or cut into picket fences, valuable as the wood is for all these purposes.

To say this is not to imply that no samples of the redwood forests will be saved unless they are incorporated into the National Park System. The State of California and the Save-the-Redwoods League have done yeoman service in acquiring redwood land and incorporating it into the California State park system. Indeed, there are about 50,000 acres of old-growth redwoods in 21 units of that system with

¹ H.R. 1311 (Saylor), H.R. 2849 (Cohelan), H.R. 2850 (Anderson of Tennessee), H.R. 2851 (Bingham), H.R. 2852 (Brown of California), H.R. 2853 (Conyers), H.R. 2854 (Daniels), H.R. 2855 (Dingell), H.R. 2856 (Dow), H.R. 2857 (Edwards of California), H.R. 2858 (Fraser), H.R. 2859 (Fulton of Tennessee), H.R. 2860 (Gallagher), H.R. 2861 (Helstoski), H.R. 2862 (Holifield), H.R. 2863 (Karth), H.R. 2864 (McCarthy), H.R. 2865 (Minish), H.R. 2866 (Moorhead), H.R. 2867 (Moss), H.R. 2868 (Nedzi), H.R. 2869 (O'Hara of Illinois), H.R. 2870 (O'Hara of Michigan), H.R. 2871 (Olsen), H.R. 2872 (Ottinger), H.R. 2873 (Pepper), H.R. 2874 (Resnick), H.R. 2875 (Reuss), H.R. 2876 (Rodino), H.R. 2877 (Seheuer), H.R. 2878 (Thompson of New Jersey), H.R. 2879 (Tunney), H.R. 2880 (Van Deerlin), H.R. 2881 (Waldie), H.R. 2882 (Charles H. Wilson), H.R. 3052 (William D. Ford), H.R. 5036 (Burton of California), H.R. 5483 (Reid of New York), H.R. 7742 (Don H. Clausen), H.R. 8384 (Hunt), H.R. 8776 (Eilberg), H.R. 10951 (Aspinall, by request), H.R. 11070 (O'Neill of Massachusetts), H.R. 11105 (Boland), H.R. 11185 (Philbin), H.R. 13508 (Hosmer), H.R. 15431 (Leggett), H.R. 16535 (Burton of California).

acreages ranging from as much as 20,000 in Humboldt Redwoods State Park to 10 in the Standish-Hickey State Recreation Area. The facts remain, however, that a good deal more acreage than is in the State parks deserves to be set aside, that the redwoods (like many other outstanding natural phenomena) are properly of concern to the people of the whole country, and that the cost of saving additional redwood acreage should, therefore, be borne by the country at large.

A VARIETY OF APPROACHES

The bills before the committee varied greatly in the size of the parks they proposed, their location, and the old-growth acreage that would be added to what is in those State parks that are proposed to be included within the boundaries of the national park. The largest of the proposals (H.R. 2849) called for a 91,000-acre park in Humboldt County and included 32,000 acres of old growth that are not now in State parks; the Administration proposal (H.R. 10951) for a 37,000-acre park almost entirely in Del Norte County, including 9,190 acres of additional old growth; the Senate bill as it came to the House for a 61,600-acre park in both counties with 12,090 acres of additional growth; and the redwoods-to-the-sea proposal (H.R. 7742) for a 53,000-acre park in both counties with 1,500 acres of additional old growth.

The committee amendment recommends a park of approximately 28,400 acres in the two counties and includes an estimated 18,500 acres, more or less, of additional old growth. The principal units of the committee plan, from north to south, are these:

	Total acreage	Old growth acreage
Del Norte Coast State Park.....	6,375	2,600
Coastal strip, Del Norte State Park-Klamath River.....	660	
Coastal strips, Klamath River-Prairie Creek State Park and along coast to south of Prairie Creek State Park.....	1,474	200
Prairie Creek State Park.....	12,112	10,500
Redwood Creek Corridor, including Tall Trees area and Emerald Mile.....	4,946	3,380
Uplands adjacent to Emerald Mile.....	2,791	1,780

While this is considerably smaller than many proponents of a Redwood National Park desire, it is the belief of the committee that it is sufficient to insure preservation of the species and, taken with other features of the bill, to be worthy of inclusion in the National Park System. It is, at the same time, not so large that it will disrupt the economy of the area in which the park is located or cause undue hardship to those whose livelihood depends on continued employment in the forests of the region.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES OF COMMITTEE PLAN

The redwoods themselves are obviously the heart of the committee's proposed new national park, but the plan evolved by the committee has several other features to which attention should be drawn.

First and most important is the length of the seacoast which the park will include. These 24 miles of rugged coastline deserve to be considered in their own right. They will add a variety and an attractiveness to the park that will appeal to many of those who visit it.

In addition, the Committee amendment calls for and authorizes the creation of a buffer zone around the park in order to protect the trees and the streams within it. The Committee listened with much sympathy to proposals for the inclusion of at least one entire watershed within the park—perhaps Mill Creek, as proposed in the Administration bill, or Redwood Creek, as proposed in the Sierra Club bill, or some other—but found the proposals infeasible because of the cost involved and because of the severe effects carrying them out would have on the local economy. It recognizes, however, that damage may be caused to the margins of every park, however large or small it may be, by acts performed on land outside those boundaries and that the streams within a park, whatever its boundaries, may likewise be damaged if the land on the watershed above them is permitted to erode. The trees along the margin, for instance, may be subject to blowdown if clear cutting occurs right up to the property line, and the streams within the park may be heavily silted if proper soil conservation practices are not maintained upstream. It is for such reasons as these that the Committee wrote into its amendment a new section authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate agreements with the owners of adjacent lands and of lands on watersheds tributary to the park and, if necessary, to acquire interests in their lands which, while allowing selective logging, for instance, to go forward will require the land owner to follow practices that will, as far as possible, protect the trees, soil and streams within the park. Because the power conferred by this section of the bill is necessarily very broad and is in a field with which the Committee has had no previous experience, there is provision that no cooperative agreement or contract shall be entered into and no interest in land shall be acquired under its authority until 60 days after the Secretary has reported thereon to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

A third feature of the amended bill is its inclusion of a provision for the establishment of a 4-mile scenic corridor along Route 101 between the southern boundary of Prairie Creek State Park and the town of Orick. This heavily traveled highway bisects or borders on much of the land within the Committee's proposed Redwood National Park. Its immediate surroundings between Redwood Creek and the State Park deserve to be retained in, or restored to, a condition similar to that of the park proper. It is the intent of the Committee that sufficient land be acquired immediately adjacent to and on both sides of this part of the Route 101 right-of-way to screen the highway from unsightly structures and activities on the land behind the screen.

Finally, the Committee plan calls for the acquisition of approximately 390 acres of redwood land on Van Duzen Creek about 50 miles south of the Redwood National Park if the State agrees to administer it for park purposes. Much of this land is in a redwood grove of superlative quality; it has been held for many years for conversion to public ownership. Although this tract is so located that it cannot conveniently be administered as a unit of the Redwood National Park, it is the Committee's belief that it can readily be administered by the State in connection with its Grizzly Creek Redwoods State Park which is located nearby and the bill, accordingly, makes provision for its transfer to the State for administration as part of the State park system if request therefor is made.

STATE PARKS IN THE NATIONAL PARK

All of the Redwood National Park bills that have been introduced call for the inclusion of one or more of the three State parks in the area—Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast, and Prairie Creek—within the boundaries of the national park. The committee regards such inclusion as an essential ingredient if the Federal proposal is to be meaningful. The boundaries it proposes therefore include two of the three—Del Norte Coast and Prairie Creek. The committee has omitted Jedediah Smith, however, for several reasons: First, it is obviously being cared for in an excellent manner and has received and is receiving outstanding attention not only as to management but also with respect to plans or expansion. Second, if it were to be included serious questions would arise concerning the acquisition of a corridor to connect it with the remainder of the national park and the effect of such acquisition on the economy of the area and its impact on the Northern Purchase Unit of the Forest Service.

To acquire Del Norte Coast and Prairie Creek State parks in order to administer their lands as part of the national park will require an act of the State legislature. The committee can understand the pride that the State takes in these parks and the reluctance to turn them over to the United States that some may have. It also believes, however, any meaningful national park requires the inclusion of these lands. It has therefore concluded that a condition precedent to establishment of the national park must be such a turnover, and the committee amendment accordingly provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall not declare the park established and shall not acquire any other lands for the park until the State has donated or obligated itself to donate these lands to the United States. The committee notes, in connection with this prohibition against premature acquisition of other lands, that this will not prevent the Secretary from negotiating for the acquisition of such lands and from securing options for their purchase.

PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS

Although there is very little improved property included within the proposed boundaries of the park, the committee has included in its amendment provisions similar to those found in many other bills enacted over the last few years. These provisions are to the effect that the owner of a home may, if he so wishes at the time the land is acquired by the Government, reserve a right of use and occupancy for a 25-year term or less or for the life of himself and his spouse and to the further effect that his land may not be condemned as long as it conforms to local zoning regulations which meet standards for such regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

Provisions are also included in the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate and enter into contracts for the acquisition of the land and interests in land to be included in the park as soon as the first appropriations therefor are made. These contracts may call for payment in periodic installments instead of a lump sum and for interest at an appropriate rate on the outstanding balances. Provision is also made for the liquidation of judgments in declaration-of-taking cases in which there has been an inadequate deposit in court in the

same manner as that in which other money judgments against the United States are liquidated.

COST

The committee estimates the cost of acquiring the lands and interests in land for which the bill provides to be \$56,750,000 and the cost of necessary developments—trails, headquarters, visitor centers, ranger stations, communications equipment, and the like—to be \$10 million. Appropriations authorized for these purposes are limited accordingly.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The executive communication dated March 11, 1967, and reports from the Department of the Interior dated June 26, 1967, and May 17, 1968, are set forth below, together with reports from the Department of Agriculture dated June 27, 1967, and May 17, 1968, and from the Bureau of the Budget dated May 17, 1968:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1967.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed is a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, to provide economic assistance to local governmental bodies affected thereby, and for other purposes.

We recommend that the draft bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted. A detailed explanatory discussion of the purposes and effect of the bill is contained in an enclosure to this letter.

On February 23, 1966, the President proposed to the Congress the creation of a Redwood National Park in northern California. The President again recommended the establishment of such park in his January 30, 1967, message to the Congress on Protecting Our Natural Heritage.

Legislation to establish the park was submitted by the Department to the 89th Congress on February 23, 1966, and introduced as S. 2962, H.R. 13009, H.R. 13011, and H.R. 13929. Hearings were held on S. 2962 by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, but no further action was taken on the bill.

The enclosed bill is basically a resubmission of the legislation the Department submitted to the 89th Congress to establish a Redwood National Park, the principal portion of which is in Del Norte County. A relatively small "Tall Trees Unit" would be authorized in Humboldt County, California, and appropriated funds could be utilized for its purchase. The enclosed bill provides for a park which in our judgment meets the standards of a splendid national park to preserve a significant portion of the magnificent coast redwoods, namely: (1) it includes a substantial stand of virgin old growth redwoods; (2) it includes adequate areas for public use development in second growth stands of redwood; and (3) it provides for acquisition of adequate watersheds

to insure the preservation of the old growth stands. It remains the desire of the Administration to preserve a significant portion of the limited remaining stands of virgin old growth redwoods that meet these same standards. The enclosed bill recognizes this desirable objective.

We recognize that many Members of the Congress and many advocates of a Redwood National Park have urged that a much larger park be authorized in Humboldt County, incorporating the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and the privately owned redwood lands in the Prairie Creek, Skunk Cabbage Creek, Lost Man Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, and portions of the Redwood Creek drainages. The Congress may wish to consider the expansion of the park boundaries to include the portions of these drainages that meet the three standards for the park set forth above. Because of the many pressing demands for available and prospective funds for Federal recreation land acquisition, we recommend that the acquisition of any such additional lands be accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the State of California and private philanthropy.

Should the Congress wish to encourage private fundraising efforts to add one or more of the beautiful redwood drainages of Humboldt County to the Redwood National Park, the following subsection could be added to section 2:

“(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may, within three years from the date of enactment of this Act, acquire for addition to the park lands or interests therein within the area in the Prairie Creek, Skunk Cabbage Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, Lost Man Creek, and Redwood Creek drainages; the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park; and coastal lands of Humboldt County, all as generally depicted on the drawing numbered NP-Red-7102B, dated February 1967, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Within such area the Secretary may acquire, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this Act, lands or interests therein only by donation, purchase with donated funds, transfer from Federal agencies, or exchange.”

The coast redwood of California is unique. In early geologic time the redwood was widely spread across the North American continent and perhaps throughout the world, but today the coast redwood is found only in a narrow band along the northern coast of California. As a species, the redwoods are remnants of the age of dinosaurs. As mature individual trees, some have been growing a thousand years or more.

The redwood is the earth's tallest living tree, commonly growing more than 200 feet high, and occasionally more than 300 feet. The tree tapers gently from a heavily buttressed base, free of branches for a full third of its height. Trunks are occasionally 15 to 20 feet in diameter, and exceptional specimens are 20 to 25 feet. The bark is a cinnamon brown and deeply furrowed; the evergreen foliage on the short branches is light and feathery and a soft green. The inspirational qualities of virgin stands of these age-old giants in natural settings have stirred men since they were first discovered. The redwood groves and forests constitute some of the most extraordinary scenery in the world. These trees are indeed of national and international significance.

The enclosed bill will preserve some of the most impressive virgin redwood groves and forests in California for the inspiration and enjoyment of future generations. It provides for the establishment of a Redwood National Park composed of 41,834 acres in Del Norte County, and approximately 1,600 acres in Humboldt County as a separate unit.

The portion of the proposed Redwood National Park in Del Norte County will consist of the Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks (totaling about 14,000 acres), about 5 miles of frontage on the Smith River north of the Jedediah Smith State Park, the balance of the Mill Creek watershed between the State parks, and a coastal strip southward from the Del Norte State Park to the mouth of the Klamath River.

The inclusion of the above-mentioned lands outside of the two State parks will preserve an additional 9,190 acres of uncut old-growth redwoods and will provide protection of the adjacent watershed. From our studies, it has become evident that the watersheds adjacent to the State parks are important ecological units for the coast redwoods. Consideration of flood flows, watershed orientation, storm movement, and soil relationships indicate that the species depends not only on its immediate environment, but also on effective watershed management. Within the watersheds adjacent to the State parks timber cutting, erosion, mining, flooding, and water control projects are among the attritions and encroachments.

The separate unit of the Redwood National Park on Redwood Creek in Humboldt County will contain the tallest trees in the world, including one giant that soars 367.4 feet above the bottomland upon which it stands. In addition to these specimen redwood trees, this unit of the park will contain sufficient surrounding lands for visitor use and will include necessary rights-of-way for an access road connecting with U.S. Highway 101.

The establishment of the proposed Redwood National Park will necessitate the acquisition by the Federal Government of some 23,000 acres of privately owned lands in Del Norte County. Such acquisition will pose special problems to the local economy because of the removal of a large acreage of land from the tax rolls, and the curtailment of timber cutting upon which the local economy is based.

We estimate that such acquisition will result in an immediate loss of \$252,000 in real estate taxes to Del Norte County, and an immediate loss of 235 jobs in the timber industry. After 5 years, however, we expect the stimulating effect of expanding tourist businesses to eliminate the loss of county revenues and to result in a net gain of 355 jobs in the area. By that time we estimate that there will be increased visitation of 950,000 visitor-days per year over the present visitation to the two State parks within the proposed Redwood National Park boundary.

The establishment of the proposed park will present adjustment problems for Del Norte County that have not previously been imposed upon other local governments when national park and similar areas have been established across the country. The reason for this is that the economy of Del Norte County is heavily dependent upon the lumber industry, and a principal lumber company will be put out of business, thus displacing about 4 percent of the county's labor force.

The county government and its local subdivisions will lose about 10 percent of their property tax revenue, or 3 percent of their total revenue.

The enclosed bill provides, therefore, for annual economic adjustment payments for a 5-year period to Del Norte County and its local government bodies to offset the immediate impact of land acquisition for the park. The payments will be equal to three-fifths of one percent of the value of all property acquired by the United States in Del Norte County other than by donation or with donated funds. After the fifth year the bill provides for a joint review by the Secretary and State and local officials of the impact of the establishment of the park upon the local economy, for the submission of such review and the Secretary's recommendations to the President, and for the submission of the President's recommendations to the Congress. No payment would be made after the fifth-year payment unless authorized by the Congress.

This Department administers approximately 31,000 acres of public land in the King Range area of California which is located between a large State park (Humboldt Redwoods State Park) and the Pacific Coast. Similarly, the 483-acre Muir Woods National Monument near San Francisco is contiguous to a large State park (Mount Tamalpais State park). The bill authorizes the transfer of these areas to the State for public park and recreation purposes. Due to their proximity to large State parks, we believe it would be in the interest of efficient management for these areas to be administered by the State of California in connection with its park program. The annual cost to the Department for the administration of the Muir Woods National Monument is approximately \$83,700.

We expect the State to donate to the Federal Government the two State parks within the proposed Redwood National Park. Should the Congress authorize the addition to the national park of the lands in Humboldt County suggested in this letter, we would also expect the State of California to donate to the Federal Government the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. These conveyances of Federal and State lands will not be made on an equal-value basis, but rather to facilitate the administration of the park and recreational lands involved. We understand that State legislation to authorize the conveyance of State land will be needed. Pending action by the State legislature, an interim agreement could be worked out for coordinated management of the State and national park lands.

The estimated cost of acquiring private land and improvements within the Redwood National Park in Del Norte County is \$56 million, based on an April 1966 appraisal. This estimate is based upon the assumption that the two State parks within the national park boundary will be donated to the Federal Government. The estimated cost of acquiring the land in the Tall Trees unit in Humboldt County is \$4 million. The administrative cost to the United States of acquiring the land is included in these estimates.

It is essential that the Secretary of the Interior be permitted to acquire the standing redwoods within the park boundaries as rapidly as possible, especially if the present annual harvesting rate of about 32 million board feet continues. In order that he may do so, the bill permits the Secretary to negotiate purchases on a deferred payment plan under which the purchase price will be paid in periodic install-

ments over a period of not more than 10 years, with interest on the unpaid balances at not more than 4 percent per year.

Beginning in fiscal year 1968, advance appropriations may be made to the Land Water Conservation Fund over an 8-year period. This will permit the rapid acquisition of lands for this park.

As another device to expedite land acquisition, the bill authorizes the Secretary to enter into purchase contracts in advance of the actual appropriation of funds. Such provision was included in the acts establishing the Point Reyes National Seashore in California (76 Stat. 538), the Fire Island National Seashore in New York (78 Stat. 928), and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in Indiana (80 Stat. 1309).

We estimate the cost of development for the Redwood National Park in Del Norte County to be \$19,048,000, of which \$16,563,200 is programed over the first 5 years. Annual operating costs for the park in Del Norte County are expected to be about \$755,000 after the fifth year.

Development of the separate unit of the park in Humboldt County is expected to cost \$1,820,000, which is programed over the first 5 years. Annual operating costs for this unit of the park will be approximately \$80,000 after the fifth year.

The man-years and cost-data statement (based on current assumptions and estimates) required by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), when annual expenditures exceed \$1 million, is enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that the presentation of this proposed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosures.

A BILL To authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, to provide economic assistance to local governmental bodies affected thereby, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the purposes of this Act are to preserve in their natural setting for the inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations remaining virgin and old growth stands of the redwoods, the tallest living trees in the world; and to provide an equitable means of assisting the local economy in making interim adjustments in connection therewith.

SEC. 2. In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to establish the Redwood National Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park") in the State of California. The boundaries of the park shall be as generally depicted on the drawing numbered NP-RED-7102A, and dated February 1967, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary may revise the boundaries of the park from time to time by publication in the Federal Register of a revised drawing or other boundary description, but the total acreage within the park shall not be increased to more than 45,200 acres.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary may acquire lands or interests therein within the boundaries of the park and not more than five acres of land outside of the park boundaries in the vicinity of Crescent City, California, for an administrative site, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. When an individual tract of land is only partly within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all of the tract in order to avoid the payment of severance costs. Land so acquired outside of the park boundaries may be exchanged by the Secretary for non-Federal lands within the park boundaries, and any portion of said land not utilized for such exchanges may be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377; 40 U.S.C. 471 *et seq.*), as amended. Any land or interests therein owned by the State of California within the boundaries of the park may be acquired only by donation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of the park may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of the park. The Secretary may enter into contracts requiring the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized by section 8 of this Act, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropriation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby incurred.

(b) In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of such boundaries within the limits prescribed in subsection (a) of this section. In exchange therefor the Secretary may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

(c) The owner of land acquired with monetary consideration and the Secretary may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed 10 years, with interest on unpaid balances at a rate not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments.

SEC. 4. The Secretary is authorized to transfer to the State of California all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to not more than 31,000 acres of land under this jurisdiction in the King Range area of California for public park and recreation purposes and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer to such State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Muir Woods National Monument in Marin County, California, for public park and recreation purposes: *Provided*, That title to any portion of the lands so transferred shall automatically revert to the United States upon a finding by the Secretary that such portion is being used for other than public park and recreation purposes.

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make economic adjustment payments to Del Norte County and local governmental bodies therein to assist them in adjusting to the consequences of the very substantial change in the land use and to enable them to undertake, in cooperation with the United States, necessary programs of assistance to persons, corporations, and associations so that they may adjust to the changed economic opportunities created by the establishment of the park. Funds for such payments are hereby authorized to be appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury. The first such payment shall be made as soon as practicable after the close of the first fiscal year in which the Secretary has acquired property for the park, and succeeding payments shall be made as soon as practicable after the close of succeeding fiscal years. The first payment and each of the next four payments shall be equal to three-fifths of 1 percent of the value of all property acquired by the United States in Del Norte County pursuant to section 3 of this Act, as determined by the Secretary as of the date of acquisition, except that property acquired by donation or with donated funds shall not be included in determining such value.

(b) Prior to making any fiscal year payment authorized by subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall deduct from the amount due the recipient thereof a sum equal to the amount of additional school funds which the State of California shows to the satisfaction of the Secretary were paid by the State to such recipient during that fiscal year under State law as a result of the acquisition of property by the United States pursuant to section 3 of this Act. The Secretary shall pay the amount so deducted to the State of California.

(c) Before the time for making the fifth payment, the Secretary and officials of the State, county, and other local governments concerned shall jointly review the impact of the establishment of the park upon the local economy. The Secretary shall submit the results of such review to the President, together with his recommendations, and the President shall submit to the Congress such recommendations as he deems appropriate. No payment shall be made after the fifth fiscal year payment unless hereafter authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, economic adjustment payments made pursuant to section 5 of this Act shall be in addition to any other Federal aid which the recipients of such payments may be eligible to receive under other Federal programs and activities.

SEC. 7. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Subject matter: Proposed Redwood National Park, Calif., north unit

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL MAN-YEARS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE 1ST 5 YEARS OF PROPOSED NEW OR EXPANDED PROGRAMS

	19 calendar years	19 calendar years plus 1	19 calendar years plus 2	19 calendar years plus 3	19 calendar years plus 4
ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL MAN-YEARS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT					
Executive direction:					
Superintendent.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Administrative officer.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Management assistant.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Secretary.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Clerk-typist.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total, executive direction.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Substantive:					
Chief park ranger.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Chief park naturalist.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Assistant chief park ranger.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Staff park ranger.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
District park ranger.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Park naturalist.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Personnel assistant.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Property and procurement assistant.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Park ranger.....	3.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Supply clerk.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mail and files clerk.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Clerk-steno.....	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chief maintenance.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Foreman, III.....	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Foreman, II.....	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Operator general.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Maintenance man.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Truck driver.....	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Clerk-typist.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Laborer.....	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Park ranger (seasonal).....	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3
Fire control aides (seasonal).....	1.3	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0
Life guard (seasonal).....	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
Naturalists (seasonal).....	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.8
Information-Receptionist (seasonal).....	.5	.5	.3	.5	.8
Truckdrivers (seasonal).....	.5	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.8
Laborers (seasonal).....	1.5	2.5	3.8	4.5	5.0
Total, substantive.....	29.4	43.4	51.2	53.4	54.2
Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....	34.4	48.4	56.2	58.4	59.2
Estimated additional expenditures personal services.....	\$286,500	\$389,600	\$445,900	\$458,000	\$459,800
All other.....	56,489,200	2,115,300	4,016,300	4,920,000	4,707,200
Total.....	56,775,700	2,504,900	4,462,200	5,378,000	5,167,000
Estimated obligations:					
Land and property acquisition.....	56,000,000				
Development.....	899,000	3,478,000	3,864,000	5,763,000	4,149,000
Operations (management, protection and maintenance).....	376,700	526,900	598,200	615,000	618,000
Total.....	57,275,700	4,004,900	4,462,200	6,378,000	4,767,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Subject matter: To provide for the establishment of the Redwood National Park in Humboldt County

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL MAN-YEARS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE 1ST 5 YEARS OF PROPOSED NEW OR EXPANDED PROGRAMS

	19 calendar year	19 calendar year plus 1	19 calendar year plus 2	19 calendar year plus 3	19 calendar year plus 4
ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL MAN-YEARS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT					
Substantive:					
Supervisory ranger.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Naturalist.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Park ranger.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Park ranger (seasonal).....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Park naturalist (seasonal).....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Maintenanceman (seasonal).....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Total, substantive.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personal services.....	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$62,000
All others.....	4,853,000	668,000	353,000	18,000	18,000
Total.....	4,915,000	730,000	415,000	80,000	80,000
Estimated obligations:					
Land and property acquisition.....	4,000,000				
Operations (management, protection, and main- tenance).....	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Development.....	1,435,000	315,000	70,000		
Total.....	5,515,000	395,000	150,000	80,000	80,000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 26, 1967.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: This responds to your request for our views on H.R. 7742, H.R. 8384, and H.R. 8776, identical bills to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park and Seashore and the King Range National Conservation Area in the State of California, to provide for the acquisition of Point Reyes National Seashore, and to provide economic assistance to local governmental bodies affected thereby.

By an executive communication of March 11, 1967, the Department submitted to the Congress its proposal for the establishment of a Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, Calif., consisting of approximately 43,400 acres. Our proposal was introduced as H.R. 10951. We recommend the enactment of H.R. 10951 in lieu of the above bills.

The bill differs from H.R. 10951 in the following respects:

1. It provides for a Redwood National Park and Seashore of some 53,000 acres, which includes three additional State parks—Prairie Creek, Dry Lagoon and Patrick's Point—and certain coastal lands which contain few additional old-growth redwoods. From the Del

Norte Coast State Park to Patrick's Point State Park, the proposed park and seashore boundary would extend 1 mile into the Pacific Ocean. Such park and seashore does not include either the 8,000 acres of old-growth redwood forests in the Mill Creek watershed or the balance of that watershed, both of which are included in H.R. 10951.

The Redwood National Park and Seashore proposed under the above bill does not meet all of the three basic criteria which we believe an area proposed for a Redwood National Park should meet; namely, (1) it should contain outstanding forests and groves of virgin redwood trees as well as additional stands of old-growth redwoods; (2) it should contain sufficient land that is suitable for the installation of visitor service facilities; and (3) it should be sufficiently large to encompass entire watersheds which are the smallest basic units for adequate protection and ecological integrity. Effective interpretation and public enjoyment would also be enhanced by the inclusion of entire watersheds.

2. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish not more than 31,500 acres of public land of the United States as a federally administered national conservation area. Under H.R. 10951, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to transfer 31,000 acres of these same public lands, as well as the lands within the Muir Woods National Monument, to the State of California for public park and recreation purposes. Due to the proximity of all such lands to large State parks, we believe it would be in the interest of efficient management for such lands to be administered by the State of California in connection with its park program.

3. It amends the act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538; 16 U.S.C. 459c), which authorized the establishment of the Point Reyes National Seashore in California, by increasing the appropriation authorization for the acquisition of property for the seashore from \$14 million to \$44,500,000. The increase in land values that has occurred within the seashore since 1962 has been a matter of deep concern to the Department and the Congress for some time. We have the matter under current study, but are not prepared to support an increase in authorization as provided in these bills. When a determination has been reached on this issue, it would be more appropriate to consider a separate legislative proposal on its own merit.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the presentation of this report, and that enactment of H.R. 10951 would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. LUCE,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 17, 1968.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on S. 2515, as passed by the Senate on November

1, 1967, and H.R. 13508, virtually identical bills to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

On March 11, 1967, the administration sent to the Congress a recommended redwood national park bill which you introduced in the House by request as H.R. 10951. This bill would authorize a park of 43,434 acres including Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks, the entire Mill Creek watershed in Del Norte County, and a detached tall trees unit in the Redwood Creek area of Humboldt County. Included in this total are 19,781 acres of old-growth timber, of which 8,543 acres are now in private ownership. The original estimated cost of acquiring private lands and improvements in the park was about \$60 million.

In late June and early July 1967, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held extensive hearings on H.R. 10951 and related bills. At that time Under Secretary Luce, accompanied by the Director of the National Park Service and the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, testified at length and in detail in support of the administration's proposal. We continue to believe that the recommended national park in Del Norte County, as set forth in H.R. 10951 and in the supporting testimony, would result in a feasible and eminently worthwhile Redwood National Park.

Other significant redwood park bills pending before your committee are H.R. 1311 introduced by Mr. Saylor, and H.R. 7742 introduced by Mr. Clausen.

Since July 1967 however, a number of significant events have occurred:

1. The Senate passage of S. 2515, which differs substantially from the administration's original proposal.

2. Hearings recently held by your committee in Crescent City, and Eureka, Calif., as well as thorough field inspection of the area by your committee.

3. The testimony at the Crescent City hearings by Mr. Norman B. Livermore, Jr., administrator of the Resources Agency of the State of California, and Mr. William Penn Mott, director of State parks and recreation, that Governor Reagan's administration would be agreeable to inclusion within the boundaries of a redwood national park, not only Jedediah Smith Redwoods and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks, but also Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park in Humboldt County, and further, that the State administration would be willing either to enter into cooperative management agreements with the Federal Government or to recommend to the State legislature the donation of these three State parks to the Federal Government for incorporation into a redwood national park.

4. The indication in recent weeks that each of the four major redwood timber operating companies in the area included in Senate-passed S. 2515 is more willing than heretofore to negotiate with the Government and to make available a portion of its holdings for inclusion in a Redwood National Park. The four companies are Arcata National Corp., Simpson Timber Co., Georgia-Pacific Corp., and Rellim Redwood Co. The Rellim and Simpson Cos., own lands in the northern unit of the park as proposed in S. 2515, and all of the companies except Rellim own lands in the southern unit as encompassed in S. 2515.

The Senate-passed S. 2515 establishes a park of 65,913 acres which is 22,500 acres larger than the park proposed in H.R. 10951 and which is composed of a north and south unit. The north unit consists of 28,540 acres in the Mill Creek watershed of Del Norte County, plus the Jedediah Smith Redwoods and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks.

The south unit in Humboldt County contains most of the Prairie Creek watershed (including all of the upper two-thirds), the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, the entire Skunk Cabbage Creek drainage, a substantial portion of Lost Man Creek drainage, the entire Little Lost Man Creek drainage, and 4½ miles of lower Redwood Creek, plus a corridor to and including the Tall Trees area and the Emerald Mile.

Included in the Senate-passed proposal are some 33,380 acres of old-growth timber, 13,100 acres of which are not now within State parks or other public ownership. The estimated cost of property acquisition for this park is approximately \$117 million.

Neither the original cost estimate for the administration proposal of about \$60 million nor the cost estimate for the Senate-passed bill of \$117 million include allowances for interest for land acquisition payments on a deferred installment basis, nor allowances for severance payments. They both assume costs will be negotiated and not the result of condemnation. Timber cost estimates are calculated from timber appraisals based on aerial surveys of timber types, ground checks for volume, and market values for redwood and Douglas fir stumpage. Land and improvements have been estimated by qualified real estate appraisers retained under contract by the National Park Service.

The above enumerated events have not altered our view that the administration's proposal of March 11, 1967, would establish a sound and desirable park. S. 2515 as passed by the Senate obviously would establish both a larger and differently structured two-unit park. The fact that the State administration is now willing to have Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park included in a Redwood National Park, coupled with the Senate action, requires careful consideration of this alternative.

This situation, together with the willingness of the concerned companies to negotiate within limits for a Redwood National Park leads us to suggest that the committee explore establishment of a Redwood National Park consisting of:

1. A northern unit similar to that provided in S. 2515, and
2. A southern unit including Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and all or portions of adjacent areas such as Skunk Cabbage, Lost Man, Little Lost Man, and Redwood Creek drainages as seem feasible and desirable to the committee.

In view of the substantial cost estimated for property acquisition for any viable park, we feel that the provisions of any redwood park act should be such that it will be unnecessary for the Federal Government to resort to time-consuming and expensive condemnation proceedings for such acquisition. It is our earnest hope that the major affected companies will be willing to negotiate the cost of acquisition under whatever solution the Congress decides upon.

We recommend that, subject to the land and water conservation fund, there be a legislative taking of the lands within the park owned

by the four major timber companies, which will vest title to their property in the United States on the date of enactment of the bill. The bill itself should establish the national park, and the park boundaries should encompass the three named State redwood parks. In addition, the bill should provide for accepting donation of State-owned lands within the national park, and pending such donation authorize the Department to enter into voluntary agreements with the State for coordinated administration of all lands within the park.

There are perhaps five principal issues involved in connection with the establishment of a Redwood National Park. These are:

1. The quality of the proposed national park.
2. The price that the Nation can and should pay for the establishment of such a park.
3. The inclusion within the exterior boundaries of the national park key redwood State parks for either cooperative management or donation to the Federal Government

4. Whether the northern redwood purchase unit administered by the Forest Service in Del Norte County should be transferred to affected timber companies to lessen the impact on their operations.

5. Effect on the local economy and the timber companies involved.

Either the administration proposal, or S. 2515 would satisfy the quality question, as might some compromise between these two proposals.

We do believe, however, in current circumstances, the outlay for a park should approximate that contemplated in the original administration bill.

The inclusion of the three key redwood State parks—Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast, and Prairie Creek—appears to be agreeable to the executive branch of the State of California, although it is recognized that action by the State legislature would be necessary for the State to convey the parks to the Federal Government. However, State legislative action is not necessary for the State to enter into cooperative management agreements with the Federal Government.

Insofar as the northern redwood purchase unit is concerned, the position of the administration is set forth in the letter to you of June 26, 1967, from Phillip S. Hughes, Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Within this administration position, the supplemental views of the Department of the Interior are made clear in two letters, one of July 13, 1967, to Senator Clinton Anderson in response to an inquiry from the Senator to the President, and one of October 31, 1967, to Senator Jackson. Copies of these departmental letters are, of course, available to your committee.

It is our firm belief that the local economies of both counties would be benefited as is the usual case following creation of a national park. We also believe that no company would be forced out of business unless through choice.

S. 2515 and H.R. 10951 permit the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate land purchases for the park on a deferred payment plan under which the purchase price could be paid in periodic installments over a period of 10 years, with interest on unpaid balances. Upon further consideration, and in view of our recommendation for a legislative taking by the Federal Government of the major timber-

lands within the park, we believe the provision is unnecessary and should be deleted.

S. 2515 also permits the owners of detached, noncommercial residential dwellings, the construction of which were begun before October 9, 1967, to reserve rights of use and occupancy of such property for a fixed term of not more than 25 years or for a life term.

There are some 68 residences within the boundaries of the park for which rights of use and occupancy could be retained under this provision. We recognize the problems proposed by this legislation, particularly along the Smith River and, accordingly, do not object to protective language on this point.

The Department is in accord with the omissions from the Senate-passed bill of provisions previously contained in the administration bill which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the State of California land under his jurisdiction in the King Range area of California and the Muir Woods National Monument. The State of California does not now have an active interest in acquiring either of these Federal areas. There is, therefore, no need for these provisions.

The Senate-passed bill contains no provision for annual economic adjustment payments to Del Norte County and its local governmental bodies to offset the immediate impact of land acquisition for the park. We are in accord with the omission of this provision from the bill as originally recommended by the administration.

Depending upon the size and location of the park finally determined by the Congress, the estimated 5-year cost of development may range from about \$20.5 million for the original administration bill to \$18.5 million for the Senate-passed bill. Similarly, the annual operating costs should be within a range of \$800,000 to \$835,000.

This Department agrees with what it believes to be the viewpoints of members of this committee, the State of California, the timber companies involved, and the residents of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties—namely, that it is to the interest of all concerned that this matter be settled and settled promptly. Therefore, we urge that this committee take favorable action along the lines indicated above in order that the uncertainties that have attended the question of a Redwood National Park for the last several years be removed from the minds of all concerned.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that the establishment of a Redwood National Park, along the lines discussed above, is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 27, 1967.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As requested in your letter of May 9, 1967, here is our report on H.R. 7742, H.R. 8384, and H.R. 8776, identical bills to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park and Seashore and the King Range National Conservation Area in the State of California, to provide for the acquisition of Point Reyes

National Seashore, and to provide economic assistance to local governmental bodies affected thereby.

These bills have three major objectives. First, they would establish a Redwood National Park and Seashore in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, Calif. The proposed national park and seashore would contain approximately 53,000 acres of redwoods and seashore areas. The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized and directed to investigate and make recommendations to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs before June 30, 1968, on the location and acquisition of the tallest redwood trees.

The second major objective would be the establishment of the King Range National Conservation Area. This would be an area of not to exceed 31,500 acres of public lands in California. The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized and directed to consolidate and manage the public lands in this area for multiple-use and sustained-yield purposes.

Finally, these bills would increase to \$44,500,000 the authorization for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands for the Point Reyes National Seashore.

On February 23, 1966, the President proposed to the Congress the creation of a Redwood National Park in northern California. Legislation to establish the park was submitted to the 89th Congress by the Department of the Interior on that day. It was introduced as H.R. 13042. No action was taken by the committee on H.R. 13042.

In his message of January 30, 1967, on protecting our national heritage, the President again recommended the establishment of a Redwood National Park. On March 11, 1967, the Secretary of the Interior submitted legislation to establish such a park. That proposal has been introduced as H.R. 10951.

H.R. 10951 would provide for establishing a Redwood National Park of not more than 45,200 acres as depicted on the drawing numbered NP-RED-7102A, dated February 1967, which would be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service. It would also provide for the transfer of not more than 31,000 acres in the King Range area to the State of California. It does not seek to treat the financing of acquisition for Point Reyes National Seashore.

This Department recommends the enactment of H.R. 10951 rather than the other bills mentioned above.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that the enactment of H.R. 10951 would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 17, 1968.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you asked, here is our report on H.R. 13508 and S. 2515, "To authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California and for other purposes."

H.R. 13508 and S. 2515 would authorize the establishment of a national park in the coastal redwood region of California which would

be substantially larger and more expensive than the park originally proposed by the administration. The park would consist of approximately 64,000 acres in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties.

The Department of Agriculture favors the preservation of additional areas of outstanding primeval coastal redwood through establishment of a redwood national park.

However, this Department has consistently and vigorously objected to the exchange of national forest lands to acquire private lands within a proposed national park. Such a payment-in-kind provision is embodied in subsection 3(b) of both H.R. 13508 and S. 2515. The provision would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire private lands within the proposed park by exchange of federally owned property he may designate within the northern redwood purchase unit in Del Norte County. The federally owned property in this unit is national forest land.

Our reasons for opposing "payment in kind" were expressed by Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff at hearings held by your subcommittee on Parks and Recreation on July 12, 1967.

We deeply concerned that exchange of national forest lands to acquire lands for the Redwood National Park will serve in the future as an example and precedent for proponents of other Federal projects. Over the years similar proposals have been advanced in regard to forest lands acquired for reservoirs, highways, and for other recreation areas. Similar suggestions have recently been made in connection with other proposed national parks.

Establishment of a Redwood National Park is an important conservation objective. Equally important is the maintenance of the integrity of the national forests. Both the national parks and the national forests make valuable public contributions. The possible short-term benefits of using national forest lands to compensate a few owners of timberlands within the proposed Redwood National Park would be offset by a loss of continuing long-term contributions the national forest lands can make. The tradeoff of the purchase unit would be an open invitation for others to demand the use of national forest lands as compensation for private lands needed to establish what sponsors believe are special and unique Federal projects. The ultimate result can be a serious fragmentation of the national forest system.

The northern redwood purchase unit is an important element of the national forest system. The national forest lands within the unit have been and are now being protected, developed, and administered the same as other national forest lands throughout the Nation.

The purchase unit was established in 1935 by the National Forest Reservation Commission pursuant to the Weeks Act of 1911. The Weeks Act authorizes acquisition of lands to promote production of timber and stream flow regulation and provides that "the lands acquired under this Act shall be *permanently* reserved, held and administered as national forest lands". [Emphasis added.] In recommending the purchase unit to the National Forest Reservation Commission, the Forest Service noted that the coast redwood forest was the only major timber type not represented in the national forests. The record is clear that the purpose was not to create a redwood park, but to secure an area in the redwood type to be used as a demonstration forest and to insure conservative logging methods when harvesting

operations are desirable. Accordingly, the Forest Service has conducted redwood research and practiced redwood silviculture in the unit for over 25 years.

The reasons for the existence of the purchase unit are as important today as they were 32 years ago when the unit was established. After a Redwood National Park is created, 90 percent of the approximately 1.6 million acres of redwood-type forest lands will remain in private ownership—largely for the production and harvesting of timber products. The purchase unit will continue to have an important role in promoting sustained-yield redwood timber growing and utilization, in evaluating harvesting practices designed to protect watershed, wildlife, and scenic values, and in demonstrating management of redwood forest lands under multiple-use principles.

The northern redwood purchase unit also makes important contributions to the economy of the surrounding area. In recent years, 16 different operators have bought timber from the purchase unit. The allowable timber harvest of the unit is now fully utilized—generating employment in local industries. Receipts from purchase unit timber have generated Federal payments to Del Norte County of \$1.5 million under the revenue-sharing provisions of the Weeks Act—an average of \$150,200,000 per year in recent years.

One stated objective of “trading off” the purchase unit is to lessen the impact of park acquisitions on the local economy. We fail to see how the trade-off will accomplish this objective.

It will not create any new jobs, since the full allowable cut is now available to timber operators. The jobs would merely be shifted among companies. It will not make additional timber available for local processing, unless it is overcut. The timber itself is of lower quality than that on the timberland which would be acquired for the park. And the ownership change will likely cause a net decrease in revenues to the local government. We estimate that the tax value of the purchase unit lands to Del Norte County will be less than the county's share of timber receipts.

Another objective of the trade-off is to help make whole the companies affected by park acquisitions. We question the wisdom of singling out these companies among the hundreds preceding them who were compensated in cash for acquisitions of their timberlands for public purposes. A few large companies would be favored at the expense of others in the area who rely upon the opportunity to bid on purchase unit timber.

A third objective of the trade-off is to reduce the cash appropriation necessary to acquire private lands within the park. A Redwood National Park can be established without the proposed exchange of national forest lands. The proposed park is important enough in its own right to warrant the cost. The relative contribution the purchase unit can make to total park costs is not important enough to justify violation of a longstanding conservation principle.

We therefore strongly recommend that legislation authorizing establishment of a Redwood National Park not authorize the exchange of lands within the northern redwood purchase unit to assist in the acquisition of private land within the park boundaries.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report and that enactment of legislation to establish a Redwood National Park would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington D.C., May 17, 1968.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Longworth Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of November 27, 1967, requested a report from the Bureau of the Budget on H.R. 13508, a bill "to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes," and S. 2515, which is the same except that it does not contain the detailed restrictions on the land exchange authorities in section 3(b) of the Senate bill.

The Bureau of the Budget concurs with the report which the Department of the Interior is submitting to your committee on these bills.

Establishment of a Redwood National Park, along the lines discussed in the Interior report, would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES, *Deputy Director.*

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends enactment of S. 2515, as amended.



SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS TO ACCOMPANY REPORT OF S. 2515, AMENDED, TO ESTABLISH A REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

While we are fully in accord with the committee's intent in recommending establishment of a Redwood National Park, we believe a much more spacious park is desirable.

We cooperated with the committee in reporting this limited proposal out of a desire to see some measure move forward to the floor for a vote in this session. Because of the short time remaining in which to send a bill to the Rules Committee, we recognized that it was necessary to proceed on the basis of general agreement within the committee. Accordingly, we reluctantly deferred any effort to add breadth to the boundaries. We did so, however, with the clear understanding that we would reserve the right to amend the bill on the floor, giving the entire membership of the House an opportunity to work its will on this long-delayed and highly important conservation issue.

In explaining our reasons for supporting such a limited measure, we want clearly to record our conviction that the boundaries in this plan are in no sense adequate. The focus of this plan is upon two State parks which are already well protected and administered for public enjoyment. No important national purpose is served by changing their administration if they alone are the focal point of Federal effort.

In most public discussion of this subject, the focus has been on saving the magnificent redwood stands that were discovered in 1964 on Redwood Creek and on providing a national park there of sufficient breadth to preserve the forests' living environment and to serve countless generations of future Americans. These purposes cannot be served by a mere strip a quarter-mile wide on either side of Redwood Creek, as this bill provides. With the exception of the Emerald Mile, the upper slopes all along the creek are left unprotected. Logging there will severely disrupt the view and will expose the strip below to the hazards of windthrows and erosion, rendering its future doubtful. The stands on these slopes are among the finest redwood slope stands in existence and should be preserved as an integral part of the park.

The adjoining drainages of Lost Man Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, and Skunk Cabbage Creek, all tributaries of Redwood Creek, also belong in the park. Lost Man Creek contains the largest concentration of extra-large redwood still in existence outside a State park. Little Lost Man and Skunk Cabbage Creeks are two of the finest remaining watersheds which still support virgin redwood throughout nearly all their length. Thus they are ecologically unique and are necessary to give the national park stature and diversity.

In acting as it did, the committee faced a double dilemma. If it had delayed much longer in trying to perfect boundaries, it would have been difficult to meet the deadline which the rules committee set.

But in so limiting the intended acquisitions, some of the most important acquisitions have been left out. If they are not restored, they will surely be logged in due time and lost forever as forests centuries old. We hope our colleagues will join us in seeking restoration of key areas to comprise the kind of Redwood National Park that the American people have every right to expect.

JOHN P. SAYLOR.
THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN.
JOHN V. TUNNEY.
MORRIS UDALL.
THOMAS S. FOLEY.

ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUAL VIEWS OF CONGRESSMAN THOMAS S. FOLEY

I am deeply concerned that H.R. 10951 fails to incorporate one of the most beneficial provisions adopted by the Senate—the inclusion of the northern purchase unit. Under these provisions a private timber company losing substantial acreages to the park is given a right to exchange these acreages for lands contained in a 14,567-acre area in Del Norte County, operated under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

This so-called northern purchase unit is serving no purpose, and is remotely valuable as its use might accomplish three desirable objectives:

1. The enlargement of the proposed national park to include magnificent stands now in private ownership;
2. The compensation for these private lands not in money but in timber areas which could insure the continued operation of private redwood companies with their attendant benefits to the local economy; and
3. The corresponding reduction in cost to the taxpayers at a time which dictates fiscal restraint.

I am amazed that the committee has failed to seize the opportunity to make all or most of this area available as a keystone in building a truly impressive Redwoods National Park. I hope the House will correct this oversight at the earliest opportunity.

THOMAS S. FOLEY.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS TO ACCOMPANY REPORT ON S. 2515, AMENDED, TO ESTABLISH A REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

The proposed Redwood National Park reported by the Interior Committee may be justified as a vehicle for moving this legislation forward, but in its specifics it fails to accomplish most of the objectives for which such a park has been sought.

In considering this matter, the committee faced the task of reconciling three conflicting factors: the need to preserve enough redwoods for the Nation's use, the welfare of the operating companies owning the forests and the local economy dependent upon this industry, and the cost. It was known that reconciliation of these factors would produce a compromise, and a fair compromise would be acceptable. But this plan is not a fair compromise. The committee has settled for a plan smaller than that in the smallest bill before the committee—and even containing less than the lumber companies have indicated was acceptable to them. In short, the plan is inadequate.

Enlargement of the boundaries to include Lost Man Creek, Little Lost Man Creek and Skunk Cabbage Creek would have made the plan at least respectable. It is unfortunate that the committee did not include these areas. The addition of the slopes from ridge line to ridge line along the Emerald Mile did improve the protection afforded that fragile area, and it was gratifying that the amendment to include the slopes was adopted by the full committee. However, the plan as a whole still lacks coherence and breadth.

Other than State parks which are already preserved and open for public use, this national park would offer only a half-mile-wide corridor running along Redwood Creek for a dozen miles. While the trees in this riverside frontage are magnificent, there is really no room in this frontage to accommodate public use. There is no room for campgrounds and interpretive facilities.

Moreover, the frontage can hardly survive if it stands alone in a setting stripped of the rest of its timber. What kind of national park will we have if it is no more than a ribbon of trees wandering through a wasteland of logged off slopes? The rains and winds of winters storm will soon reduce the corridor to clumps of trees clinging precariously to life. After years of stress on the importance of watershed protection, the committee has not provided for it by basic design except along the Emerald Mile. Only the uncertain hope of watershed easements are held out to protect the park. The practical meaning of such easements in areas where the companies insist they must clear-cut is hard to fathom, unless further fee acquisitions are contemplated. If this will be the result, it should be reflected in the basic design of the boundary.

The committee neglected the opportunity to include a number of complete watersheds which are protectible and harbor superlative forests. These are Lost Man Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, and Skunk Cabbage Creek. They are all included in the original preferred plan

suggested by the National Park Service in 1964, and were included in the administration's 1967 recommendation as an optional component. Lost Man Creek supports the greatest concentration of extra-large old-growth Redwood still extant and unprotected, while Little Lost Man and Skunk Cabbage Creeks represent rare surviving examples of watersheds still sustaining virgin growth from their mouths to their sources. As intact ecological units, they are priceless resources for research, as well as for primitive recreation. All will be irretrievably lost to logging if not included in a national park.

Section 3(A) requires conveyance of the State parks by the State of California as a condition precedent to any Federal acquisition of private land. This provision handcuffs the Federal Government and makes it dependent on action by the State.

The full membership of the House of Representatives will have to decide whether it really wants a Redwood National Park. If it does, substantial acreage must be restored to the boundaries and the Federal Government must be freed to move without State consent. Only in this way can the hopes the American people hold for the Redwoods be realized.

WILLIAM F. RYAN.

HUGH L. CAREY.

PATSY T. MINK.

PHILLIP BURTON.

ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER.

THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN.

CONCURRING VIEWS OF CONGRESSMAN THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

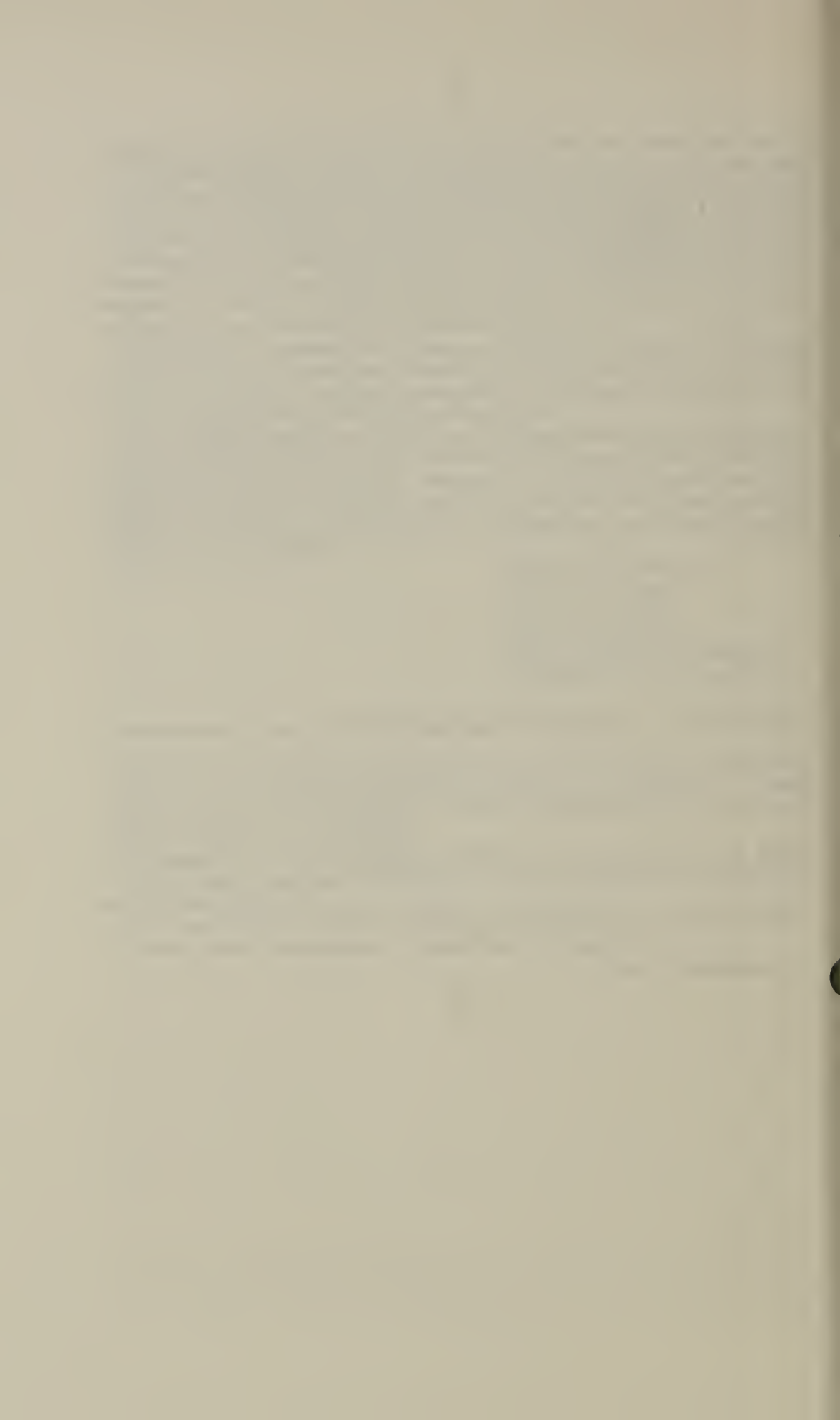
It would seem that the minimal result of this legislative action with respect to the redwoods raises the question of whether our being involved was worth the trouble. We have taken the two State parks which in itself is no advance.

Considering the great public interest in this matter, one again wonders about national priorities and the balancing of destruction and preservation.

To concur in this action is merely to acknowledge the obvious: that, in conservation, something is better than nothing.

TED KUPFERMAN.





90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2515

[Report No. 1630]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 2, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

JULY 3, 1968

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park
in the State of California, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the purpose of this Act is to preserve in their natural
4 setting, for the inspiration and enjoyment of present and
5 future generations, remaining virgin and old growth stands
6 of the redwoods, the tallest living trees in the world.

7 SEC. 2. In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the
8 Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the
9 “Secretary”) is authorized to establish the Redwood National
10 Park (hereinafter referred to as the “park”) in the State
11 of California. The boundaries of the park shall be as gen-

1 erally depicted on the drawing numbered NP-RED-7112,
2 and dated October 1967, which shall be on file and available
3 for public inspection in the offices of the National Park
4 Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary may
5 revise the boundaries of the park from time to time by pub-
6 lication in the Federal Register of a revised drawing or other
7 boundary description, but the total acreage within the park
8 shall not be increased to more than sixty-four thousand acres,
9 exclusive of submerged lands.

10 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary may acquire lands or interests
11 therein within the boundaries of the park and not more than
12 ten acres of land outside of the park boundaries in the vicin-
13 ity of Crescent City, California, and Orick, California, for
14 two administrative sites of not more than five acres each,
15 by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds,
16 or exchange. When an individual tract of land is only partly
17 within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all or any
18 portion of the land outside of such boundaries in order to
19 minimize the payment of severance costs. Land so acquired
20 outside of the park boundaries may be exchanged by the Sec-
21 retary for non-Federal lands within the park boundaries.
22 Any land or interests therein owned by the State of Cali-
23 fornia within the boundaries of the park may be acquired
24 only by donation. Notwithstanding any other provision of
25 law, any Federal property located within the boundaries of

1 the park may, with the concurrence of the agency having
2 custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the
3 administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes
4 of the park. The Secretary may enter into contracts requir-
5 ing the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized
6 by section 6 of this Act, but the liability of the United States
7 under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropri-
8 ation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby
9 incurred.

10 (b) In exercising his authority to acquire property by
11 exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal
12 property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of
13 such boundaries within the limits prescribed in subsection
14 (a) of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of
15 law, the Secretary may acquire such property from the
16 grantor by exchange for any federally owned property under
17 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in Cali-
18 fornia, except property needed for public use and manage-
19 ment, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other
20 disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate
21 within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte
22 County, California. The values of the properties so exchanged
23 either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not ap-
24 proximately equal the value shall be equalized by the
25 payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the

1 circumstances require. Through the exercise of his exchange
2 authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, mini-
3 mize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's
4 commercial operations.

5 (c) The owner of land acquired with monetary con-
6 sideration and the Secretary may agree that the purchase
7 price will be paid in periodic installments over a period
8 that does not exceed ten years, with interest on unpaid
9 balances at a rate not in excess of the current average market
10 yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United
11 States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the
12 average maturities on the installments.

13 SEC. 4. (a) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this
14 section referred to as "owner") of improved property on the
15 date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition
16 of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors
17 or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved
18 property for nonecommercial residential purposes for a def-
19 inite term not to exceed twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof,
20 for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death
21 of his spouse, whichever is the later. The owner shall elect
22 the term to be reserved. The Secretary shall pay to the
23 owner the fair market value of the property on the date of
24 such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of
25 the right retained by the owner.

(b) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner not consistent with the purposes of this Act, and, upon tender to the holder of the right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired, such right of use and occupancy shall terminate by operation of law.

(c) The term "improved property", as used in this section, shall mean a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$100,000,000 for land acquisition to carry out the provisions of this Act.

1 *That in order to preserve significant examples of the prime-*
2 *val coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) forests and the*
3 *streams and seashores with which they are associated for*
4 *purposes of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific*
5 *study, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish*
6 *an area to be known as the Redwood National Park in Del*
7 *Norte and Humboldt Counties, California.*

8 *SEC. 2. (a) The area to be included within the Red-*
9 *wood National Park is that generally depicted on the map*
10 *entitled "Proposed Redwood National Park", numbered*
11 *NP-RED-7113, and dated June 1968, copies of which map*
12 *shall be kept available for public inspection in the offices of*
13 *the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and*
14 *shall be filed with appropriate officers of Del Norte and*
15 *Humboldt Counties. The Secretary may from time to time,*
16 *with a view to carrying out the purpose of this Act and with*
17 *particular attention to minimizing siltation of the streams,*
18 *damage to the timber, and assuring the preservation of the*
19 *scenery within the boundaries of the national park and sea-*
20 *shore as depicted on said map, modify said boundaries, giv-*
21 *ing notice of any changes involved therein by publication of*
22 *a revised drawing or boundary description in the Federal*
23 *Register and by filing said revision with the officers with*
24 *whom the original map was filed, but the acreage within*

1 said park shall at no time exceed twenty-eight thousand
2 five hundred acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

3 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of
4 this section, the boundaries of the park and seashore shall not
5 include existing State highways, but the Secretary of the In-
6 terior may cooperate with appropriate officials of the State
7 of California and of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties in
8 patrolling and maintaining such roads and highways.

9 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands
10 and interests in land within the boundaries of the Redwood
11 National Park and, in addition thereto, not more than ten
12 acres outside of those boundaries for an administrative site
13 or sites. Such acquisition may be by donation, purchase with
14 appropriated or donated funds, exchange, or otherwise, but
15 lands and interests in land owned by the State of California
16 may be acquired only by donation, and no other lands or
17 interests in land within the boundaries of the park shall be
18 acquired until said State has conveyed or agreed to convey
19 the lands owned by it therein to the United States for the
20 purpose of this Act. If any individual tract or parcel of land
21 to be acquired is partly inside and partly outside said bound-
22 aries, the Secretary may, in order to minimize the payment
23 of severance damages, acquire the whole of the tract or parcel,
24 exchange that part of it which is outside the boundaries for

1 land or interests in land inside the boundaries or for other
2 land or interests in land to be acquired pursuant to this Act,
3 and dispose of so much thereof as is not so utilized in accord-
4 ance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Admin-
5 istrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended
6 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.). The cost of any land so acquired
7 and disposed of shall not be charged against the limitation
8 on authorized appropriations contained in section 10 of this
9 Act.

10 (b) The Secretary is further authorized to acquire, as
11 provided in subsection (a) of this section, lands and interests
12 in land bordering both sides of the highway between the pres-
13 ent southern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park
14 and a point on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick to a
15 depth sufficient to maintain or to restore a screen of trees
16 between the highway and the land behind the screen and the
17 activities conducted thereon.

18 (c) In order to afford as full protection as is reasonably
19 possible to the timber, soil, and streams within the boundaries
20 of the park, the Secretary is authorized, by any of the means
21 set out in subsection (a) of this section, to acquire interests in
22 land from, and to enter into contracts and cooperative agree-
23 ments with, the owners of land on the periphery of the
24 park and on watersheds tributary to streams within the park
25 designed to assure that the consequences of forestry man-

1 *agement, timbering, land use and soil conservation practices*
2 *conducted thereon, or of the lack of such practices, will not*
3 *adversely affect the timber, soil, and streams within the park*
4 *as aforesaid. As used in this subsection, the term "interests in*
5 *land" does not include fee title unless the Secretary finds that*
6 *the cost of a necessary less-than-fee interest would be dispro-*
7 *portionately high as compared with the estimated cost of the*
8 *fee. No acquisition shall be effectuated except by donation and*
9 *no contract or cooperative agreement shall be executed by the*
10 *Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this subsection until*
11 *sixty days after he has notified the President of the Senate*
12 *and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his in-*
13 *tended action and of the costs and benefits to the United States*
14 *involved therein.*

15 *(d) Upon agreement by the State of California to ad-*
16 *minister the same as a part of its State park system, the*
17 *Secretary is authorized to acquire, by any of the means set*
18 *out in subsection (a) of this section, the tract of land com-*
19 *prising approximately three hundred and ninety acres, in*
20 *sections 5, 8, and 9, township 1 north, range 2 east, which*
21 *is frequently referred to as the Van Duzen grove and, upon*
22 *request of the State, to transfer title to said tract to it. Said*
23 *title shall revert to the United States if the State fails or ceases*
24 *to administer the land for public park and recreation pur-*

1 poses or if it attempts to transfer the title to any third party
2 for any purpose.

3 SEC. 4. (a) Improved property within the boundaries of
4 the Redwood National Park shall not be subject to condemna-
5 tion as long as it conforms to zoning bylaws established by the
6 county in which the property is situated, which bylaws con-
7 form to standards set by the Secretary. Such bylaws shall be
8 designed among other things, (i) to permit only such minor
9 improvements on the property as are compatible with the
10 purpose of the park and seashore and (ii) to promote the
11 purpose of the park and seashore by establishing acreage
12 limits, frontage and setback requirements, and procedures for
13 giving public notice of zoning, variances, and exceptions.

14 (b) The owner of improved property on the date of its
15 acquisition by the Secretary under this Act may, as a condi-
16 tion of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and
17 assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved prop-
18 erty for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite
19 term of not more than twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for
20 a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his
21 spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to
22 be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated
23 to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the
24 fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition
25 minus the fair market value on that date of the right retained

1 by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall
2 be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determi-
3 nation that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with
4 the purpose of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation
5 of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right
6 of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal
7 to the fair market value of that portion of the right which
8 remains unexpired.

9 (c) The term "improved property", as used in this sec-
10 tion, means a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling,
11 the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967,
12 together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is
13 situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the
14 dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably
15 necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole pur-
16 pose of noncommercial residential use, together with any
17 structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the
18 land so designated.

19 SEC. 5. In exercising his authority to acquire lands and
20 interests in land by exchange under this Act, the Secretary
21 may accept title to non-Federal property and transfer to the
22 grantor any federally owned property under his jurisdiction
23 in the State of California, except property needed for pub-
24 lic use and management, which he classifies as suitable for
25 exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so

1 exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are
2 not approximately equal, shall be equalized by the payment
3 of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circum-
4 stances require.

5 SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
6 any Federal property located within any of the areas de-
7 scribed in sections 2 and 3 of this Act may, with the con-
8 currence of the head of the agency having custody thereof,
9 be transferred without consideration to the administrative
10 jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out
11 the provisions of this Act.

12 SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
13 the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to
14 contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for
15 the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the
16 Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the Act
17 of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 545, 40 U.S.C. 261), and the
18 Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under this
19 Act may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic
20 installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with
21 interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in
22 excess of the current average market yield on outstanding
23 marketable obligations of the United States with remaining
24 periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on
25 the installments.

1 (b) *Judgments against the United States for amounts*
2 *in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions*
3 *shall be subject to the provisions of section 1302 of the Act*
4 *of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 694), as amended (31 U.S.C.*
5 *724a) and the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 979), as*
6 *amended (28 U.S.C. 2414, 2517).*

7 *SEC. 8. The present practice of the California Depart-*
8 *ment of Parks and Recreation of maintaining memorial*
9 *groves of redwood trees named for benefactors of the State*
10 *redwood parks shall be continued by the Secretary in the*
11 *Redwood National Park.*

12 *SEC. 9. The Secretary shall administer the Redwood*
13 *National Park and Seashore in accordance with the provi-*
14 *sions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, 16 U.S.C.*
15 *1-4), as amended and supplemented.*

16 *SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated*
17 *not more than \$56,750,000 for acquisition of lands and in-*
18 *terests in land pursuant to section 3 of this Act and not more*
19 *than \$10,000,000 for necessary developments within the Red-*
20 *wood National Park.*

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes."

Passed the Senate November 1, 1967.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

[Report No. 1630]

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of the Redwood
National Park in the State of California,
and for other purposes.

NOVEMBER 2, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

JULY 3, 1968

Reported with amendments, committed to the Com-
mittee of the Whole House on the State of the
Union, and ordered to be printed

INDEX of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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2. TRAILS. Passed with amendment S. 827, to establish a nationwide system of trails. H. R. 4865, a similar bill which was passed earlier under suspension of the rules, was tabled. pp. H6693-706

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4. DAIRY. Passed with amendment S. 3638, to provide indemnity payments to dairy farmers. H. R. 17752, a similar bill which was passed earlier under suspension of the rules, was tabled. pp. H6706-7
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House of Representatives

(Proceedings of the House of Representatives Continued From the Record of July 15, 1968)

AUTHORIZING ESTABLISHMENT OF REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, the current proposal for the establishment of a Redwood National Park has placed those of us who have long worked for a strong national park system in a rather difficult position. Because of the wording of the proposal, and because of the deadlines that exist due to the heavy schedule before us, we are being asked to choose between a very poor national park and no national park at all. For all those who had hoped for the creation of an adequate and well-planned park, the choice is a very disappointing one.

The California redwoods, the world's tallest living things, symbolize, in the words of Michael McClosky, "the force of life itself in a world in which man has crowded nature too closely." Once spreading over much of North America and dating back to prehistoric times, the redwoods have dwindled in number until the only surviving members of the species are those which exist along the California coast. Crowding nature, man has done his best to destroy even the remaining forests that still existed here a century ago, and today he has nearly succeeded in his task. It is not a melodramatic statement to say that if this Congress is unable to pass legislation to protect these last virgin forests, there may well be nothing left to protect by the time we reconvene next year.

It was clear some time ago that a national park was the only way to assure the survival of a significant number of redwoods. Thus, in 1967 the administration presented Congress with a proposed 45,000-acre park including two areas which were already set aside as State parks. This proposal fell far short of our original hopes for a park which would include some 90,000 acres. However, working from the administration's proposal, the Senate in November of 1967 voted a 65,000-acre park at an estimated cost of \$60 million, and including two State redwood parks. Although smaller than our original hopes, the Senate proposal included in it the most important areas to protect: the slopes along Redwood Creek, the old growth in Lost Man Creek, and the drainages of Little Lost Man Creek and Skunk Cabbage Creek. The upper slopes of Redwood Creek are the critical setting for the streamside trees, providing scenery, a living environment, space for public use, and watershed protection. They will not last if left out of the park. Little Lost Man Creek and Skunk Cabbage Creek, clothed

almost entirely with virgin redwood, are possibly the last two untouched watersheds that can be found in the redwood region. Thus the Senate proposal, though not perfect, is at least a viable alternative.

The House Committee of the Interior, however, has slashed away at the Senate's proposal until nothing is left but a mere shadow of the original dimensions. At 28,000 acres the House plan is less than half the size of the plan approved by the Senate. Furthermore, of these 28,000 acres, approximately 18,000 are currently in State parks, and are already protected. Thus, only some 10,000 additional acres are protected by the House proposal. Such a plan entirely misses the point with respect to almost all purposes which a redwood park would serve: No real forest is preserved—a mere quarter mile on either side of Redwood Creek, and a "bulb" at its end are the only real additions to the lands already protected. Furthermore, such a small addition will not protect the natural environment; it will not be large enough for sufficient public use; some of the finest specimen stands will be abandoned; and scientific values will be minimal. The House proposal seems to have lost sight of what a national park is for.

It is my position that the boundaries of the proposed Redwood National Park include at least those areas stated in the Senate proposal. Most important among them are the four southern areas I mentioned earlier: the Redwood Creek slopes, Lost Man Creek growth, and drainages of Little Lost Man Creek and Skunk Cabbage Creek. Without these areas there is almost no point in establishing a redwood park.

I intend to vote for the proposition as it has been brought to the House by the chairman of the Interior Committee. In doing so I am placing my trust and faith in the gentleman from Colorado to expand to the outermost boundaries the park area allowed by the conference. I know and appreciate that the chairman has appropriate concern for the full national park program for the whole of the United States. In working that concern it is my personal hope that the gentleman will be moved by a spirit of optimism and make such decision as will encourage the stretching of our fiscal ability to magnify our park area. We have so little time. We have such limited chance to preserve these precious vestiges of the vernal and virgin past, the redwood. Less than a maximum effort should not be acceptable. I hope that the

Members of the House on the conference will keep this thought in all their deliberations.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I consider the bill under consideration to be inadequate and I decry the procedure under which it has been brought before the House. The procedure is such that no amendment can be offered and each side has only 20 minutes to debate an important and complicated matter.

I know that some try to justify this procedure on the ground that the time left in this session of Congress is short and we are speeding toward adjournment. In view of the obvious concessions which have been made to timber interests, I would say that we are "lumbering" toward adjournment.

I want to make it clear that I support a much more comprehensive redwood national park, and strongly disapprove of the way a boldly conceived project has been whittled away. The redwoods are too mighty and majestic for this petty treatment.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from California [Mr. COHELAN] in his evaluation of the merits of this bill, S. 2515, as reported by the House Interior Committee. I recognize the difficulties which the Interior Committee had in reporting this bill. I am very hopeful that the conference committee will move as close to the Senate version as is possible.

There is a very considerable degree of public interest and concern which exists in all parts of the Nation, not just California, over the fate of these majestic redwood trees. I know that if the Members of this House could all see for themselves what is at stake in the decision we make today, they would feel, as I do, a great responsibility to future generations.

Mr. Speaker, there are some votes which we must make for the "here and now." There are other votes which come along during the years of our service in the Congress for which we shall surely be held accountable in years to come. This is such an issue. Once these trees have been cut, and you can be sure that those not included in this park will be cut in a short period of time, they will not reappear in their present grandeur within the lifetimes of our grandchildren or even of their grandchildren. Yet if we fail to get a law on the books, the indiscriminate cutting which has been started will continue.

This bill as reported by the Interior Committee will now go to conference with the other body. We have an oppor-

tunity to see substantial areas not included in the House version reinstated by the conference committee. I would urge, certainly, that areas in the Redwood Creek, Lost Man, Little Lost Man, and Skunk Cabbage drainages be included by the conferees when they meet to consider a workable compromise. It is essential to create a park in which there exists a drainage system which will support these magnificent trees. If we are shortsighted in our awareness of the ecology involved in preserving these redwood forests, we will have planted a time bomb for their destruction. Without some wise attention at this time to the maintenance of a substantial drainage system for their protection, we will face a situation in a very short time which will mean the end of these proud trees.

Mr. Speaker, I will vote to pass this bill under suspension, in the interest of time. I can only hope that the conference committee will take swift action to rectify the inadequacies which are apparent in the House version of this bill. Because of the cutting which takes place at this very hour, I will vote to continue action toward the best bill we can get this year. If we do not pass this bill, I fear further long delays and continued destructive cutting in the critical drainages.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant support of S. 2515, the bill allegedly creating a Redwoods National Park. For the moment I will accept the notion that it really is a park that the bill authorizes.

In my view; the Senate version of this legislation is far more preferable than what we are debating here today. As a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I voted for strengthening amendments, the kind of changes needed to give us a meaningful redwoods national park.

Missing from the 28,000-acre park approved by the committee is protection for the trees standing in the drainages of Lost Man Creek, Skunk Cabbage Creek, and Little Lost Man Creek. The House-Senate conference committee should restore these areas to the bill.

I wish also to aline myself with the perceptive comments made by Congressman FOLEY in the Interior Committee report. He wisely pointed out that the bill before us does not contain the Senate-approved plan for timber exchanges in the northern purchase unit, a 14,567-acre area in Del Norte County administered by the Forest Service. Allowing the private companies to utilize this timber could reduce the cost of the bill and could offset any economic hardships imposed by creation of a truly meaningful redwoods national park.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, as we consider the establishment of a national park in the primeval redwood forests of northern California, it is appropriate to reflect upon the meaning and the purpose of our national parks. Only 34 areas have been dedicated as national parks in this country—protecting and preserving only the most spectacular, unique, and priceless

of our natural wonders. The standards are very high. But we have not yet identified and defined all the samples of our natural environment which should be so designated.

Today we consider a resource for which national-park status is long overdue—the majestic, primeval redwoods. As the committee report points out, representative samples of the remaining primeval redwood forest are obviously a fit subject for preservation in our national park system. An ample and viable park area of redwoods will serve a more permanently useful purpose in this way than if they are converted to paneling and siding, made into door furniture or cut into picket fences.

Mr. Speaker, the redwoods are a national, even international, heritage. These giants, the tallest living things in the world and among the oldest, are a direct link to the past. They are an important remnant of the original America—the abundant, beautiful, and unspoiled continent we have occupied almost completely and, too often treated with shortsighted neglect.

This is why the redwoods should be among our national parks. As the committee report points out, the redwoods are properly of concern to the people of the whole country. The people of my district in Michigan have a stake in the preservation of these areas and many of them are concerned that we save a substantial redwood national park encompassing the kinds of areas which will display the diversity of the redwood forest.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe the bill we have before us will achieve the kind of national park necessary if we truly mean to save this heritage. It is simply too small. Far too little area is included along Redwood Creek—the area which the preponderance of expert opinion identifies as the location of the most superlative large blocks of remaining unprotected old-growth redwood forest. As a minimum tree small complete watershed areas along Redwood Creek should be added to this bill—Little Lost Man Creek, Lost Man Creek, and Skunk Cabbage Creek.

I am disappointed that we do not have the opportunity to consider these and other amendments under this procedure. I am therefore especially hopeful that the conferees who take this matter up with the other body will carefully consider the need to restore these lands. While the opportunity still remains, we must not fail to preserve an adequate, viable and lasting redwood national park.

Our responsibility to the American people and to future generations is clear. This bill must be improved and must be enacted this year if we are to fulfill this responsibility.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the proposed redwood national park we are considering today falls far short of the goals envisioned by conservationists who have labored for decades to establish a park in northern California's timberlands.

Small, commonplace, wholly devoid of

the awesomely beautiful stretches of forestland that conservationists have recommended, this proposed park would be little more than a thread of land linking California's State parks. The Nation's leading conservation organizations contend with a great deal of justice, Mr. Speaker, that this proposal verges on a burlesque of what a redwood national park should be. The bill now before us calls for only 11,250 acres in new land, ignoring the best remaining stands of virgin timber in northern California—Redwood Creek, Lost Man Creek, Skunk Cabbage Creek. These sections, bristling with giant redwoods that tower hundreds of feet off the forest floor, must be made part of a redwood national park or they will be lost forever. Loggers' chainsaws are already stripping the woodlands skirting these sections.

The woefully inadequate park proposed in S. 2515, Mr. Speaker, would rob future generations of the opportunity to view phythological wonders celebrated the world over. Enough of our natural resources have already been sacrificed to mindless commercialization—the commercialization that has ruined lakes, rivers and woodlands throughout the United States. A small redwood national park would pose another problem of a more practical nature. Visitors are now streaming into our national parks at an unprecedented rate, almost literally overrunning park grounds. The narrow strip of land recommended by S. 2515 would only channelize visitor traffic, jamming the park with cars.

Since 1911 bills to establish a redwood national park have been put before the Congress. These measures have called for parks of widely diverse dimensions—some relatively big, some relatively small, but all of them of significant size. A bill I introduced last year, for example, sought a park stretching over 90,000 acres of prime timberland in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties. None of the many measures contemplated by the Congress over the past half century have proposed a park of the minuscule size now proposed in S. 2515. As originally passed by the Senate, this bill recommended a 64,000-acre park. I urged the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation to increase this proposed size to 72,000 acres—a size that would allow the Interior Department to acquire sections of the Redwood Creek area. The subcommittee and the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, however, reported out the bill before us now.

Despite my misgivings about this bill, Mr. Speaker, I will vote for it. I will vote for it because, first, we may lose the chance to create any kind of a redwood national park unless we take legislative action this year, and because, second, the House-Senate conference committee to which S. 2515 would be referred after passage could revise the bill extensively. The parliamentary procedure under which the bill has been brought up today, of course, bars present consideration of any proposed amendments aimed at strengthening the bill. I know many

of my colleagues join me in urging the conference committee to draft a bill that meets at least the minimum standards for a redwood national park.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to have the opportunity last year to submit testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation concerning the need for a great national park to help preserve the California redwoods. As I told the committee then, although 3,000 miles separates the Atlantic from the Pacific, it is clear to me that the people of my district in New Jersey are deeply concerned over the need for such a park.

The redwoods, after all, are a truly national symbol. They embody and represent a thread of continuity of our times with the time when this great continent stretched from ocean to ocean in unspoiled primeval splendor. This is what we must save—some representative samples of that national heritage which can convey to our great-grandchildren as an example of the original, natural American landscape.

To save such wild remnants—wherever we find them—is a noble cause. It is also an urgent mission, for forces which will destroy such treasures are pressing forward rapidly. We in New Jersey know this best of all, for ours is the most populace and most urban of all the States. We have special cause to cherish our natural wonders. We are moving to protect those in our own State, such as the Great Swamp Wilderness Area, which yet remain.

We have observed with apprehension the delay in this project to protect some last virgin redwoods in a national park. At last, when we come to act on this matter, it is disappointing to find so little of the prime, unprotected areas in Redwood Creek included in this bill. It is my urgent hope and the hope of millions of Americans in New Jersey and all across our land that additional complete watersheds and substantial acreages—such as Lost Man, Skunk Cabbage, and Little Lost Man Creeks will be restored to this bill by the conference committee.

Mr. Speaker, we in New Jersey have a better idea than most perhaps of the great and diverse values of an acre of natural land—for we have so little. While the opportunity is still at hand, surely this great representative body should endorse more than a mere 28,000-acre redwood national park.

The people of Hudson County, N.J., are especially receptive to call which my distinguished colleague, the able gentleman from California [Mr. COHELAN] is making for a larger redwood park. We are especially hopeful that improvements will be made in this bill in conference. Our people must often travel far to experience the splendors of diminishing natural phenomena such as the redwoods. Let us make their pilgrimage worthwhile by providing a national park worthy of that name.

Let us not delay in our trust. Let us act to create a national park in the redwoods, but let us urge that it be perfected by substantial enlargement, so

that we do leave to our children's children a truly great redwood national park.

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I vote today in support of the suspension of the rules to send the redwood park bill on to the House-Senate conference committee. In doing so, however, I would like to add my voice to those who have expressed to the House conferees the strong request that the ultimate conference report include a redwood park of a size and proportion equivalent to the Senate bill's proposed 65,000-acre park.

I appreciate the problems which have led to the procedure used today. Understandably, in the creation of geographical park boundaries, the amending of boundaries on the floor of the House is an uncertain procedure which could not guarantee a park of optimum size and location. In establishing the redwood national park the number of acres involved is not the key criterion, nor is the number of acres of new virgin redwood stands which will be added to those protected in existing State parks.

What is essential, however, is that, first, a national redwood park be created; and, second, that that redwood park do honor to the whole national park concept. Our system of national parks is one of America's greatest contributions to the world. To date, the acquisitions of those parks has not required a great deal of money because we have been able to carve magnificent parks out of lands that were already in the public domain. The legislation before us tests, as never before, our responsibility as legislators to preserve and create a park at a cost which hurts. I doubt that anyone in America, given the clear choice of priority and expenditures as to acquisition of a redwood park, the conduct of our foreign policy, the war in Vietnam, or even such basic human programs as the food-stamp program, would not ask that we tighten our belt sufficiently to preserve a reasonable park for posterity.

It has been my privilege to camp in the redwoods and particularly at the Prairie Creek Redwood State Park, on four occasions since I was a boy. I and many other Californians have considered it a special privilege, as Californians, to know that on occasion we can enjoy the solitude and deep quiet of a redwood forest. An individual may be fortunate to spend only a few moments in his lifetime in such a place. It is an experience, however, which rivals the deep moving experiences of either quiet church meditation or standing on the brink of a work of nature such as the Grand Canyon or the Yosemite Canyon. It is an experience which justifies a high price.

Appreciating the financial crisis which faces us today, I for one would happily appropriate \$100 million for the permanent preservation of the redwood park, trusting that the necessary cuts in our other day-to-day expenditures will be long forgotten during the future centuries when our heirs will enjoy this park. I hope that our conferees will feel likewise.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, this bill

establishes a redwood national park, but not much of one. Where are the virgin forests of Lost Man and Skunk Cabbage Creeks? Where is the watershed protection for that corridor up Redwood Creek? Where is the room for visitor facilities? Where, in other words, is our national park?

Too bad we must consider the bill under suspension of the rules, which effectively prohibits considering the kind of amendments I would be happy to support. I regard a redwoods park twice this size to be a barely acceptable minimum. One three or four times larger would not be too large.

In facing this "take it or leave it" choice, I do not want to vote against the establishment of any redwood national park at all.

But the redwoods simply cannot wait until next year. The groves and forests which should be added to the committee's bill are owned by lumber companies who are harvesting their timber as fast as they can. Already we have lost the magnificent forest along the north fork of Lost Man Creek while the various park bills were languishing in committee.

I hope the conference can work some improvements.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, the procedure today, wherein an extremely weak bill is being brought to the House under suspension of the rules and without opportunity for amendment, is unconscionable.

Along with Congressman COHELAN and others, I introduced legislation providing for a 90,000-acre park. The Senate has passed legislation establishing a 64,000-acre park, which is minimal. The bill before us, which calls for a park containing 28,000 acres—of which 18,000 is already protected in California State parks—is an abdication of our responsibilities and a sell-out to interests other than the national interest and the public interest.

As the Sierra Club has pointed out:

At 28,000 acres, this plan is less than half the size of the plan approved by the Senate (64,000 acres), which was itself a major compromise. Smaller than any plan previously put before the Congress, it contains even less than the lumber companies have talked of selling willingly. Built around two state parks, the Committee plan limits acquisition of private lands mainly to a corridor a quarter-mile wide along each side of Redwood Creek, with a bulge at the end along the Emerald Mile. . . .

The plan misses the mark with respect to almost all purposes which a Redwood National Park would serve; no real forest is preserved; the natural environment will not be protected; there will not be room for public use; some of the finest specimen stands will be abandoned; scientific values will be minimal. In its efforts to keep the land-owning lumber companies whole, the Committee has lost sight of what a national park is for.

The Sierra Club points out that the park agreed upon by the conference committee should include four areas omitted by the present bill: the slopes along Redwood Creek, the old-growth in Lost Man Creek, and the drainages of Little Lost Man Creek and Skunk Cabbage Creek, which flow into Redwood

Creek. All are in the plan adopted by the Senate, and have been included in various plans put forth by the National Park Service. The upper slopes of Redwood Creek are the critical setting for the streamside trees, providing scenery, a living environment, space for public use, and watershed protection. Lost Man Creek harbors the finest strands of extra-large redwood that have yet survived without protection. They will not last if left out of the park. Little Lost Man Creek and Skunk Cabbage Creek, clothed almost entirely with primeval redwoods, are possibly the last two untouched watersheds that can be found in the redwood region.

I am voting against this bill, as it is a national outrage and a totally inadequate response to a great conservation need. The bill in its present form would create a sham and shadow of a national park. We still have the greatest redwood forests left on earth, and what is needed is a park as magnificent as the redwoods. It would be unthinkable if Congress did not act responsibly. I hope that the conference will report back a much stronger bill—but, sadly, under conference rules it cannot be greater in scope than the Senate bill, which is still inadequate and minimal.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, history will one day record America's conservation efforts as an exercise in either enlightened democracy or myopic futility. The progress of S. 2515 has tended discouragingly toward the latter. I rise, however, not in opposition to this bill, but in extremely reluctant support of it. My reluctance is due to the substance and to the history of this bill. My support is based on the knowledge that conservation can never be put off, that tomorrow is almost always too late, and that we must save what we can now and press for more as soon as possible.

The bill is quite plainly inadequate. Instead of the 90,000-acre park proposed in 1965, instead of the 72,000-acre minimum urged by the Sierra Club, instead of the 64,000 acres approved by the Senate, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has presented for our consideration a 28,000-acre park. Of this acreage, only 11,000 acres are now privately owned. We are voting today on the smallest national redwood park yet conceived.

The inferiority of the bill which we will act upon today is a disgrace to the honor of the House. The procedures by which this bill has come to us have been as undemocratic as they are disheartening. The rule for this bill, barring all amendments from the floor, is a gag at the throat of conservation, and an insurmountable obstacle to those Members who do not wish to see a conference which consists of the House versus the people.

Yet we must grit our teeth, vote in favor of this bill, and continue the fight for preservation of America's beauty; for if we hesitate, we may be left with nothing. The chain saws are waiting; the

lumbering interests, which exerted great influence in the committee, will be watching what we do here today. Thus, the course is clear. We must approve this bill despite grave reservations. We must then press for a conference committee report which incorporates all of the Senate-passed bill, and promise to continue the fight for a meaningful national redwoods park in the 91st Congress.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote for the motion to suspend the rules and pass the pending bill. However, I want it to be crystal clear that my effort does not constitute an endorsement of the House bill. In my opinion, it does not go nearly far enough and does not create a meaningful redwood park for future generations to enjoy.

As late as this morning, I had considered voting against the motion to suspend the rules, in the hope that the bill could come up under regular procedures and that we would be given a fair opportunity in this deliberative body to offer amendments and increase the size of the park to a realistic level. But it is now apparent that the strategic facts of the moment indicate that the delay involved in such a procedure would effectively kill any chance for a redwood park. Obviously, this bill must be the vehicle which will make a conference with the Senate possible. It is a vehicle which I endorse for no reason except that it opens the way for increasing the size of a redwood park in the conference with the Senate.

I shall therefore do everything I possibly can to urge that the conference adopt the Senate version which in itself was a compromise.

It is regrettable that the House has been forced to compromise a compromise to the point where a better name for it would be emasculation. We should have a park at least as large as that voted by the Senate.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor with the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. COHELAN] of a bill to create a meaning redwood national park. I want to join with him in objecting to the consideration of the committee bill on the suspension calendar.

The committee bill is woefully inadequate. It only provides for a national park of 28,000 acres and the tagline is that no national park will be created unless the State of California turns over its more than 18,000 already-protected acres. As our colleague from California has very aptly stated this would create only a "mini-park."

I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that the people of California and the people of this country want a real redwood national park and that they do not want this irreplaceable resource destroyed.

The bill as passed by the Senate contained provisions for a 64,000-acre park—a much more realistic approach, but one which still did not contain anything near the 90,000 acres called for by the bill sponsored by the gentleman from California and forty of our colleagues—including myself—in the 89th Congress. This bill was reintroduced in the 90th

Congress and it is tragic that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs did not see fit to report it instead of emasculating the Senate bill and sending it to us under suspension.

A singular virtue of the Senate-passed bill, however, was that it did contain the most important stand of virgin redwood, along Redwood Creek. This also, unfortunately, was lost in the House Committee action. I strongly believe that we should pass a bill which would include the important areas of Redwood Creek, Lost Man Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, and Skunk Cabbage Creek drainages.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I have great interest in legislation to save the redwoods. Meanwhile, over the weekend I received a great number of communications from constituents urging me to oppose this bill. However, on investigation I find the strategy of the Members of the House who want a redwoods national park and who are not satisfied with 28,000 acres, is to support this bill in its present form which, of course, cannot be amended, on the basis of assurances that the amount of acreage will be added to and the bill will be greatly improved in a conference with the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that voting for this bill will be misunderstood by many conservationists. However, I have discussed this matter with some of the proponents of a larger park, and I find that they, and the gentleman from California [Mr. COHELAN] who has been working for a larger park are going to vote today for this bill. The feeling is that if we do not take what we can get with this bill, we will get nothing. If we do accept this bill, we can work toward improvement later on in conference with the Senate.

I think my conservationist friends have received poor advice in this matter.

There is no point in voting against a bill and killing it when with passage we can carry on and make a decision later on when we vote for or against the conference report. If we do not pass this bill, there is no way of knowing when we will ever get the chance again. In which case, much of this timber will be lost to the axes and saws of the commercial interests.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of S. 2515, and at a later date decide whether to support or oppose the bill which comes from a Senate-House conference.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks on this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Colorado that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 2515, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 388, nays 15, answered "present" 2, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 254]

YEAS—388

Abernethy	Dent	Hunt
Adair	Derwinski	Hutchinson
Adams	Devine	Ichord
Addabbo	Dickinson	Irwin
Albert	Diggs	Jacobs
Anderson, Ill.	Dingell	Jarman
Andrews, Ala.	Dole	Joelson
Andrews, N. Dak.	Donohue	Johnson, Calif.
Annunzio	Dorn	Johnson, Pa.
Arends	Dowdy	Jonas
Ashbrook	Downing	Jones, Ala.
Ashmore	Dulski	Jones, Mo.
Aspinall	Duncan	Karsten
Ayres	Dwyer	Karth
Baring	Eckhardt	Kastenmeier
Barrett	Edmondson	Kazen
Bates	Edwards, Ala.	Kee
Battin	Edwards, Calif.	Keith
Belcher	Edwards, La.	Kelly
Bell	Eilberg	King, N.Y.
Bennett	Erlenborn	Kirwan
Berry	Esch	Kleppe
Betts	Eshleman	Kluczynski
Bevill	Evans, Colo.	Kupferman
Bieber	Everett	Kuykendall
Bingham	Fallon	Kyl
Blackburn	Farbstein	Kyros
Blatnik	Fascell	Laird
Boggs	Feighan	Langen
Boland	Findley	Latta
Bolling	Fisher	Leggett
Bolton	Flood	Lennon
Bow	Flynt	Lipscomb
Brademas	Foley	Lloyd
Brasco	Ford, Gerald R.	Lukens
Bray	Ford, William D.	McCarthy
Brinkley	Fraser	McClary
Brock	Friedel	McCloskey
Brooks	Fulton, Pa.	McClure
Broomfield	Fulton, Tenn.	McCulloch
Brotzman	Fuqua	McDade
Brown, Mich.	Galifianakis	McDonald,
Brown, Ohio	Garmatz	Mich.
Broyhill, N.C.	Gathings	McEwen
Broyhill, Va.	Gettys	McMillan
Buchanan	Gibbons	MacGregor
Burke, Fla.	Gilbert	Machen
Burke, Mass.	Gonzalez	Mahon
Burleson	Goodell	Mailliard
Burton, Utah	Goodling	Marsh
Bush	Gray	Martin
Button	Green, Oreg.	Mathias, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.	Green, Pa.	Mathias, Md.
Byrnes, Wis.	Griffin	Matsunaga
Cabell	Griffiths	May
Cahill	Gross	Mayne
Carey	Grover	Meeds
Carter	Gubser	Meskill
Casey	Gurney	Michel
Cederberg	Haley	Miller, Calif.
Chamberlain	Hall	Miller, Ohio
Clancy	Halleck	Mills
Clark	Halpern	Minish
Clausen, Don H.	Hamilton	Mink
Clawson, Del.	Hammer-	Minshall
Cleveland	schmidt	Mize
Cohelan	Hanley	Monagan
Collier	Hanna	Montgomery
Colmer	Hansen, Wash.	Moore
Conable	Hardy	Moorhead
Conte	Harrison	Morgan
Corbett	Harsha	Morris, N. Mex.
Corman	Harvey	Morse, Mass.
Cowger	Hathaway	Morton
Cramer	Hawkins	Mosher
Cunningham	Hays	Moss
Curtis	Hébert	Murphy, Ill.
Daddario	Hechler, W. Va.	Murphy, N.Y.
Danels	Heckler, Mass.	Myers
Davis, Ga.	Henderson	Natcher
Davis, Wis.	Hicks	Nedzi
Dawson	Horton	Nelsen
Delaney	Hosmer	Nichols
Dellenback	Howard	Nix
Denney	Hull	O'Hara, Ill.
	Hungate	O'Hara, Mich.

O'Konski	Rostenkowski	Tenzer
Olsen	Roth	Thompson, Ga.
O'Neal, Ga.	Roudebush	Thompson, N.J.
O'Neill, Mass.	Roush	Thomson, Wls.
Passman	Roybal	Tiernan
Patman	Rumsfeld	Tuck
Patten	Ruppe	Tunney
Pelly	St Germain	Udall
Pepper	St. Onge	Ullman
Perkins	Sandman	Van Deerlin
Pettis	Satterfield	Vander Jagt
Philbin	Schadeberg	Vanik
Pickle	Scherle	Vigorito
Pike	Scheuer	Waldie
Pirnie	Schneebell	Walker
Poage	Schweiker	Wampler
Podell	Schwengel	Watkins
Poff	Scott	Watson
Pollock	Selden	Watts
Price, Ill.	Shipley	Whalen
Price, Tex.	Shriver	Whalley
Pryor	Sikes	White
Pucinski	Sisk	Whitener
Purcell	Skubitz	Whitten
Quie	Slack	Widnall
Quillen	Smith, Calif.	Wiggins
Railsback	Smith, N.Y.	Williams, Pa.
Randall	Smith, Okla.	Willis
Rees	Snyder	Wilson, Bob
Reld, Ill.	Springer	Wilson,
Reifel	Stafford	Charles H.
Reinecke	Staggers	Winn
Reuss	Stanton	Wolff
Rhodes, Ariz.	Steed	Wright
Riegle	Steiger, Ariz.	Wyatt
Rivers	Steiger, Wis.	Wydler
Roberts	Stratton	Wylie
Robison	Stubblefield	Wyman
Rodino	Stuckey	Yates
Rogers, Colo.	Sullivan	Young
Rogers, Fla.	Taft	Zablocki
Ronan	Talcott	Zion
Rooney, N.Y.	Taylor	Zwach
Rooney, Pa.	Teague, Calif.	
Rosenthal	Teague, Tex.	

NAYS—15

Abbt	Gude	Macdonald,
Ashley	Hagan	Mass.
Brown, Calif.	Helstoski	Ottlinger
Burton, Calif.	Jones, N.C.	Reid, N.Y.
Celler	Long, Md.	Ryan
Fountain		

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Dow Saylor

NOT VOTING—27

Anderson, Tenn.	Gardner	Madden
Blanton	Gialmo	Rarick
Conyers	Hansen, Idaho	Resnick
Culver	Herlong	Rhodes, Pa.
de la Garza	Holifield	Smith, Iowa
Evins, Tenn.	Holland	Stephens
Flno	King, Calif.	Utt
Frelinghuysen	Kornegay	Waggonner
Gallagher	Landrum	
	Long, La.	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill as amended, was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Evins of Tennessee and Mr. Waggonner for, with Mr. Saylor against.

Until further notice:

Mr. King of California with Mr. Utt.
 Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
 Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Flno.
 Mr. Stephens with Mr. Gardner.
 Mr. Madden with Mr. Rarick.
 Mr. Holifield with Mr. Holland.
 Mr. Culver with Mr. Conyers.
 Mr. Blanton with Mr. Kornegay.
 Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Resnick.
 Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Smith of Iowa with Mr. Landrum.
 Mr. de la Garza with Mr. Herlong.

Mr. STRATTON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea".

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Ten-

nessee [Mr. EVINS]. If he were present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROHIBITIONS AGAINST FOREIGN-BUILT VESSELS

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 163) to prevent vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes restricted to vessels of the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 163

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 2631 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting "(a)" before the text thereof, and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'vessels of the United States or belonging to the United States' does not include any vessel which was either—

"(A) built or rebuilt outside the United States, or

"(B) documented under any foreign registry, until such vessel has been documented under the laws of the United States for a period of three years, and

"(2) the term 'built or rebuilt outside the United States' includes the construction or alteration abroad of any major component of the hull or superstructure of the vessel."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to any vessel—

(1) which is owned and operated by a citizen of the United States (as defined in section 905 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936), and

(2) which was built or rebuilt under a contract which was—

(A) entered into by such citizen prior to June 12, 1968, or

(B) entered into by such citizen on or after such date as a result of the acceptance by such citizen of an option (specifying a price and delivery date) made prior to such date, and

(3) the building or rebuilding of which was commenced not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and

(4) which was documented under United States registry upon its first arrival at a United States port after completion of such building or rebuilding, but no later than June 30, 1971, if the owner of such vessel informed the Secretary of Commerce of the contract or option described in paragraph (2) not later than thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2. Section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. 1241(b)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Except where the Maritime Administration has made a ruling otherwise prior to June 12, 1968, concerning the eligibility of a vessel under this subsection which has been rebuilt or actually is being rebuilt or such date, for purposes of this subsection the term 'rebuilt outside the United States' includes the construction or

alteration outside the United States of any major component of the hull or superstructure of the vessel."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GARMATZ] is recognized.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill as reported is to close loopholes in existing law which have been construed to permit vessels built or rebuilt abroad to participate in the carriage of Government-sponsored cargoes intended to be reserved to American-built, American-flag vessels which do not contain any major portions of the hull or superstructure which were built or rebuilt outside the United States.

The bill amends section 2631 of title 10 of the United States Code, which provides that:

Only vessels of the United States, or belonging to the United States, may be used in the transportation by sea of supplies bought for the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps.

This bill would make it clear that the term "vessels of the United States or belonging to the United States" does not include any vessel which was either, first, built or rebuilt outside the United States, or second, documented under any foreign registry, until such vessel has been documented under the laws of the United States for a period of 3 years.

The bill also amends section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, generally referred to as the Cargo Preference Act, which presently provides that at least 50 percent of the tonnage of equipment, materials, or commodities moving overseas under Government-sponsored programs must be carried in "privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels." Existing law excludes from the definition of "privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels" any vessel which has been either (a) built outside the United States, (b) rebuilt outside the United States, or (c) documented under any foreign registry, until such vessels shall have been documented under the laws of the United States for a period of 3 years.

Existing law has been construed so as to not bar vessels which have been rebuilt by the insertion of "foreign-built major components of hull or superstructure" where such components are assembled into the rebuilt vessel in the United States.

The bill protects operators who in reliance upon existing interpretations of the law have, prior to June 12, 1968, entered into contractual commitments which would be adversely affected under the basic amendments proposed by this legislation.

In the committee report, you will note the concluding statement on page 4 that:

Your Committee believes that this is very desirable legislation and when enacted, by giving assurance to American-flag operators of American-built and rebuilt ships that

they will not be faced with competition from vessels embodying lower foreign capital costs, will encourage new construction and modernization in United States shipyards to augment the American-flag unsubsidized fleet. Your Committee urges prompt enactment of this important measure.

(Mr. MAILLIARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the distinguished chairman of our Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in urging the House to approve the bill, H.R. 163.

This bill, as amended by your Committee on Merchant Marine, would prevent, subject to certain exceptions, vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying Government-generated cargoes restricted to American vessels. The need for the legislation has arisen as a result of interpretations of the law by the Military Sea Transportation Service and by the Maritime Administration. The effect of such interpretations has been to permit foreign-built vessels to be registered for operation under the U.S. flag and still be eligible to carry military cargo. It also has been possible for major hull components such as midsections of a vessel to be built abroad, towed to the United States, and installed in vessels of American registry without losing eligibility to carry Government-generated cargo, which is subject to the American-flag cargo preference statute. As a result, the purpose of the cargo preference laws—to assist in the promotion of the American maritime industry—has been frustrated.

While recognizing the need to remedy these interpretations of the law, your Committee on Merchant Marine felt that the correction had to be accomplished in an equitable manner. Consequently, the committee amendment to the bill makes the necessary exceptions so as to avoid any possible retroactive effect upon a vessel's eligibility prior to the date of the committee's action—June 12, 1968—to participate in the carriage of Government-generated cargoes. This simply recognizes the good faith of those American steamship operators who have acted in reliance upon the administrative interpretations of the law enabling them to build or rebuild vessels abroad without loss of Government-generated cargoes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 163.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have been a consistent supporter of a strong U.S.-flag merchant marine, feeling it vital to our commerce and defense. I have supported virtually every measure to enhance this cause, including very substantial subsidies and the creation of a separate maritime agency.

This measure, however, would not be in the interests of either our commerce or defense, or indeed of our domestic shipbuilding industry. It is opposed by the Department of Commerce, the De-

partment of Defense, and the Bureau of the Budget.

Foremost, the Defense Department says the bill will interfere with our supply operations. In its report on the bill, it says:

A number of ships now included in the privately owned U.S.-flag merchant fleet and engaged in carrying cargoes for the Department of Defense were rebuilt or converted in foreign yards, or had major portions of their hull structures replaced in American yards with foreign-built segments. These ships were exempted from the provisions of the restrictive legislation now in effect, and therefore were able to provide vital transportation to the military services.

It is thus quite clear that virtual transportation to the military services is involved. The Defense report goes on to say:

When, however, a military emergency exists and the tonnage of military cargo is increased substantially, the restrictions which the proposed legislation would impose upon the Military Sea Transportation Service could become a serious impediment to the accomplishment of effective logistic support of troops in combat.

The report concludes:

The net effect of the proposed legislation would be to reduce the number of American ships which might be used to provide transportation when it is most needed. . . . Any additional restriction imposed upon the Military Sea Transportation Service in the selection and use of ships could handicap the delivery of essential supplies to the armed services.

Mr. Speaker, the patriotism of the maritime industry and unions is renowned throughout the country. The national interest must come first, even when the interests of certain segments of the maritime industry may be thought to conflict.

But even here, the evidence is that these provisions would be harmful to the domestic industry. The Department of Commerce concluded its opposing report on the bill saying:

We are opposed to the amendment the bill would make to section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. This amendment would close off the possibility of upgrading the unsubsidized fleet by the rebuilding of vessels in U.S. shipyards with foreign-built midbodies. It is an advantage to shipowners to be able to upgrade their vessels in this way. The cost is considerably less than doing the entire rebuilding in the United States. It is also an advantage to U.S. shipyards in that it gives them considerable work that they otherwise might not get. It is an advantage to the United States in that it upgrades the unsubsidized fleet.

For the same reasons we are opposed to the amendment the bill would make to section 2631 of title 10 of the United States Code. In addition, we are opposed to this amendment because it would reduce the number of and quality of American-flag vessels available to the Defense Department in times of emergency.

Last but not by any means least, this is a protectionistic measure and, like all similar attempts to exclude foreign competition, lends itself to retaliation. Since the United States is the principal trading Nation of the world, it stands to lose the most from any construction of inter-

the professions, filling supply lines before a dose is sold—all of these essential steps commonly cost more than the drug's discovery. An informed estimate is that an important new drug entity represents an investment of \$7 million or more and seven years' time.

GOVERNMENT-DIRECTED RESEARCH?

What of the alternative that the government might undertake direction of the nation's pharmaceutical research? At once existing facilities, equipment, scientific personnel, and special skills of the pharmaceutical industry would have to be duplicated or confiscated. Costs would more likely increase than decrease, but they would be shunted to everyone who works and pays taxes.

It is particularly interesting that in England—a country with a distinct socialist orientation—the pharmaceutical industry has not been completely socialized. Medicine has been socialized—though prescriptions are no longer free, in the wake of the devaluation of the pound; but the pharmaceutical industry has been comparatively free to pursue a course similar to ours.

In England, not long ago, a committee of inquiry into the pharmaceutical industry said, "There may be an element of economic waste in competitive research, but the evidence we have obtained leads us to believe that without such competition there would be a slower rate of discovery."

There is considerable evidence that far-reaching implications of the pharmaceutical industry's problems are neither recognized nor appreciated by the majority of Americans. One difficulty is that of communication between intelligent outsiders and a highly technological industry. This letter is intended to help bridge the gap in understanding.

There are those who believe that government can do better and at lower cost what the industry is doing and has been doing, with the results that we have seen. There is no solid evidence to support this belief. But in every man, woman, or child who has been saved from suffering and imminent death by a modern drug, there is a demonstration that the pharmaceutical industry, stimulated by competition, has kept faith with the people—and a caveat against turning it over to a tax-supported bureaucracy.

You don't tear down a good house because it needs a few alterations and improvements. Shortcomings of the pharmaceutical industry—and there are some—are of the sort that can be resolved by reasonable, thoroughly-informed men with a constructive approach.

Everyone needs the pharmaceutical industry—if not today, then almost surely on some tomorrow. Much unfinished business lies ahead; serious business. Pharmaceutical research must continue to make its contributions to unsolved problems of human health.

One hopes devoutly that the yet-undiscovered drug we may need tomorrow is beginning to emerge from some pharmaceutical laboratory today.

THE "PUEBLO"—HOW LONG, MR. PRESIDENT?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1968

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, this is the 176th day of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* and her crew have been in North Korean hands.

MARLBORO'S MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1968

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day I was highly privileged and honored to be the guest speaker at impressive exercises conducted in the fine community of Marlboro, Mass., in my district.

It is always a pleasure for me to meet and greet old Marlboro friends, and it was particularly impressive for me to see the great number of people lining the city streets to view the Memorial Day parade and the huge throng which gathered in historic Monument Square to participate in the closing ceremonies of the city's Memorial Day observance.

The noted Worcester, Mass., *Gazette* in its May 31 edition carried an account of the observance and I place it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, together with the full text of my remarks at these well-conducted exercises.

The material follows:

[From the Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette, May 31, 1968]

ADULTS JOINED BY YOUTH—WAR DEAD REMEMBERED IN AREA'S CITIES, TOWNS

MARLBORO.—With special memorial services and a Main Street parade, the city took time off yesterday to honor its war dead.

The generation gap was forgotten as young and old alike marched beneath the flags that lined the way to Memorial Square.

The day's observance began with a brief memorial service in front of the plaques leading into the Veterans' Memorial Auditorium of the high school. Group visits to the graves of the city's fallen soldiers followed.

At 10 the parade formation made its way from the high school parking lot behind Marshal John F. Hanley, past commander of the Sgt. John P. Colieary Post, V.F.W.

BOY SCOUTS

Marching with National Guard units and a contingent from Fort Devens were representatives of each of the city's veterans' associations. And with them were the Boy Scouts and marching bands from Marlboro High School, Immaculate Conception parish and St. Mary's Church.

Twice along the way, the march was halted and the bands muted. At the World War II Memorial at City Hall and at the Doughboy Monument, rifle salutes snapped through the stilled crowds.

More than a thousand lined the sidewalks to watch the parade as it progressed down Main Street to the Grand Army of the Republic Monument at Monument Square.

Once there, the marchers and spectators paused to hear the address of U.S. Rep. Philip J. Philbin of Clinton.

"The sorrow and lesson of Memorial Day," he told the assembly, "is that the price for liberty is never paid, the fruits of freedom never fully won, the rights of the individual never secure."

And, he intoned, "The period in which we live is no exception."

UNBLEMISHED

He reminded the audience of the responsibilities that must be borne as a consequence of the freedoms that have been given. "Let us be mindful that in our time we must stand firmly and boldly, as they did in theirs,

to be worthy of the great sacrifices they rendered, to preserve and protect the noble legacy left to us so that this nation may remain the great citadel of liberty that it is, unblemished, untarnished, and intact not only for our own generation, but also for those who come after us."

Bringing his talk to a close, he offered this plea: "Let us continue to strive with all our hearts and with every measure of our strength and devotion to establish an honorable peace in Vietnam and the world, so that this nation, and all nations, may live together in amity and understanding and work and labor together for expanded freedom, prosperity, understanding and brotherhood for all."

Speaking with Philbin were Robert Thomas and Nikki Felonis of Marlboro High School, winners, respectively, of the American Legion and VFW essay competitions.

The Rt. Rev. William Sullivan, pastor of Immaculate Conception Church, gave the benediction, and the Rev. Herman E. Nelson, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, closed the day's program with his prayers.

REMARKS IN PART OF CONGRESSMAN PHILIP J. PHILBIN MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES, MARLBORO, MASS., MAY 30, 1968

Mr. Chairman, reverend clergy, distinguished guests and veterans and friends.

It is fitting that the closing exercises of Marlboro's tribute today to its heroic dead should take place in Monument Square before this familiar Grand Army of the Republic Monument, and close to the famed historic John Brown Bell captured at Harpers Ferry a little over a hundred years ago by Union soldiers from Marlboro.

There are many among us who can look back on the memory of other Memorial Days and take note with a bit of sadness that in many places the community observance of this holiday is not what it used to be. That is why it is particularly inspiring to note that Marlboro has kept up this fine custom with visits to cemeteries to honor our dead and with a traditional Memorial Day Parade.

All of us are indebted to the veterans organizations of Marlboro for keeping alive this very impressive observance of Memorial Day in the community, and I am honored and proud to join with you in these typical Memorial Day exercises to pay our heartfelt tributes of gratitude, love and affection to the gallant and the brave of every American war, who served our country with total loyalty and their fullest measure of devotion and to remember and honor those who are no longer with us.

Since the Civil War, which is commemorated by the G.A.R. Monument here in Monument Square, the best of American manhood has fought and died many times to preserve liberty, justice and freedom for Americans here at home and peoples in distant places all over the world.

In every case where Americans have fought and died, we have always had the hope and prayer that "they shall not have died in vain." But, the sorrow and lesson of Memorial Day is that the price for liberty is never paid, the fruits of freedom never fully won, the rights of the individual never secure. The period in which we live is no exception.

As the nation pauses in its affairs on this Memorial Day to pay heartfelt tribute and honor to our heroic dead, it is also the time and place to express our gratitude and to remember the gallant and the great in every American generation who laid down their lives so that this great government of ours, in its dedication to human freedom, might survive, grow, prosper and become, as it has become, the greatest nation in world history.

No honor we could confer upon these gallant men would be enough to express our thanks, and the thanks of a grateful nation, for what they have done to protect, preserve and save this great land of ours, its homes, its freedoms, its vaunted institutions of enterprise and justice.

No monument no matter how great and impressive, no plaque, no words can measure their noble sacrifices. They rest in honored glory. They are enshrined in grateful American hearts with eternal love, devotion and gratitude.

On this day of dedication, as we pay tribute to our honored dead, let us be mindful that in our time we must stand firmly and boldly, as they did in theirs, to be worthy of the great sacrifices they rendered, to preserve and protect the noble legacy left to us so that this nation may remain the great citadel of liberty that it is, unblemished, untarnished, and intact not only for our own generation, but also for those who come after us.

It is for us and for our times, as it always has been for all Americans, to take up the burden with purpose and courage to give living expression to the memory and example of the great sacrifice of those we honor today, to carry out the inspiration they have given us to defend our blessed land and its priceless liberties against those who seek our destruction, and who strive to turn this free nation and the free world into conflict and tyranny.

While we are faced today at home and abroad with problems of surpassing magnitude and gravity, while the poison of subversive doctrine and activity confronts us in many places at home and abroad, this country will never give up its freedoms, and it will never allow those who are seeking to destroy them, whether they be at home or abroad, to accomplish their evil goals.

As in other instances when we were assailed by dangerous enemies, let us unite and solidify this nation as never before.

There is no problem, however serious and challenging that this country cannot solve, if we hold fast and firm to the truths responsible for our freedom and our greatness and the inspiring ideals of our honored dead.

It is in the homes, the schools, the churches, and the communities of this great land of ours that this battle must be fought.

With courageous, forward-looking leadership, and with the American people working together, regardless of race or creed, ready to assume their full responsibilities as citizens of this great country, the richest, the most powerful and the freest in all history, let no one mistake it, this country will not only preserve its freedoms, but will continue to rise in future years to even greater strength, greater prosperity, spread among all our people, and even broader dedication than ever to the ideals of personal liberty, and free government where law and order prevails.

In that spirit, of confidence and courage, let us continue to strive with all our hearts and with every measure of our strength and devotion, to establish an honorable peace in Vietnam and in the world, so that this nation, and all nations, may live together in amity and understanding and work and labor together for expanded freedom, prosperity, understanding, and brotherhood for all.

Let us resolve on this Memorial Day that the example of the brave, the free, and gallant shall never die and that their sacrifices will never be forgotten by a grateful American people who owe them so much and intend to preserve what they fought and died for.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 15, 1968

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, the redwood forests found only along the coast of northern California have been the focus of a growing conservation movement for a number of years. A wide variety of plans have been advocated by various groups and interests. As a result, considerable confusion has enveloped the entire situation.

Hidden by this confusion, however, are a number of simple points which indicate the action we must take if we are to protect a fair sample of the great old-growth redwood forests.

The first point is the most basic: We should save a reasonable and superlative sampling of these great trees and their natural environment. That we should do so is dictated by a prudent concern for the quality of the American environment and for the opportunity for our citizens, our young people and our grandchildren to know these great forests. The redwood is unique—the tallest of living things on earth. We have heard much in recent years of the need to exercise stewardship of our resources. Here is a need for stewardship which we should not deny.

The second point I would make is this: In setting aside a national park to preserve a sample of these trees, let us do the kind of job that will succeed. Let us be sure that we establish a park within which these trees can truly be preserved.

Finally, in establishing this park, we should choose an area of really superlative trees. The experts of the National Park Service and many conservationists have agreed that the best remaining, as-yet-unprotected stands of old-growth redwoods are found in the valley of Redwood Creek and its tributaries. Here is where our efforts should center—on these areas of trees which are unprotected now and which will surely be lost soon if we do not act responsibly.

I conclude from these points, Mr. Speaker, that the bill does not do the kind of job needed. It proposes a park woefully too small, and incapable of adequately protecting a natural redwood forest. The major area included in the bill which is not already protected as a State park is a corridor along Redwood Creek. This corridor is less than a quarter mile wide on each side of the creek. It cannot protect the trees along the creek from damage caused by erosion when the slopes above are logged. It cannot protect the creek itself from siltation and pollution. It cannot screen the visitors from the ugly scars of logging operations which will inevitably enter the upper slopes if they are not themselves included within the park plan.

This is not a park which can be preserved. It is not a park which can properly display its wonders to visitors adequately provided for by appropriate developments and a quality environment.

To bring this plan up to a reasonable standard—recognizing the needs of the local economy, but also recognizing that a national park can be a tremendous economic boon to an area—we must add certain critical areas. We must extend the boundaries along the lower Redwood Creek from ridge to ridge so that a unitary area can be protected from erosion and from visible scars. As a minimum we must add the drainages of Lost Man Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, and Skunk Cabbage Creek—all in this lower Redwood Creek area. These are complete watersheds and they comprise areas which can, in fact, be preserved.

I call upon the conferees who will consider this bill with the other body to accede to those parts of the Senate act which provide for these important areas to be included in this national park.

This is the minimum we must do if we are to measure up to the level of stewardship necessary for the redwoods and if we are to measure up to the standards which we wish to maintain in our great and popular national park system.

RIGHTS OF FARMWORKERS

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1968

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, the right of farmworkers to organize and to engage in collective bargaining with the protections offered workers in every other industry in our Nation can no longer be ignored. For 3 years, the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, has been striking to seek a living wage, the right to collective bargaining representation, decent fringe benefits, and the chance to live and to work with dignity.

A boycott of California table grapes is now in progress in support of this continuing strike and a strike, authorized overwhelmingly by farmworkers on June 15, 1968, against the Coachella Valley growers in California. The Coachella Valley growers have refused a representation election to determine whether or not the majority of the workers desire to be represented by the union.

I, along with organized labor across the country, am happy to join in public support of the boycott as a legitimate act by the farmworkers to gain the rights afforded other union laborers in this country. I applaud the decision by Mayor John Lindsay's office to support the boycott in New York City which normally buys 15 tons of California table grapes for its hospitals and jails. And I regret that the Governor of my own State has overlooked the plight of the farmworkers and has attacked New York City for its boycott support.

This country and the Congress have neglected far too long the rights of the farmworkers. For this reason, I cosponsored H.R. 16014 which would amend

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported school lunch bill. Senate passed vocational education bill with school lunch program amendment. Senate committee voted to report poultry inspection bill. Senate committee reported measure to establish hunger commission. House committee voted to report wilderness bills. Sen. Morse introduced and discussed wheat bill.

SENATE

1. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. Passed, 88-0, with amendments H. R. 18366, to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963 (pp. S8799-816, S 8818-29, S8840). Agreed to, 85-0, an amendment by Sen. Javits, modified by agreement to an amendment by Sen. Ellender (pp. S8822-3), to authorize \$50 million for each of fiscal years 1969 and 1970 for school lunch and breakfast programs (pp. S8812-24). Conferees were appointed (p. S8828). S. 3770, a similar bill was indefinitely postponed (p. S8840).

2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 18188, the Transportation Department appropriation bill (S. Rept. 1415). p. S8737
Agreed to conference report on H. R. 18038, the legislative branch appropriation bill (pp. S8830-33). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Began consideration of H. R. 17023, the independent offices and HUD appropriation bill. pp. S8754, S8830, S8836-7
3. HUNGER. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 281, to establish a Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs (S. Rept. 1416). p. S8737
4. WILDLIFE. The Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 25, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the States, to conduct an inventory and study of the Nation's estuaries and their natural resources (S. Rept. 1419). p. S8737
5. SCHOOL LUNCH. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported an original bill S. 3848, "to amend the National School Lunch Act" (S. Rept. 1428). p. S8738
6. HEALTH; SAFETY. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10790, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the protection of the public health from radiation emissions from electronic products (S. Rept. 1432). This bill was referred to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee with instructions that it be reported back to the Senate by July 25. p. S8738
7. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported S. 3578, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release, with respect to 72 acres, a condition in a conveyance to the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry requiring the lands to be used for public purposes. pp. S8742-43
8. OCEANOGRAPHY. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee was granted until the close of business Thurs., July 18, to report H. R. 13781, the sea-grant college proposal. p. S8754
9. REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK. Conferees were appointed on S. 2515, to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park, Calif. (pp. S8816-7). House conferees have not been appointed.
10. TECHNICAL SERVICES. Concurred in House amendment to S. 3245, to extend for an additional 3 years the authorization of appropriations under the State Technical Services Act of 1965 to make the 1969 authorization \$6.6 million (p. S8830). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. POULTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 16363, to authorize a more adequate program of poultry inspection in the U. S. p. D695

Department of Agriculture, but because of the failure of local school districts and States put themselves in a position to effectively use this kind of contribution and help from the Federal Government.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator is correct. It is fair to say that it is the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, as stated in his letter, that only \$50 million could be effectively and efficiently spent in fiscal year 1969. He lays that also on the following facts which I will read to the Senate:

These estimates reflect the fact that the new school year will begin in little more than a month. State school lunch agencies will have to gear up in that short period to handle an increase in program activity. Local school districts will need to make necessary arrangements to initiate new programs or to expand existing ones. It will be well into the school year, probably December, before the expanded program as a practical matter can be put into full operation.

It seems to me, therefore, that the need is as the Senator has stated. The justification is, in my judgment, that we would assist Representative PERKINS who has led the House into taking the action it took. The figures the Senator has given are correct. However, we are now faced with something we always face in the Appropriations Committee in reality, so that there are situations where the need can be very great, but we can just feed so much down the pipeline within a given time. Apparently, from the letter of the Secretary of Agriculture, we must accept his evaluation that all we can efficiently and effectively feed into the pipeline for 1969 is \$50 million.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I understand the proposal is now to provide \$50 million for this year and \$50 million for the second year and \$100 million for the third year.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HATFIELD. I assume that the proposal for \$100 million for the third year is based on the assumption that the school districts will have geared up so as to be able effectively to use that amount of money.

Would the Senator comment on whether he feels it will be possible to provide the same local school districts—which are not now adequately geared up to utilize the money to feed the hungry children that are already in the school districts—with the \$100 million for the second year. There would then be \$50 million the first year, \$100 million the second year, and \$100 million in the third year.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, it is my honest business judgment that it could be—and I emphasize that—\$50 million, \$75 million, and then \$100 million. However, very frankly, I am embarrassed by the assumptions of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, whether justified or not.

We all live here together, and we all do many things together. In all decency and honesty, I must tell the Senator that I am taking the second year figure of \$50 million only because of the desire for comity and accommodation with the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which made that finding this morning. I

do not find that it assaults my conscience, in all frankness, but one could have gone to the \$75 million figure just as well.

I hope the Senator from Oregon would go with me, in the hope of offering some proposal which will meet some widespread acceptance—we still have to get the money and go through conference, and so forth—that he would stay with me on accepting the figures of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for the first 2 years.

Mr. HATFIELD. One further comment: I would certainly be happy to join the Senator from New York in supporting any realistic program. However, I believe it should be clearly pointed out to the Senate today that we are dealing here with two issues. One item with which we are dealing is the problem of hungry children, and there are sufficient hungry children today to utilize \$100 million of support from the Federal Government. The second item we must consider is that we are dealing with certain political and administrative machinery which is evidently the obstacle for us, in the Senate, to appropriate the full \$100 million today.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HATFIELD. I believe we should do everything to put the pressure on these local districts as well as to assure these local districts that there is adequate funding for such programs when they might want to go ahead and commit themselves, because some of them have been fearful to commit themselves before they knew that there was adequate funding. I believe we must get that word across to them, to encourage them to go ahead and plan their own action.

Mr. JAVITS. I agree with the Senator completely. That is why I said that an optimum program here would be \$50 million, \$75 million, and \$100 million.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. DOMINICK. I have one question: The \$50 million, \$50 million, and \$110 million that the Senator is talking about are section 32 funds or section 32 funds plus appropriations if needed?

Mr. JAVITS. Section 32 funds is the way my amendment would read. But the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has come in with a proposal, and they have liberty to substitute their ideas for mine. They have come in with a proposal for \$50 million each year, to come out of appropriated or section 32 funds as the Appropriation Act would provide.

Mr. DOMINICK. Under the proposal of the Senator from New York, this is an authorization, not an appropriation?

Mr. JAVITS. That is correct. Except that it is allowed to be drawn out of section 32 funds. Then it would be thrown into the administrative arena, because the Secretary of Agriculture is then authorized to use these funds without appropriations action, provided he can pass muster with the Budget Bureau and the internal business which goes on in the executive department.

Mr. DOMINICK. What would happen if there were not enough section 32 funds?

Mr. JAVITS. The provision reads "not to exceed" or "up to."

Mr. DOMINICK. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. MURPHY. Do I correctly understand that it is the best judgment of the distinguished Senator from New York that, under the present circumstances, this is the best, most practical forward step that can be made in this field?

Mr. JAVITS. I believe so. It is really my honest judgment, and it is said with no joy, because I would want very much to have the provision as we had it. We must face the fact that there are many points of view among Members of the Senate. I am simply trying to take account of that in order to produce a result. I believe that is what we all desire.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I compliment the Senator from New York on his usual efficiency and the most efficient manner in which he has approached this matter in order to bring it to the attention of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and to try to get all interested areas of Government to understand this problem.

I recall a year ago, when the poverty subcommittee first ran into the problem. It was in Mississippi we first ran across the problem. Since then, we have been trying to come to grips with the problem. I have watched the progress, slow though it has been over the year. I believe it would be most helpful and most gratifying if we could arrive at least at this step in taking care of a need that exists, which will not go away unless we do something about it in a concrete, feasible, factual manner.

I compliment the Senator.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the distinguished Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from New York state is modification?

Mr. JAVITS. I have not yet modified my amendment.

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JAVITS. Does the Senator from Louisiana control the time on this amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon controls the time.

Mr. MORSE. I yield such time to the Senator from Louisiana as he requires.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, last Monday, we had a conference that lasted approximately 15 or 20 minutes, and it was my desire to try to effectuate some kind of compromise on the so-called Javits amendment.

I knew in advance that the Secretary of Agriculture could not spend during fiscal year 1969 more than \$50 million, and I suggested that the entire matter before the Senate be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The reason for that was to obtain from the Secretary his views as to how much money he could use during fiscal 1969.

The Javits amendment provides for an authorization for the use of \$100 million of section 32 funds each fiscal year for 3 years.

The bill that I reported this afternoon, S. 3848, authorizes \$50 million for the current fiscal year and \$50 million for next year.

I try to be a realist. After learning that the Secretary of Agriculture could effectively use only \$50 million, I took the matter up with the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. We are both on the conference committee on the agricultural appropriation bill.

I told Senator JAVITS and others that I felt that the conferees could provide the \$50 million without having to go through the regular legislative process—that is, requiring the agency to go before the committees and make a case. I thought it would be a better plan for us to accept the \$50 million through the conference we are now having rather than go through the regular legislative processes. One part of the agreement we had, as I understood it, was not mentioned. Whatever action was taken by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry by way of a bill would be presented to the Senate. That is, the bill reported by the committee would go to the calendar and remain there. Meanwhile, the substance of what the Agriculture Committee proposed would be presented to the Senate in lieu of the Javits amendment—in other words, as a modification of the Javits amendment. And it was my view that if we could obtain from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry the bill I proposed and which we did obtain, which actually adopts the two bills, H.R. 17872 and H.R. 17873, that came from the House and were referred to the committee, we could use that as a lever in order to get the conferees to agree to \$50 million.

If the conferees were successful in obtaining the \$50 million for fiscal 1969 in the appropriation bill, then whatever action might have been taken by the Senate today on the bill now before it would be deleted in conference. The provision proposed to be included in the pending bill would become unnecessary if the \$50 million were made available through the conference that is now going on between the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is my considered judgment that if we proceed in that way we will obtain the \$50 million within a matter of a few days, and I think that is a step in the right direction.

I do not want to go into all the figures that I submitted on Monday as to what the Congress is already doing and what the Department is already doing and has been authorized to do. For the fiscal year 1969 the Department of Agriculture will have for these programs \$1,050,000,000. If the proposal that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has submitted is adopted, and if we can get the conferees on the House side to agree in conference to the \$50 million, we will thereby add \$50 million more to the \$1,050,000,000 we now have.

It is my view that that procedure by which we obtain the money immediately is better than authorizing the use of section 32 funds, and trusting that other demands on that fund will not use up the fund and prevent its use for this purpose.

I feel confident from the information I obtained this morning that the House

will probably agree to the \$50 million to add to the amount we already have in the appropriation bill.

I think that is a proper procedure and in the next Congress it is my hope that this entire program can be looked into and funds made available in order to take care of the children mentioned by the distinguished Senator from New York.

Mr. President, the great trouble has been that in many districts, particularly big States like New York and Pennsylvania, they did not take heed and they did not try to put into effect a school lunch program. Why they did not do so, I do not know, but in my opinion many of these children come from that area. It is my hope that the next Congress can look into the entire program and try to make possible the distribution or use of these funds so that the children who are really underfed and who lack food can be taken care of. I am very hopeful we will be able to do that and I am sure we can.

As far as I am concerned, and I am sure my good friend from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] would agree, if we can put this through as I have suggested today, within the next few days we will have the \$50 million, and that amount can be added to the moneys that have been provided heretofore. The bill I have just introduced will remain on the desk and we can take action later, if necessary; that is, if the conferees fail to provide the \$50 million.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] was present at the conference and I am sure he will recall that if the amendment were modified according to the way I have just stated, and if the \$50 million were provided, then the conferees on the bill that he is handling will strike from that bill the proposal we are now making.

Mr. MORSE. I order to maintain my impartiality, I yield myself such time on the bill as I require.

I would like to have the attention of the Senator from New York and the Senator from Louisiana, in particular, and also the attention of other Senators.

I happen to be the Senator who suggested to the majority leader that we try to get the group together in a conference in the cloakroom during a quorum call, and then, after the quorum call, during the transaction of other business, as we laid aside the pending business. This was suggested as an effort to resolve the differences that developed, because we were having, as some Senators may recall, quite a discussion on the floor of the Senate that was not in the best of keeping with the rules and decorum. That suggestion was agreed to.

It is only fair for me to cite my recollection of those who were at the conference: the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENBERGER]; Senator HOLLAND, Senator YOUNG of North Dakota, Senator AIKEN, the majority leader, Senator HART, Senator JAVITS, and myself.

Mr. HOLLAND. And Mr. CLARK of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MORSE. And the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK].

Mr. President, I want to say they are

all men of good faith. They were meeting on a common objective of trying to resolve this very difficult parliamentary procedural, and substantive problem that had developed on the floor of the Senate.

Men of good faith can come to different conclusions as to what transpired in a conference, just as witnesses to an incident can testify differently as to what they observed and heard. I want to say that any difference in points of view any one of those persons in the conference may have as to what was offered, what was agreed to, or the terminal time limit, is no reflection at all on any member of that conference who has a different recollection as to my understanding or supposed understanding.

Mr. President, I say that in defense of every member of that conference.

Mr. President, the Senator from Washington, I believe, has a conference report. I yield to him for that purpose, without the time being counted against the time on the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Before the Senator yields, I wish to recall that we are bound by a 4 o'clock voting time.

Mr. JACKSON. I will need only 20 seconds.

Mr. MORSE. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington is recognized.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK, CALIF.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 2515.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLINGS in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for others purposes, which was, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That in order to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) forests and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for purposes of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish an area to be known as the Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California.

SEC. 2. (a) The area to be included within the Redwood National Park is that generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Redwood National Park," numbered NP-RED-7113, and dated June 1968, copies of which map shall be kept available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and shall be filed with appropriate officers of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The Secretary may from time to time, with a view to carrying out the purpose of this Act and with particular attention to minimizing siltation of the streams, damage to the timber, and assuring the preservation of the scenery within the boundaries of the national park and seashore as depicted on said map, modify said boundaries, giving notice of any changes involved therein by publication of a revised drawing or boundary description in the Federal Register and by filing said revision with

the officers with whom the original map was filed, but the acreage within said park shall at no time exceed twenty-eight thousand five hundred acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the boundaries of the park and seashore shall not include existing State highways, but the Secretary of the Interior may cooperate with appropriate officials of the State of California and of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties in patrolling and maintaining such roads and highways.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park and, in addition thereto, not more than ten acres outside of those boundaries for an administrative site or sites. Such acquisition may be by donation, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, exchange, or otherwise, but lands and interests in land owned by the State of California may be acquired only by donation, and no other lands or interests in land within the boundaries of the park shall be acquired until said State has conveyed or agreed to convey the lands owned by it therein to the United States for the purpose of this Act. If any individual tract or parcel of land to be acquired is partly inside and partly outside said boundaries, the Secretary may, in order to minimize the payment of severance damages, acquire the whole of the tract or parcel, exchange that part of it which is outside the boundaries for land or interests in land inside the boundaries or for other land or interests in land to be acquired pursuant to this Act, and dispose of so much thereof as is not so utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.). The cost of any land so acquired and disposed of shall not be charged against the limitation on authorized appropriations contained in section 10 of this Act.

(b) The Secretary is further authorized to acquire, as provided in subsection (a) of this section, lands and interests in land bordering both sides of the highway between the present southern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and a point on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick to a depth sufficient to maintain or to restore a screen of trees between the highway and the land behind the screen and the activities conducted thereon.

(c) In order to afford as full protection as is reasonably possible to the timber, soil, and streams within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary is authorized, by any of the means set out in subsection (a) of this section, to acquire interests in land from, and to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, the owners of land on the periphery of the park and on watersheds tributary to streams within the park designed to assure that the consequences of forestry management, timbering, land use and soil conservation practices conducted thereon, or of the lack of such practices, will not adversely affect the timber, soil, and streams within the park as aforesaid. As used in this subsection, the term "interests in land" does not include fee title unless the Secretary finds that the cost of a necessary less-than-fee interest would be disproportionately high as compared with the estimated cost of the fee. No acquisition shall be effectuated except by donation and no contract or cooperative agreement shall be executed by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this subsection until sixty days after he has notified the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his intended action and of the costs and benefits to the United States involved therein.

(d) Upon agreement by the State of California to administer the same as a part of its State park system, the Secretary is authorized to acquire, by any of the means set out

in subsection (a) of this section, the tract of land comprising approximately three hundred and ninety acres, in sections 5, 8, and 9, township 1 north, range 2 east, which is frequently referred to as the Van Duzen grove and, upon request of the State, to transfer title to said tract to it. Said title shall revert to the United States if the State fails or ceases to administer the land for public park and recreation purposes or if it attempts to transfer the title to any third party for any purpose.

SEC. 4. (a) Improved property within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park shall not be subject to condemnation as long as its conforms to zoning bylaws established by the county in which the property is situated, which bylaws conform to standards set by the Secretary. Such bylaws shall be designed among other things, (i) to permit only such minor improvements on the property as are compatible with the purpose of the park and seashore and (ii) to promote the purpose of the park and seashore by establishing acreage limits, frontage and setback requirements, and procedures for giving public notice of zoning, variances, and exceptions.

(b) The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary under this Act may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

(c) The term "improved property", as used in this section, means a detached, non-commercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of non-commercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

SEC. 5. In exercising his authority to acquire lands and interests in land by exchange under this Act, the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property and transfer to the grantor any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of California, except property needed for public use and management, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within any of the areas described in sections 2 and 3 of this Act may, with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 545, 40 U.S.C. 261), and the Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments.

(b) Judgments against the United States for amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions shall be subject to the provisions of section 1302 of the Act of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 694), as amended (31 U.S.C. 724a) and the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 979), as amended (28 U.S.C. 2414, 2517).

SEC. 8. The present practice of the California Department of Parks and Recreation of maintaining memorial groves of redwood trees named for benefactors of the State redwood parks shall be continued by the Secretary in the Redwood National Park.

SEC. 9. The Secretary shall administer the Redwood National Park and Seashore in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$56,750,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to section 3 of this Act and not more than \$10,000,000 for necessary developments within the Redwood National Park.

And amend the title so as to read: "An act to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes."

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House and request a conference with the House of Representatives and the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. HANSEN conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. BARTLETT, announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 20) to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. HALEY, Mr. SAYLOR, and Mr. REINECKE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 1004) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the central Arizona project, Arizona-New Mexico, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the

conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. UDALL, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. HOSMER, and Mr. BURTON of Utah were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 14935) to amend title 39, United States Code, to regulate the mailing of master keys for motor vehicle ignition switches, and for other purposes, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DULSKI, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. NIX, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. GROSS, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1968

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 18366) to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think we have a complete record of what is involved in some facets of this particular matter. I wish to mention an ancillary matter. It is ancillary to the substance of the Javits amendment and the substance of the bill that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has reported to the Senate. But I do think, however, that it was a backdrop in front of which we all stood in getting consideration of this matter.

It will be recalled that some days ago the jurisdictional question was raised as to whether the school lunch program should be handled by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry or by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. During my absence in Oregon, there had been left for my consideration, until I returned, the matter of the reference of the school lunch program. Apparently, the assumption of some Senators was that I might want to raise objection to the transfer of the program to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

When I returned, I studied the facts. The record is clear that I said on the floor of the Senate that I was raising no objection. I stated that the practice had been established for some years past, with the understanding and approval of the present chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare [Mr. HILL] and the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry [Mr. ELLENDER], that school lunch program, particularly in view of their relationship to food from the Department of Agriculture and, as the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] said at the time, in respect to section 32 funds, should be handled by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

I made it very clear in my statement in the Senate that, without relation to any pending piece of proposed legislation, I reserved the right, if I am here next year—and if I am here next year, I shall be chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, if the Sen-

ate follows its usual seniority practices—to raise the question of jurisdiction on the floor of the Senate, not related to any particular bill at the time.

I mention this because I think it is the backdrop that is involved to some extent in this discussion; so I went into the conference out in the cloak room. The Senator from Louisiana has stated my understanding of the position clearly. He pointed out to us that the Secretary of Agriculture made clear to him this morning—which was verified in the letter submitted to us—that he could not spend more than \$50 million in the next 2 years on the school lunch program. The Senator from Louisiana pointed out the situation in regard to the appropriations conference. He also pointed out the situation in regard to the Perkins bill on the House side, that they were considering a piece of legislation in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry which, I understand, has been considered and is at the desk, and that he thought we should try to get the matter handled through the Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The Senator from New York set forth his position—which he clearly stated this afternoon—and I want to say right here and now that I think the Senator from New York, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. BROOKE], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART]—who are the authors of what is known as the Javits amendment, which was introduced originally to S. 3770, and which the Senator proposes to add to the pending vocational education bill as an amendment, have made a great contribution to this whole matter of seeking to get additional funds for the school lunch program to feed what we know—as my colleague from Oregon [Mr. HARTFIELD] pointed out a few minutes ago—comprises a large number of boys and girls in this country who are hungry. They need school lunches. They need more than school lunches, they need food.

I want to say that I join them in emphasizing this issue on the floor of the Senate; but our desire to get food for the children, I do not think, should in any way cause us to overlook the problems which the Senator from Louisiana has raised. Thus, I want to say here and now that if we do not get the amount of money we seek now, we should follow the procedures suggested by the Senator from Louisiana. That will not stop us at all, next year, from seeking a supplemental appropriation for more money for the school lunch program.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. The only sure way to get the money for this year, the \$50 million for school lunch is through the way suggested by the Senator from Louisiana. I understand there will not be another supplemental bill this year that it could be added to. I, as one of the conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill now in conference

with the House would be happy to include the \$50 million as proposed.

Mr. MORSE. I want to thank the Senator from North Dakota for his comments.

I want to talk now about the offer or offers that were made in the conference, because they have been accurately stated; but in view of the fact that I am the Senator in charge of the bill and I want a vocational education bill, I do not want it to be damaged by any conflict with the school lunch program when it can be amicably resolved.

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. BROOKE. Is the decision based upon the lack of facilities as set forth in the Secretary's letter, or is it based upon the appropriations conference?

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Louisiana has pointed out—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Who yields time?

Mr. MORSE. On the bill?

Mr. JAVITS. How much time remains, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has time on the amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Then I take time on the amendment, Mr. President.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will someone yield me some time?

Mr. MORSE. As the Senator from Louisiana has pointed out, it is due to lack of facilities.

Mr. BROOKE. It is a question of lack of facilities, then, as set forth in the Secretary's letter. The Secretary's letter has been read, but it did not get into the specifics of the lack of facilities. It seems inconceivable that the Secretary is not able to handle \$50 million in the second year, even if he is not able to handle it in the first year. I was wondering whether that is set forth in the letter from the Secretary?

Mr. MORSE. Can the Senator from Louisiana answer that?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator is referring, I think, to the letter from Secretary Freeman dated July 17, 1968, which will be printed in full in the report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

However, if it is desirable to have it printed in the RECORD at this time, I am happy to ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD the letter dated July 17, 1968, to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] from Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, on this subject.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., July 13, 1968.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: I am responding to your request as to the amount of funds, in addition to those presently approved by the Senate in the pending Agriculture Appropriation bill, which the Department could expeditiously and effectively use in providing meals for needy children in schools and in other group activities outside the school in fiscal 1969.

12. RESEARCH. Sen. Harris criticized reducing appropriations for the National Science Foundation (pp. S8859-60) and Sen. Pell urged that the Senate support the committee recommendation (pp. S8890-95).
13. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Magnuson inserted an address "Foreign Trade: Compete or Retreat?" pp. S8862-4
14. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Ribicoff inserted former HEW Secretary Gardner's comments supporting legislation to establish a new "Hoover" Commission to study the organization, operation, and management of the executive branch. pp. S8871-2
Sen. Hartke inserted his own article supporting establishing an Office of Congressional Counsel General designed to assist the Congress in its legislative function and in its efforts to insure just and responsive relations with the administrative and judicial branches of the Government. pp. S8906-9
15. U.S.-MEXICO. Sen. Montoya urged passage of the authorizing legislation for the United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development. pp. S8879-80
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced the Senate will be in session on Sat.--and following the farm bill will take up either the transportation appropriation bill or the public works appropriation bill. Following that the long staple cotton bill. Next week the Labor and HEW appropriations, if reported; and State, Justice, and Commerce appropriations, if reported. p. S8921

HOUSE

17. FOREIGN AID. Passed, 228-184, with amendments H. R. 15263, the foreign aid authorization bill (pp. H6930-7001). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Thomson, Wisc., to reduce the authorization for the Development Loan Fund to \$350,000,000 (pp. H6939-46) and an amendment by Rep. Fascell that no sales be made under Public Law 480 to any developed country which trades with Cuba (p. H6976). Rejected, 48-115, an amendment by Rep. Gross to provide for a 1-year moratorium on foreign aid funds (pp. H6930-39) and an amendment by Rep. Findley that not less than 50% of the amount appropriated for the Development Loan Fund be available solely for programs related to food production and population growth (pp. H6948-51). Agreed, 268-150, to a motion by Rep. Adair to recommit the bill with instructions to cut approximately \$165 million from the authorization. Pursuant to recommital instructions the bill was reported back and amendments providing the required cut in authorizations agreed to (including a reduction of the Alliance for Progress funds to \$420,000,000) (pp. H6999-7000). Other funds authorized in the bill as passed include \$200,000,000 for technical cooperation, and \$5,100,000 for local currency.
18. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 18706, the District of Columbia appropriation bill, 1969 (H. Rept. 1729), and H. R. 18707, the Defense Department appropriation bill, 1969 (H. Rept. 1735). p. H7036
19. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee and the Public Works Committee approved several watersheds. pp. D704-5

20. FISH PROTEIN. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3030, to develop fish protein concentrate. p. D705

21. REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK. Conferees were appointed on S. 2515, to establish the Redwood National Park, Calif. p. H6928

22. INDIAN AFFAIRS. Rep. Berry deplored poverty on the Indian reservations. p. H6930

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

23. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Farbstein inserted an article from the Journal of Commerce on the effects of a possible moratorium on foreign aid. pp. E6611-12
Rep. Monagan spoke in favor of the prompt enactment of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1968. p. E6627

24. POLLUTION. Rep. Schadeberg inserted an article on the efforts of the Wisc. Power and Light Co. to launch an anti-pollution drive. p. E6618

25. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Rarick inserted an article on the difficulties of finding jobs for youths which included a suggestion for a separate wage-scale for youths. pp. E6620-1

Rep. Reuss inserted an article on the efforts of Youthpower, Inc. to find worthwhile summer employment for young people. pp. E6631-2

26. POVERTY. Rep. Dow inserted an address by Howard Bertsch, Administrator of F.H.A., on rural poverty in which he stated that the U. S. cannot continue to neglect its critical social needs. pp. E6624-6

27. WILDLIFE. Rep. Gude inserted an article critical of the Interior Dept's role in efforts to build a high-rise development at Hunting Creek on the Potomac which would be detrimental to wildlife. pp. E6628-9

28. HUNGER. Rep. Rarick inserted articles on the starving people of Biafra and the alleged lack of sincere efforts to help them. pp. E6635-6

Sen. Cooper inserted a letter written to his wife on hunger in America and the difficulties faced by farm families. p. E6653

29. RURAL AMERICA. Rep. Hungate inserted an article on the many difficulties facing the rural farmer of today. pp. E6640-1

30. EXTENSION SERVICE. Sen. Javits inserted an article on the efforts of the Federal Extension Service to help the people of Rockland County, New York, adjust to the changing environment. pp. E6641-2

31. FARM SUBSIDIES. Rep. Madden opposed proposed farm program extension and inserted a list of "fabulous" payments made to certain corporate farms in the U. S. p. E6642

sonal rectitude, secure in his belief in the highest moral principles.

Now is the time for me to publicly thank him for all he has done, to testify to my admiration for what he is as a man and a friend. For his countless efforts and sacrifices in my behalf, I thank him from the bottom of my heart. I wish that I could convey the emotion that I feel on this occasion, but it is impossible to do so.

Gene Kinnaly and I have traveled a long road together. His loyalty and friendship have been among the prized possessions of my life. May his career of service continue for many years to come and be filled with the health and happiness that should be the lot of my dear and cherished friend, who is truly a good and faithful associate.

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am proud and happy to join Gene Kinnaly's many friends and associates in honoring him today for having served 50 years on Capitol Hill.

Never to indulge in self-aggrandisement, Gene, as administrative assistant to Speaker McCORMACK, has always been in his quiet and unassuming way a stalwart member of the Speaker's staff.

Gene has been an eminent, faithful, and able servant. I shall always remember and treasure his willingness and desire to help me whenever he could. I have benefited of his advice and counsel.

Gene Kinnaly has come to be known as one of the most knowledgeable and capable men on Capitol Hill. It is not necessary for me to recount his distinguished career as we are all well aware of his work as a dedicated man.

In addition to these attributes, he is also a man of integrity who seeks to be of assistance to his fellow man, and I know that all of us in this great body have found him as accommodating as anyone could possibly be.

Gene Kinnaly is a man who likes to get things done. Through the years that I have served in Congress, it has been a pleasure to be associated with him. He has rendered to Speaker McCORMACK, his Nation, and his State, service, dedication, and devotion which is unexcelled.

Let me then say, congratulations, Gene, on this wonderful occasion, and may God bless you and grant you an abundance of health so that you may continue to serve for many more years to come.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I have learned with great pleasure that today marks 50 years of service on Capitol Hill for our dearly beloved friend, Mr. Eugene T. Kinnaly, administrative assistant to our great Speaker.

This is indeed a noteworthy and very rare occasion and one which delights all of us who have had the opportunity of noting Gene's tremendous dedication to his work, his outstanding efficiency and his magnificent aptitude, zeal, and enthusiasm for the public service.

He has in truth been a tower of strength and support and a great, sustaining force in the office of our illustrious Speaker and the House. Seemingly tireless and certainly endowed with rare

ability, vitality, and staying powers, it can well be said of Gene that he works around the clock in a most able, devoted, assiduous manner. He is a doer and an achiever who takes great pride in his work and never spares himself. His knowledge of the Government and acquaintance with its leaders and personnel is vital and is prodigious.

His loyalty and devotion to the Speaker and to the tasks committed to his charge set an historic example, and are an inspiration to all of us who have had the opportunity of seeing Gene in action in his very busy sphere.

Widely known, highly respected, and sincerely loved in the Congress and the Capitol community, Gene Kinnaly has made a record on Capitol Hill that will be difficult, if not impossible, for anyone to excel.

I am very happy to share this great anniversary of Gene's with him, his devoted family and his many loving and admiring friends, and I joyously extend to him and to all his dear ones my heartiest congratulations upon this enduring record of dedicated work for our great Speaker, the constituents of the Ninth Massachusetts District and the Nation.

I hope that Gene will be with us for many more years to guide, advise, and help the Speaker, and all of us, and the Congress and Government with the important work of those who serve here during these critical days, and I wish for him and his dear ones continued good health, long life, success in all their endeavors and happiness, joy, contentment, and peace for many years to come.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep admiration that I pay tribute today to a very great and noble American and very dear friend, Eugene Timothy Kinnaly, administrative assistant to our Speaker. Today marks his 50th anniversary as a congressional aide in the House of Representatives—50 years as the confidant of legislators and administrators, 50 years as behind-the-scenes technician of legislation, 50 years as a dedicated public servant.

Gene has never sought fame and praise. He has only sought to serve his Nation. This he has done, quietly and efficiently, with great ability, enormous loyalty, and sincere devotion.

To Boston and to Capital Hill, he is known as the dean of congressional secretaries. To his friends and relatives, he is known as a living saint. He does not drink, smoke, or swear, and he attends church daily.

Everyone who meets Gene—whether he be a Cabinet member, a Senator, a Congressman, a foreign dignitary, or a constituent of the Speaker's district—is impressed by his friendliness, his courtesy and helpfulness, his attentive kindness, and his intelligent advice. Our beloved dean of secretaries is an honest, dependable man with a deep sense of responsibility and pride in his Nation and State. A tireless worker and an outstanding administrator, he has a profound knowledge of the workings of government.

For 10 years, 1918 to 1928, he served as assistant to the late Honorable James Gallivan, of Massachusetts. For the last 40 years he has been the right-hand man of our great and beloved Speaker and my very good friend and colleague, JOHN W. McCORMACK.

As the Speaker's chief aide, the size and complexity of his task is tremendous. But no undertaking is too great for this extraordinary man. Gene heads a 12-man staff in the office. He keeps himself constantly informed on administrative goals in Congress, keeps the House Calendar up to date, and maintains a close liaison with legislators, Federal department heads, foreign envoys, and dignitaries.

But throughout this hectic day, he is never too busy or too pressured to take time to give someone a reassuring smile, a kind, encouraging word, or to offer his sound counsel to all who seek it.

I know that I speak not only for myself, but for all my colleagues in Congress, and their staff assistants, when I say that knowing Gene is one of the most pleasant experiences you enjoy here in Washington.

On this important occasion, I would like to thank Gene for his warmth and understanding, his sincere friendship, and for his service to our esteemed Speaker, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Nation. May God bless him and may happiness follow him all the days of his life. May he continue to serve the Nation and the State he loves so well.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, the associations we make on Capitol Hill are among our greatest experiences and our most cherished memories. The longer we serve here the closer these relationships become.

Over 30 years, first as a visitor and later as an employee and Member of the House of Representatives it became my real pleasure to know a man who is a gentleman in every noble sense in which that word is used. Today, that man, Gene Kinnaly has completed 50 years of service on the Hill. Gene is not a complicated man. He is a good man, an unassuming person who wears his laurels with ease. His friendly and warm smile radiates to those around him and meeting him in the hallways of the Capitol is always a pleasant occasion.

On this day that marks a half century of service for him here, I extend to him my warmest felicitations. I know my life has been enriched by knowing Gene Kinnaly and my personal affection for him has increased with each passing year. I trust that it will continue to do so for many years ahead.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the 50 years of service of Gene Kinnaly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 2515, REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK, CALIF.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ASPINALL, TAYLOR, JOHNSON of California, SAYLOR, and KUPFERMAN.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATION SHOULD RUN POST OFFICE

(Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, despite the postal rate increase which the Congress voted last year, present indications are that the annual postal deficit will run about \$450 million in the fiscal year just ended.

This underlines the necessity for Congress to take early and affirmative action in carrying out the recommendations of the President's Commission on Postal Organization which recently reported in an outstanding report entitled "Toward Postal Excellency."

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this proposal will be given airmail special delivery treatment by Congress, rather than being consigned to the dead letter office.

At a time when taxes are rising and we are making efforts to cut Government cost, I believe it is necessary that we give very serious consideration toward turning the postal service over to a Government corporation which will be able to do a more efficient job in delivering the mail, and in protecting the taxpayers.

Today, the Postmaster General has no authority over setting rates. We have seen spring up a system whereby the junk mail lobby and other powerful lobbies have kept rates low in relation to costs. Right now, the 6-cent stamp pays 109.3 percent of the cost of delivering first-class mail. Third class regular rates cover only 81 percent of the cost of delivery. This means that the taxpayers have to make up 19 cents out of every dollar it costs to deliver junk mail, and over a year's time this mounts up to \$209 million. A Government corporation, armed with a fixed formula for rate-making, could tie the rates of advertising mail to what it costs to deliver it.

Many postal jobs are filled on the recommendations of Congressmen. I favor a Government corporation which would hire on the basis of merit and efficiency and let Congressmen stick to their more important role of lawmaking instead of trying to settle arguments over who should run the post office at Garret's Bend.

Mr. Speaker, the time for action is now, and I hope that this commission report is widely read, and quickly acted on.

SANTA'S POST OFFICE

(Mr. McCLURE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include a letter.)

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Speaker, the following is a letter addressed to Hon. W. Marvin Watson, Postmaster General:

Hon. W. MARVIN WATSON,
Postmaster General, Post Office Department,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WATSON: Yes, Marvin, there is a Santa. He resides in a little town in northern Idaho bearing his name. At least he did until you ordered his post office closed last week. Now, I suppose he will have to look elsewhere for a place to live.

You see, Marvin, every Christmas thousands of children all over the country write their letters to Santa. Most of these letters are forwarded to that little fourth-class post office you closed. "Santa's helpers"—the lumberjacks, housewives, and businessmen who live at Santa, Idaho—often work through the night to see that these children receive a personal letter on Santa's behalf. Where these letters will be sent in the future is hard to say.

I wonder how little four-year-old W. Marvin Watson, III, feels upon learning that his Daddy has deprived Santa of a place to pick up his mail? It has made a lot of little children very unhappy to hear that the Post Office Department has lost its Christmas spirit. A lot of their parents are upset as well—particularly those fortunate enough to live in his hometown.

As a matter of fact, Marvin, if I were you, I wouldn't want to go into an election only four months after closing Santa's Post Office and putting all of his helpers out of business.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES A. McCLURE,
Member of Congress.

PROPOSED JOINT SELECT CON- GRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT STUDIES ON VIOLENCE

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time only briefly to announce to my colleagues that I intend in a special order this afternoon to discuss legislation which I will be introducing today which will seek to establish an eight-member joint select congressional committee to conduct a thorough study of the questions raised by the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King and Senator Robert F. Kennedy as these questions relate to laws, treaties, and regulations affecting our international relationships.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVEN- TION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1968—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 12120) to assist courts, correctional systems, and community agencies to prevent, treat, and control juvenile delinquency; to support research and training efforts in the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency; and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 16, 1968.)

Mr. PERKINS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the statement of the managers on the part of the House be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 266]

Anderson,	Hays	Teague, Calif.
Tenn.	Herlong	Teague, Tex.
Ashley	Holland	Udall
Diggs	Jacobs	Ullman
Edwards, Ala.	Kirwan	Willis
Edwards, La.	Kornegay	Wright
Evins, Tenn.	Leggett	
Gubser	Resnick	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 411 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVEN- TION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1968—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, the statement of the managers is explicit with respect to the agreement between the House and the Senate on this legislation. For this reason I will be brief in my comments and I will outline at this time the major differences between the House and Senate and the conference resolution of these differences.

First, the House bill pursuant to amendments adopted on the floor, provide that grants for rehabilitative and preventative services must be made pursuant to a single State plan. The Senate amendment provided in contrast—that grants could be made under a State plan but despite the existence of such a State plan the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare could also make grants directly to public and nonprofit agencies and organizations within such State for rehabilitative and preventative services to delinquent youths.

The conference substitute adopts the House approach and requires a single comprehensive State plan be submitted for both preventive and rehabilitative services. Under the conference substitute, the only justification for the Secretary to make a direct grant to a public or private nonprofit agency or organization is in those instances where a

Sept 7, 1968

1. ADJOURNED until Wed., Sept. 11. p. S10499

HOUSE

2. PEARS. Rejected, 111-165, H. R. 10564, to provide marketing orders for pears for canning or freezing. pp. H8351-61

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 17023, the Independent Offices and HUD appropriation bill, 1969. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H8351

4. FOREIGN AID. The conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 15263, the foreign aid bill (p. D806). Inserted in the "Daily Digest" is a table comparing House and Senate passed amounts and amounts agreed upon by the conferees (p. D807).

5. SCENIC RIVERS. The Rules Committee granted an open rule for consideration of H.R. 18260, to provide for a national scenic rivers system. p. D806

6. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8970, to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, Wash. (H. Rept. 1870). p. H8425

7. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 17874, to extend the time for filing of applications for the selection of certain lands by Alaska. p. D806

8. REDWOOD PARK. The conferees agreed to file a report on S. 2515, to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park. p. D807

9. TRAILS. The conferees agreed to file a report on S. 827, to establish a nationwide system of trails. p. D807

0. BUDGET. Rep. Mahon summarized and inserted a release by Budget Bureau Director Zwick, "Summer Review of the 1969 Budget." pp. H8350, E7754-8

1. DAIRY IMPORTS. Rep. Langen stated the "six-month dairy import totals just released by the USDA confirm the need for the present Tariff Commission hearings to come forth with added restrictions." p. H8350

2. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Findley spoke in support of a payment limitation in any extension of the farm program and inserted a list of payments of \$20,000 or more under the 1967 farm programs. pp. H8362-407

Rep. Zwach expressed concern over "low" rural income and inserted a letter he sent the President asking relief for this situation. p. H8362-3

3. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Schwengel inserted a paper prepared for the Highway Safety Committee of the National Research Council, "Some Safety Aspects of the Size and Weight of Vehicles." pp. H8407-10

4. POTOMAC RIVER. Rep. Mathias, Md., spoke in support of legislation to protect and develop the Potomac River Valley. pp. H8411-12

25. NATURAL RESOURCES. Rep. Aspinall inserted an address, "Responsibilities in Utilizing Natural Resources to the Greatest Advantage." pp. H8412-14

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

26. LANDS. Rep. Aspinall inserted an article focusing attention on some of the problems that surround the administration of our public lands. p. E7741
27. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Madden stated that "few Members of Congress realize the terrific financial drain the Agricultural Act of 1965 has inflicted on the American taxpayers and also its relations with the Commodity Credit Corporation." pp. E7756-9
28. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Rep. Brademas inserted his address before the "American Political Science Ass'n., "Government, the Foundations, and the Universities" pp. E7764-6
29. FOREIGN AID; REPORT. Rep. Cunningham reported to his constituents on the "growing and unbelievable waste in the foreign aid program." pp. E7773-4
30. CONSUMER CREDIT. Rep. Sullivan stated that enactment of consumer credit legislation will result in a vast improvement in the quantity and relevance of the information given to consumers in the utilization of credit, and inserted her speech, "Hardheaded But Not Hardhearted Credit Policies." pp. E7774-6

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 19608 by Rep. Monagan, to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to the Ways and Means Committee.
32. RURAL AREAS. H. R. 19610 by Rep. Robison, to establish a community self-determination program to aid the people of urban and rural communities in securing gainful employment, achieving the ownership and control of the resources of their community, expanding opportunity, stability, and self-determination, and making their maximum contribution to the strength and well-being of the Nation; to the Ways and Means Committee.
33. TAXES. H. R. 19613 by Rep. Zwach, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the requirements relating to declarations of estimated tax in the case of taxpayers who are farmers (or fishermen), by providing that the filing of an income tax return (on or before April 15) by any such taxpayer shall satisfy such requirements; to Ways and Means Committee.

0

COMMITTEE HEARINGS SEPT. 10:

General farm legislation, H. Agriculture (exec).
Flat fee for certain import inspections, H. Ways and Means (exec) (Mulhern, ARS, to testify).
Nationwide system of trails, conferees (exec).

oOo

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1968 (FISCAL YEAR 1969)

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	(1) House	(2) Senate	(3) Conference	(4) Difference (H=House; S=Senate)
Development Loan Fund.....	350,000	350,000	350,000	
Technical cooperation and development grants.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	
American schools and hospitals abroad.....	13,000	14,600	14,600	H+1,600
Local currency.....	5,100	5,100	5,100	
Survey of investment opportunities.....	1,250			H-1,250
Alliance for Progress.....	420,000	420,000	420,000	
Loans.....	(330,000)	(330,000)	(330,000)	
Grants.....	(90,000)	(90,000)	(90,000)	
Partners of the Alliance.....	500	200	350	H-150 S+150
International organizations and programs.....	130,000	135,000	135,000	H+5,000
Children's Fund.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Indus Basin ¹				
Supporting assistance.....	420,000	400,000	410,000	H-10,000 S+10,000
Contingency fund.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Administrative expenses:				
AID.....	53,000	50,000	53,000	S+3,000
Department of State.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Total economic assistance.....	1,603,850	1,585,900	1,599,050	H-4,800 S+13,150
Military assistance.....	390,000	360,000	375,000	H-15,000 S+15,000
Total economic and military assistance.....	1,993,850	1,945,900	1,974,050	H-19,800 S-28,150

¹ The Foreign Assistance Act of 1967 authorized \$51,220,000 for use beginning fiscal year 1969 for this purpose. The Executive requests \$12,000,000 for fiscal 1969.

² Existing law contains permanent authorization.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 2515, authorizing establishment of Redwood National Park, Calif.

TRAILS SYSTEM

Conferees met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 827, to establish a nationwide system of trails for recreation purposes, but did not reach final agreement and will meet again tomorrow.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 10

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Commerce, Surface Transportation Subcommittee, to continue hearings on S. 3714, to amend the Interstate

Commerce Act so as to authorize contracts between freight forwarders and railroads, 9 a.m., 5110 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Relations, executive, to consider unfinished committee business, 10:30 a.m., room S-116, Capitol.

Committee on the Judiciary, executive, on committee business, 10:30 a.m., 2300 New Senate Office Building.

Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, to resume hearings on competition in military procurement, 9:30 a.m., 1114 New Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Agriculture, full committee, executive, to discuss the status of general farm legislation, 10 a.m., 1301 Longworth House Office Building.

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, executive, to consider pending business, 10 a.m., H-140, Capitol.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, full committee, executive, to receive a briefing from Secretary of State Rusk on the world situation, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs, to consider S. 3207 and H.R. 18205, providing for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and H.R. 18799, relating to the issuance of revenue bonds by the Territory of Guam; in executive session, H.R. 15151 and S. 1763, to promote the eco-

Next meeting of the SENATE

12:00 noon, Wednesday, September 11

Next meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12:00 noon, Tuesday, September 10

conomic development of Guam; 9:45 a.m., 1324 Longworth House Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance, executive, to consider H.R. 14742 and S. 3724, regulation of mutual funds, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Subcommittee on Postal Rates, to hold a hearing on H.R. 19415, to provide for a delay, or a waiver, of the conditions of mailing articles at the special fourth-class rate or at the library rate, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon House Office Building.

Committee on Ways and Means, full committee, executive, to consider pending business, 10 a.m., committee room, Longworth House Office Building.

Joint Committee

Conferees, executive, on S. 3769, proposed Higher Education Amendments of 1968, 1 p.m., room EF-100, Capitol.

Conferees, executive, on S. 827, to establish a nationwide system of trails for recreation purposes, 2 p.m., room H-403, Capitol (atomic energy room).

Extensions of Remarks of the following Members appear in this issue

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Congressional Record

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on Redwood National Park.

HOUSE

1. REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK. Received the conference report on S. 2515, to authorize establishment of the Redwood National Park, Calif. (H. Rept. 1890). The conference committee recommends a park with an overall size of not more than 58,000 acres as compared with the Senate limit of 64,000 acres and the House limit of 28,500 acres. The conference substitute authorizes appropriation of \$92,000,000 for acquisition of land as compared with the Senate figure of \$100,000,000 and the House figure of \$56,750,000. pp. H8502-5
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 18707, the Defense Department appropriation bill, 1969. pp. H8505-32

3. LANDS. Subcommittees of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 18496, to authorize the sale of certain lands to Central, N. Mex., and H. R. 14388, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain real property in the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. p. D816
4. GUAM. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15151, to promote the economic development of Guam. p. D816
5. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Schwengel inserted editorials from numerous newspapers opposing the bill to increase weight and width limitations on trucks. pp. H8537-4
6. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Rodino criticized the "disappearance" of fertilizer shipped to India under the AID program and stated it is time for AID to "clamp down on black market operations resulting in heavy losses of much needed fertilizer, and to pack the material in bags in the United States with true weights, no loss of material, and printed with the AID emblem." pp. H8541-2
7. WILDLIFE. Received a GAO report on opportunities for improvement in policies for acquiring migratory waterfowl refuges. p. H8544

SENATE

8. WILDERNESS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 2751, to designate wilderness areas in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Willamette, Deschutes, and Mount Hood National Forests, Oreg. (S. Rept. 1532). p. S10521
9. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9362, to authorize the Mountain Park reclamation project, Okla. (S. Rept. 1533). p. S10521
10. NATIVES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. Con. Res. 11, to encourage development of programs to hiring American Indians and Alaska natives to a social and economic level of full participating citizens (S. Rept. 1535). p. S10521
11. LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 3736, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell to the village of Central N. Mex., part of the Fort Bayard Military Reservation, N. Mex. pp. S10501-2
12. LOANS. Passed as reported S. 2401, to authorize loans from the FHA Direct Loan Account to certain Indian tribes and tribal corporations, to acquire lands or interests therein within the tribe's reservation for use of the tribe or its members. p. S10507
13. GUAM. Passed as reported S. 3072, to authorize additional long-range economic development of Guam. pp. S10507-8

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

SEPTEMBER 11, 1968.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ASPINALL, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 2515]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2515) entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment insert the following: *That, in order to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) forests and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for purposes of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study, there is hereby established a Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California.*

SEC. 2. (a) *The area to be included within the Redwood National Park is that generally depicted on the maps entitled "Redwood National Park," numbered NPS-RED-7114-A and NPS-RED-7114-B, and dated September 1968, copies of which maps shall be kept available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and shall be filed with appropriate officers of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may from time to time, with a view to carrying out the purpose of this Act and with particular attention to minimizing siltation of the streams, damage to the timber, and assuring the preservation of the scenery within the boundaries of the national park as depicted on said maps, modify said boundaries, giving notice of any changes involved therein by publication of a revised drawing or boundary description in the Federal Register and by filing said revision with the officers with whom the*

original maps were filed, but the acreage within said park shall at no time exceed fifty-eight thousand acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation only all or part of existing publicly owned highways and roads within the boundaries of the park as he may deem necessary for park purposes. Until such highways and roads have been acquired, the Secretary may cooperate with appropriate State and local officials in patrolling and maintaining such roads and highways.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park and, in addition thereto, not more than ten acres outside of those boundaries for an administrative site or sites. Such acquisition may be by donation, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, exchange, or otherwise, but lands and interests in land owned by the State of California may be acquired only by donation.

(b)(1) Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of, all real property within the park boundaries designated in maps NPS-RED-7114-A and NPS-RED-7114-B, except real property owned by the State of California or a political subdivision thereof and except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection. The Secretary shall allow for the orderly termination of all operations on real property acquired by the United States under this subsection, and for the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property therefrom.

(2) The United States will pay just compensation to the owner of any real property taken by paragraph (1) of this subsection. Such compensation shall be paid either: (A) by the Secretary of the Treasury from money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, including money appropriated to the Fund pursuant to section 4(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, subject to the appropriation limitation in section 10 of this Act, upon certification to him by the Secretary of the agreed negotiated value of such property, or the valuation of the property awarded by judgment, including interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of taking the property to the date of payment therefor; or (B) by the Secretary, if the owner of the land concurs, with any federally owned property available to him for purposes of exchange pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of this Act; or (C) by the Secretary using any combination of such money or federally owned property. Any action against the United States for the recovery of just compensation for the land and interests therein taken by the United States by this subsection shall be brought in the Court of Claims as provided in title 28, United States Code, section 1491.

(3) Subsection 3(b) shall apply to ownerships of fifty acres or less only if such ownerships are held or occupied primarily for nonresidential or nonagricultural purposes, and if the Secretary gives notice to the owner within sixty days after the effective date of this Act of the application of this subsection. Notice by the Secretary shall be deemed to have been made as of the effective date of this Act. The district court of the United States for that district in which such ownerships are located shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any action brought by any person having an interest therein for damages occurring by reason of the temporary application of this paragraph, between the effective date of this Act and the date upon which the Secretary gives such notice. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary

under subsections (a) and (c) of this section to acquire such areas for the purposes of this Act.

(c) If any individual tract or parcel of land acquired is partly inside and partly outside the boundaries of the park or the administrative site the Secretary may, in order to minimize the payment of severance damages, acquire the whole of the tract or parcel and exchange that part of it which is outside the boundaries for land or interests in land inside the boundaries or for other land or interests in land acquired pursuant to this Act, and dispose of so much thereof as is not so utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.). The cost of any land so acquired and disposed of shall not be charged against the limitation on authorized appropriations contained in section 10 of this Act.

(d) The Secretary is further authorized to acquire, as provided in subsection (a) of this section, lands and interests in land bordering both sides of the highway between the present southern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and a point on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick to a depth sufficient to maintain or to restore a screen of trees between the highway and the land behind the screen and the activities conducted thereon.

(e) In order to afford as full protection as is reasonably possible to the timber, soil, and streams within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary is authorized, by any of the means set out in subsections (a) and (c) of this section, to acquire interests in land from, and to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, the owners of land on the periphery of the park and on watersheds tributary to streams within the park designed to assure that the consequences of forestry management, timbering, land use, and soil conservation practices conducted thereon, or of the lack of such practices, will not adversely affect the timber, soil, and streams within the park as aforesaid. As used in this subsection, the term "interests in land" does not include fee title unless the Secretary finds that the cost of a necessary less-than-fee interest would be disproportionately high as compared with the estimated cost of the fee. No acquisition other than by donation shall be effectuated and no contract or cooperative agreement shall be executed by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this subsection until sixty days after he has notified the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his intended action and of the costs and benefits to the United States involved therein.

Sec. 4. (a) The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary under this Act may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

(b) The term "improved property", as used in this section, means a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

(c) The Secretary shall have, with respect to any real property acquired by him in sections 5 and 8, township 13 north, range 1 east, Humboldt meridian, authority to sell or lease the same to the former owner under such conditions and restrictions as will assure that it is not utilized in a manner or for purposes inconsistent with the national park.

SEC. 5. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of such boundaries within the limits prescribed in this Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may acquire such property from the grantor by exchange for any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California, except property needed for public use and management, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California, except that section known and designated as the Yurok Experimental Forest, consisting of approximately nine hundred and thirty-five acres. Such federally owned property shall also be available for use by the Secretary in lieu of, or together with, cash in payment of just compensation for any real property taken pursuant to section 3(b) of this Act. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, the value shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. Through the exercise of his exchange authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's commercial operations.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within any of the areas described in sections 2 and 3 of this Act may, with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7.(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 545; 40 U.S.C. 261), and the Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments.

(b) Judgments against the United States for amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions shall be subject to the provisions of section 1302 of the Act of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 694), as

amended (31 U.S.C. 724a), and the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 979), as amended (28 U.S.C. 2414, 2517).

SEC. 8. *The present practice of the California Department of Parks and Recreation of maintaining memorial groves of redwood trees named for benefactors of the State redwood parks shall be continued by the Secretary in the Redwood National Park.*

SEC. 9. *The Secretary shall administer the Redwood National Park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.*

SEC. 10. *There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$92,000,000 for land acquisition to carry out the provisions of this Act.*

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
ROY A. TAYLOR,
HAROLD T. JOHNSON,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
ALAN BIBLE,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill S. 2515, to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes, submit this statement in explanation of the effect of the language recommended and adopted in the accompanying conference report.

The committee of conference on S. 2515 recommends adoption of an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the House amendment to S. 2515. The major differences between the amendment recommended by the conference committee, the original House amendment, and S. 2515 as it passed the Senate are outlined below.

The conference committee recommends the establishment of a Redwood National Park with an overall size of not more than 58,000 acres, exclusive of submerged lands. In the bill as it originally passed the Senate this limit was 64,000 acres and in the House amendment it was 28,500 acres.

The principal upland areas included within the revised boundaries of the park are, in addition to the Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Parks, the following:

(a) The area east and south of Jedediah Smith State Park—approximately 4,600 acres.

(b) Lost Man Creek drainage area—approximately 5,800 acres.

(c) Little Lost Man Creek drainage area—approximately 2,225 acres.

(d) The area south of Prairie Creek State Park, west of Prairie Creek and north of the existing county road—approximately 2,925 acres.

(e) The Redwood Creek corridor beginning in section 34, township 11 north, range 1 east, and continuing along both sides of the stream into section 6, township 9 north, range 2 east, including the so-called Emerald Mile and the "Tall Trees" area—approximately 4,200 acres.

(f) An area to the north, east, and west of the lower portion of the foregoing—approximately 4,125 acres.

(g) Three coastal strips (in most cases one-quarter mile inland from mean high tide) between Del Norte Coast State Park and the Klamath River, between the Klamath River and the northern boundary of Prairie Creek State Park, and between the southern boundary of Prairie Creek State Park and the northern boundary of Dry Lagoon State Park—approximately 4,100 acres.

Minor areas account for another 150 acres, more or less, within the revised park boundaries. The estimated cost of acquiring the lands is \$92,000,000 in cash or kind. This estimate is based principally on an appraisal made by Hammon, Jensen & Wallen, an experienced timber

appraisal firm, and includes allowances for contingencies and for administrative expenses connected with the acquisition.

The three State parks mentioned above total 27,500 acres. They and other State lands within the boundaries of the park will be acquired only by donation, as both the Senate bill and the House amendment provided, but a donation or agreement to donate the State parks will not be a condition precedent to establishment of the national park as the House amendment proposed. Until donated, public highways and roads within the park will continue to be operated by the State and its political subdivisions. The Secretary of the Interior, however, is authorized to cooperate with State and local officials in this work by section 2(b) of the conference committee amendment. Whether the State will donate its parks and other lands will be up to it to decide. If it decides not to do so, the National Park Service will nevertheless be expected to cooperate with State officials to minimize administrative problems and to offer to the American public a full opportunity to enjoy the beauty and grandeur of the Redwood country.

The conference committee recommends, as did the original Senate bill, that the Secretary of the Interior have authority to utilize lands within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit, except the 935 acres which are within the Yurok Experimental Forest, for acquisition of some of the private lands within the park. It also recommends that the Secretary be authorized to utilize for exchange purposes lands within the State of California which are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. This latter provision was in the Senate bill and a similar, though somewhat broader, provision was in the House amendment. The provision with respect to the use of the Purchase Unit is not intended to be precedent-setting. It is, rather, a rare exception to the rule which ought to be followed in all except the most compelling of circumstances and is justified in this case only by the exceptional status of the Purchase Unit and by the desire to preserve as a part of the National Park System trees which would otherwise be exploited even though this must be at the price of trees of the same species in Government ownership which are now subject to the same treatment. In view of these two provisions of the bill, it is expected that the cash outlay required for the park will be considerably below the \$92,000,000 mentioned above. This means, of course, that use of the exchange authority is not to be subordinated to use of the cash-acquisition authority. Not only will the consummation of exchanges reduce the Government's cash outflow but it will carry out the purpose for which it is being granted—viz, to "minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of * * * of commercial operations" in the chief industry of the locality.

In order to expedite establishment of the park and to avoid serious changes in the cost of acquiring the land which might occur after passage of the legislation, the conference committee has included in section 3(b) of the bill a legislative taking provision. This provision will be applicable to the greater part of the private lands within the boundaries of the park. Its effect is to vest in the United States, as soon as the bill passes both Houses and is signed by the President, title to all lands within the park boundaries which are owned or operated by the four major lumber companies concerned, to all other tracts of 50 acres or more, and to tracts of less than 50 acres which are utilized primarily for nonresidential and nonagricultural purposes.

The four companies referred to are the Arcata Redwood Co., the Rellim Lumber Co., the Simpson Lumber Co., and the Georgia-Pacific Corp., and their affiliates. The lands held by or for them which are affected by this provision are as follows, as nearly as can now be determined:

	<i>Acres (approximate)</i>
Arcata Redwood Co.....	11, 000
Simpson Lumber Co.....	5, 770
Georgia-Pacific Corp.....	3, 420
Rellim Lumber Co.....	2, 260

A legislative taking provision—one, however, that was not identical with the one that is included in the bill—was requested by the company principally concerned. The companies will be given time to remove their facilities, equipment, and other personal property, including felled trees, from the property. Compensation for the taking, to the extent it is paid in cash and not in kind, will be paid from moneys appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund upon certification by the Secretary of the Interior of the amount involved. If such payment is not made or if the amount paid is not satisfactory to the companies, they will be entitled to a judicial determination made by the Court of Claims under 28 U.S.C. 1491. In either event, the value as ultimately determined will draw interest from the date of taking until the date of payment at the rate of 6 percent per annum. The bill provides in explicit terms that the United States “will” pay just compensation for this property and thus pledges the full faith and credit of the Government that this will be done. In view of these provisions and in order, moreover, to give the present owners an equivalent in cash or kind as soon as possible, it is strongly recommended (a) that the Secretary of the Interior, as far as he can do so consistently with other commitments on the Land and Water Conservation Fund, seek an immediate appropriation to fulfill the obligations of the United States, and (b) that, to the extent that a settlement in kind is not likely or cannot be negotiated, he pay over to the companies whatever appropriated funds are available to him within the limits of his estimate of the fair market value of the land taken, such payment to be without prejudice, if his estimate of value is not satisfactory to the companies, to further determination of the value either by negotiation or by judicial action.

The members of the conference committee note, in this connection, that they were requested to consider and did consider including in the bill a section the effect of which would have been to give the companies the advantages of section 1033 of the Internal Revenue Code if they convert the cash they receive from this involuntary disposition of their property into certain other types of income-producing property within a limited time. The other types spoken of would have been somewhat broader than that presently allowed by section 1033 and the time frame might have been somewhat longer than is now provided by law. The committee found it infeasible to include such a provision in this bill. It notes, however, that it has been authoritatively advised that the present provisions of law are not and ought not to be construed so strictly that a conversion of redwood assets into whitewood assets is outside the bounds of section 1033 and that, sympathetic as

it is with the general position in which the companies find themselves, a broader approach than the one provided in that section may well be warranted in this instance. It recommends that consideration be given to this problem through a separate measure during the next session of the Congress.

The provisions of the House amendment authorizing the acquisition of land bordering Highway 101 between Prairie Creek State Park and the town of Orick and the creation of a buffer zone around the periphery of the park, either by acquisition of scenic easements and other interests in land or through cooperative agreements with the landowners in order to protect park values, has been retained by the conference committee in section 3, subsections (d) and (e), of its substitute amendment. While land acquired under the first of these provisions will not be within the park, it will be an important adjunct to it. The intent of the second provision is to assure, among other things, that clear cutting will not occur immediately around the park and, wherever it is reasonable to do so, to allow selective logging to be carried on there.

The conference report recommends the inclusion in the park boundaries of a strip of offshore submerged land one-quarter mile wide the full length of the park. This is done with the understanding that fishing, both sport and commercial, will be allowed to continue in the area involved and that the laws governing the same will be the laws of the State of California.

The House amendment contained a provision authorizing the owners of existing homes within the park boundaries to retain title thereto as long as they conform to approved zoning ordinances. While this provision has heretofore been used in connection with the establishment of national recreation areas and national seashores, it is not, the members of the conference committee believe, consistent with what ought to be an objective when a national park is established—viz., the ultimate elimination of all private inholdings within park boundaries. It has therefore been dropped in the conference committee's proposed substitute. The substitute, however, contains the provisions of both the House and the Senate versions of the bill allowing the owner of an existing noncommercial residence to retain rights of use and occupancy for his life and the life of his spouse or, if he so chooses, for a term of 25 years or less beginning on the date the property is acquired by the Government. An additional provision has been included, applying only to two sections of land at the mouth of the Klamath River, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease back or sell back certain lands under conditions which assure uses compatible with the purposes and existence of the park.

The provisions of section 7 of the conference committee's recommended substitute are derived from the House amendment. They (1) authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into firm contracts for the purchase of land under the act once an appropriation has been made for this purpose even though the appropriation is insufficient to cover the whole purchase price, (2) allow the Secretary and the landowners concerned to agree upon payment of the purchase price of land in installments over a 10-year period or less, the unpaid balance to bear interest at a rate not exceeding that of the current yield on outstanding U.S. obligations maturing at or about the same

time as the last payment is due, and (3) make applicable to judgments rendered against the United States in condemnation actions, including actions under section 3 of the bill, the same procedure for appropriating funds to satisfy such judgments as is applicable to other judgments against the Government. In effect this means, and it is the intent of the conference committee that it should be so applied, that judgments for \$100,000 or less will be paid from the continuing appropriation created in 31 U.S.C. 724a and that judgments for more than that amount will be processed as ordinary judgments against the United States are processed; that is, by being included in the items "Claims and Judgments" (e.g., 79 Stat. 1152) which is regularly transmitted to the Congress for appropriations. Since, as has been noted above, the bulk of the private land within the park boundaries is being taken legislatively, the chief benefit of this provision will, in all likelihood, accrue to such of the smaller landowners as may be subject to condemnation. In the case of the larger holders who choose to recover just compensation by means of a suit in the Court of Claims, however, it will and is intended to provide an alternative method of payment to that provided in section 3(b).

The final section of the bill authorizes the appropriation of \$92,000,000 for the acquisition of land. As has already been noted, it is expected that utilization of the exchange provisions of the bill will reduce the cash outlay required considerably below this figure. The \$92,000,000 figure compares with the \$100,000,000 in the original Senate bill and the \$56,750,000 in the House amendment. Although this section omits the limitation of the amount authorized to be appropriated for development which was contained in the House amendment, it is the understanding of all members of the conference committee that no appropriation will be requested or made for this purpose, except for such work as is required for immediate administration of the park, until a master development plan has been submitted to the two Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
ROY A. TAYLOR,
HAROLD T. JOHNSON,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

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The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MACGREGOR) there were—ayes 119, noes 15.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the Chair advise whether or not the conference report has been sent over by message from the Senate, indicating that the authorization bill has now cleared both Houses—that is, for the Defense Department bill—and, if that is correct, would it be in order for the Committee on Appropriations to call up the \$72 billion Defense appropriation bill?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the Senate has approved the conference report. The Department of Defense appropriation bill is programmed for today. All Members recognize the importance, I am sure, of having this bill acted upon as quickly as possible, and, after the Journal is read and approved, the Defense appropriation bill will be the next order of business to be brought up.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, as long as these delaying tactics are observed, is this preventing the military appropriation bill from being considered—to take care of our fighting men?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, is the conference report agreed to on the Speaker's desk, as agreed to by the other body?

The SPEAKER. The Chair, in reply, will say that it has been returned from the Senate and is available.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, is it on the Speaker's desk and available for action by this body, or for engrossment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the House has adopted the conference report.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, is it available on the Speaker's desk for final engrossment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state the bill is being enrolled now.

Mr. HALL. Then the Chair will say affirmatively that it is not on the Speaker's desk and ready for action at this point; is that correct?

The SPEAKER. Well, it is within the possession of the House and is in the process of being enrolled.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not correct that the House of Representatives has approved a rule making in order the consideration of the Defense appropriation bill immediately after the conference report had been approved by the House and by the other body?

The SPEAKER. That is the understanding of the Chair; and it is the further understanding of the Chair that the gentleman from Texas had announced that after the conference report was agreed to by both branches he would then be ready to proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill. Is the Chair correct in that statement?

Mr. MAHON. The Chair is correct. Of course, there is a rule which has been adopted.

The SPEAKER. Surely. The rule waives points of order.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Is the bill under discussion by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and by the distinguished Speaker one of several appropriation bills which deal with funds for fiscal year 1969, which began on July 1 of this year?

The SPEAKER. That is a matter of knowledge, of common knowledge; but, in specific answer to the gentleman, it is.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Certainly I—and I know the same is true of other Members who have been involved in the activities this afternoon—have no desire to delay the consideration of important appropriation matters.

Mr. HAYS. If that is true, sit down.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is exercising his rights under the rules. The Chair will protect the gentleman.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Under our rules the bill should have been considered by the House and by the Senate, by the Congress, and sent to the executive branch prior to the end of the last fiscal year. We are now 2½ months into the new fiscal year, and because of the fact that this is obviously important legislation, notwithstanding the fact that we did not deal with it on last Friday, for example, when we had no session, or this Monday, when we dealt with a bill on marketing orders—

Mr. HAYS. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the conference report was not adopted in the House until last Monday.

In any event, will the gentleman state his parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. RUMSFELD. I would simply want to say—

The SPEAKER. The Chair wants to be very understanding.

Mr. RUMSFELD. The Chair is being very generous.

To conclude my parliamentary inquiry, I just simply want to say—

Mr. HAYS. Point of order, Mr. Speaker. I make a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has been making an explanation, which the Chair assumes is leading up to a parliamentary inquiry which he has not arrived at yet.

The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RUMSFELD. I thank the Chair. I

simply want to ask the parliamentary inquiry: In the event that those of us here who do not want to disrupt, discontinue our activities, is it proper for me to request an answer from the Chair as to whether or not the Chair might be willing to do everything in his power to see if we could have election reform and congressional reform legislation?

The SPEAKER. That is a most unusual question for any Member to ask the Chair. If the gentleman will consult with the Chair outside, the Chair will be glad to advise the gentleman.

Mr. RUMSFELD. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CURTIS. Again, on the status of legislation, is it not true that there is a bill pending which could be brought on the floor in regard to congressional reform and election reform? Is not that bill ready for House action?

The SPEAKER. What particular bill does the gentleman have in mind?

Mr. CURTIS. Two different bills. One is the election reform bill that was voted out by the House Administration Committee. The second is the bill that was passed by the Senate and sent over here having to do with congressional reform a year and a half ago.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the reorganization bill is before the Committee on Rules, that committee having original jurisdiction over it. The other bill that the gentleman referred to is on the calendar, but there is no rule reported out permitting it to be brought up for consideration of the House.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry. I wish simply to observe that the demonstration here clearly shows how badly we need to reform our rules.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HAYS. My parliamentary inquiry is this: Is it correct and is it right to call a bill an election reform bill which repeals all prohibitions on the amount of money that anybody can spend to buy an election? It would seem to me you are misusing the word "reform," and that word is nowhere in the title of the bill. My parliamentary inquiry is: Is it proper for people like the gentleman from Missouri to try to mislead the American people and call this an election reform bill?

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WAGGONER. Do not the rules of the House provide that if the members of the minority party wish to discharge the two bills in question, they may proceed under the rules of the House utilizing the available discharge petition procedure?

Mr. SPEAKER. The answer to that is, "Yes."

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Will the Speaker explain to me how, in view of the answer to the gentleman from Louisiana, a minority with 188 Members can have a discharge petition signed by 218 Members—until after the election, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman or any Member can file a discharge motion under the rules of the House, and the Chair knows that the gentleman is well acquainted with the rules. If 218 Members sign a discharge motion, then the bill would be in order for consideration on the next discharge day following the signing of the motion by 218 Members. Each Member has his own responsibility. The answer is that a discharge motion can be filed under the rules of the House, and the gentleman from New Hampshire can do it within 5 minutes if the gentleman desires to do so.

Mr. CLEVELAND. The Speaker has answered my question, but with further reference to my parliamentary inquiry, I understood your answer to the parliamentary inquiry of the gentleman from Louisiana, whose question to you was, Cannot the minority use the discharge petition rule? I understood your answer to be yes. I ask you, mathematically at least, until after the next election, how can a group of 188 Members do so?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not an expert in mathematics, and the gentleman from New Hampshire is. The Chair is not going to challenge him in a field in which he specialized. The Chair has enjoyed this very much. Are there any other parliamentary inquiries?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I thank the Speaker.

Is there any parliamentary procedure whereby these parliamentary inquiries may be brought to a parliamentary conclusion?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that a parliamentary inquiry is a matter of discretion with the Chair. The Chair knows that the gentleman from Mississippi would want to preserve the right of any occupant of the chair in that respect.

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PIKE. Is it not true, Mr. Speaker, under any rules which the House might adopt, it would take a modicum of good faith, of good will, and of intelligence in their application to preserve the rights of the minority?

The SPEAKER. Will the distinguished gentleman please repeat his parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, my parliamentary inquiry is this: Under any rules which the House might adopt it would be necessary for the Members to display a modicum of good faith and good will in utilizing those rules in order to preserve the rights of all Members?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the gentleman's statement will

speak for itself and it will appear in the RECORD.

The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the Journal.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do so solely for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], with respect to the program which I have before me, the whip notice for this week.

The whip notice indicates that the first item of business for Tuesday and the balance of the week would be S. 3293 and the second item would be H.R. 15681. Those two items were disposed of on yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, the whip notice indicates that the next order of business would be the order of business which I had expected to be brought before the House today, H.R. 15890, additional positions in certain executive agencies.

Mr. Speaker, my inquiry is this: Are we abandoning H.R. 15890 or is the leadership contemplating it to be scheduled out of order, after the Department of Defense appropriation bill?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, in the whip notice we have the statement that any further program may be announced later. We announced yesterday that the Department of Defense appropriation bill will be the first order of business if the conference report just alluded to were adopted by the other body. It was on the basis of that announcement that we would proceed. And, I would say to the gentleman that we plan to go from the consideration of that bill to the consideration of the National Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 and announce the programming of the other bill to which the gentleman referred at another time.

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I do not believe I have a response to my question.

What disposition is now contemplated of H.R. 15890, additional positions in certain executive agencies?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, as of now we plan to put that over until a later date.

Mr. MacGREGOR. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would like to indicate that because of the importance of the legislation that is to be considered later this afternoon, we do not have any desire to continue the parliamentary moves that have been made thus far today.

However, the purpose of these moves has been to attempt to point out the need for at least giving the House an opportunity to consider and debate

campaign funding and legislative reorganization legislation during this Congress.

I would like to ask the distinguished majority leader if he and the majority party have any intention of bringing to the floor of the House before the close of the session this year legislation dealing with legislative reorganization of election fundraising and expenditures.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I demand regular order.

The SPEAKER. Has the gentleman from Illinois completed his question?

Mr. RUMSFELD. I have completed my question.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? That bill is not eligible for programming on the floor under present parliamentary circumstances.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I yielded to the gentleman from Ohio so many times last evening during a special order that it comes naturally to yield to the gentleman at this time.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to say in regard to the sad story of the gentleman from New Hampshire about our minority that if he will file a discharge petition on this so-called election bill—I am not going to use the word "reform," I will call it the "millionaire's control of Congress bill"—when the gentleman gets 188 Members signed on that petition I will deliver to the gentleman 30 Democrats to get it before the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was approved.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 2515, REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK, CALIF.

Mr. ASPINALL submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill S. 2515, to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1890)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the Bill (S. 2515) entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That, in order to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) forests and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for purposes of public inspiration, enjoy-

ment, and scientific study, there is hereby established a Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California.

"SEC. 2. (a) The area to be included within the Redwood National Park is that generally depicted on the maps entitled 'Redwood National Park' numbered NPS-RED-7114-A and NPS-RED-7114-B, and dated September 1968, copies of which maps shall be kept available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and shall be filed with appropriate officers of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary') may from time to time, with a view to carrying out the purpose of this Act and with particular attention to minimizing siltation of the streams, damage to the timber, and assuring the preservation of the scenery within the boundaries of the national park as depicted on said maps, modify said boundaries, giving notice of any changes involved therein by publication of a revised drawing or boundary description in the Federal Register and by filing said revision with the officers with whom the original maps were filed, but the acreage within said park shall at no time exceed fifty-eight thousand acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

"(b) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation only all or part of existing publicly owned highways and roads within the boundaries of the park as he may deem necessary for park purposes. Until such highways and roads have been acquired, the Secretary may cooperate with appropriate State and local officials in patrolling and maintaining such roads and highways.

"SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park and, in addition thereto, not more than ten acres outside of those boundaries for an administrative site or sites. Such acquisition may be by donation, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, exchange, or otherwise, but lands and interests in land owned by the State of California may be acquired only by donation.

"(b) (1) Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of, all real property within the park boundaries designated in maps NPS-RED-7114-A and NPS-RED-7114-B, except real property owned by the State of California or a political subdivision thereof and except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection. The Secretary shall allow for the orderly termination of all operations on real property acquired by the United States under this subsection, and for the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property therefrom.

"(2) The United States will pay just compensation to the owner of any real property taken by paragraph (1) of this subsection. Such compensation shall be paid either: (A) by the Secretary of the Treasury from money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, including money appropriated to the Fund pursuant to section 4(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, subject to the appropriation limitation in section 10 of this Act, upon certification to him by the Secretary of the agreed negotiated value of such property, or the valuation of the property awarded by judgment, including interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of taking the property to the date of payment therefor; or (B) by the Secretary, if the owner of the land concurs, with any federally owned property available to him for purposes of exchange pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of this Act; or (C) by the Secretary using any combination of such money or federally owned property. Any action against the United States for the recovery of just compensation for the land and

interests therein taken by the United States by this subsection shall be brought in the Court of Claims as provided in title 28, United States Code, section 1491.

"(3) Subsection 3(b) shall apply to ownerships of fifty acres or less only if such ownerships are held or occupied primarily for nonresidential or nonagricultural purposes, and if the Secretary gives notice to the owner within sixty days after the effective date of this Act of the application of this subsection. Notice by the Secretary shall be deemed to have been made as of the effective date of this Act. The district court of the United States for that district in which such ownerships are located shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any action brought by any person having an interest therein for damages occurring by reason of the temporary application of this paragraph, between the effective date of this Act and the date upon which the Secretary gives such notice. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary under subsections (a) and (c) of this section to acquire such areas for the purposes of this Act.

"(c) If any individual tract or parcel of land acquired is partly inside and partly outside the boundaries of the park or the administrative site the Secretary may, in order to minimize the payment of severance damages, acquire the whole of the tract or parcel and exchange that part of it which is outside the boundaries for land or interests in land inside the boundaries or for other land or interests in land acquired pursuant to this Act, and dispose of so much thereof as is not so utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.). The cost of any land so acquired and disposed of shall not be charged against the limitation on authorized appropriations contained in section 10 of this Act.

"(d) The Secretary is further authorized to acquire, as provided in subsection (a) of this section, lands and interests in land bordering both sides of the highway between the present southern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and a point on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick to a depth sufficient to maintain or to restore a screen of trees between the highway and the land behind the screen and the activities conducted thereon.

"(e) In order to afford as full protection as is reasonably possible to the timber, soil, and streams within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary is authorized, by any of the means set out in subsections (a) and (c) of this section, to acquire interests in land from, and to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, the owners of land on the periphery of the park and on watersheds tributary to streams within the park designed to assure that the consequences of forestry management, timbering, land use, and soil conservation practices conducted thereon, or of the lack of such practices, will not adversely affect the timber, soil, and streams within the park as aforesaid. As used in this subsection, the term "interests in land" does not include fee title unless the Secretary finds that the cost of a necessary less-than-fee interest would be disproportionately high as compared with the estimated cost of the fee. No acquisition other than by donation shall be effectuated and no contract or cooperative agreement shall be executed by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this subsection until sixty days after he has notified the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his intended action and of the costs and benefits to the United States involved therein.

"SEC. 4. (a) The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the

Secretary under this Act may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

"(b) The term 'improved property', as used in this section, means a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

"(c) The Secretary shall have, with respect to any real property acquired by him in sections 5 and 8, township 13 north, range 1 east, Humboldt meridian, authority to sell or lease the same to the former owner under such conditions and restrictions as will assure that it is not utilized in a manner or for purposes inconsistent with the national park.

"SEC. 5. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of such boundaries within the limits prescribed in this Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may acquire such property from the grantor by exchange for any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California, except property needed for public use and management, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California, except that section known and designated as the Yurok Experimental Forest, consisting of approximately nine hundred and thirty-five acres. Such federally owned property shall also be available for use by the Secretary in lieu of, or together with, cash in payment of just compensation for any real property taken pursuant to section 3(b) of this Act. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, the value shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. Through the exercise of his exchange authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's commercial operations.

"SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within any of the areas described in sections 2 and 3 of this Act may, with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction

of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 545; 40 U.S.C. 261), and the Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments.

"(b) Judgments against the United States for amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions shall be subject to the provisions of section 1302 of the Act of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 694), as amended (31 U.S.C. 724a), and the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 979), as amended (28 U.S.C. 2414, 2517).

"SEC. 8. The present practice of the California Department of Parks and Recreation of maintaining memorial groves of redwood trees named for benefactors of the State redwood parks shall be continued by the Secretary in the Redwood National Park.

"SEC. 9. The Secretary shall administer the Redwood National Park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

"SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$92,000,000 for land acquisition to carry out the provisions of this Act."

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
ROY A. TAYLOR,
HAROLD T. JOHNSON,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
ALAN BIBLE,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill, S. 2515, to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes, submit this statement in explanation of the effect of the language recommended and adopted in the accompanying conference report.

The committee of conference on S. 2515 recommends adoption of an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the House amendment to S. 2515. The major differences between the amendment recommended by the Conference Committee, the original House amendment, and S. 2515 as it passed the Senate are outlined below.

The conference committee recommends the establishment of a Redwood National Park with an overall size of not more than 58,000 acres, exclusive of submerged lands. In the bill as it originally passed the Senate this limit was 64,000 acres and in the House amendment it was 28,500 acres.

The principal upland areas included within the revised boundaries of the park are, in addition to the Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast, and Prairie Creek Redwoods State parks, the following:

(a) The area east and south of Jedediah Smith State Park—approximately 4600 acres;

(b) Lost Man Creek drainage area—approximately 5800 acres;

(c) Little Lost Man Creek drainage area—approximately 2225 acres;

(d) The area south of Prairie Creek State Park, west of Prairie Creek and north of the existing county road—approximately 2925 acres;

(e) The Redwood Creek corridor beginning in section 34, township 11 north, range 1 east and continuing along both sides of the stream into section 6, township 9 north, range 2 east, including the so-called Emerald Mile and the "Tall Trees" area—approximately 4200 acres;

(f) An area to the north, east and west of the lower portion of the foregoing—approximately 4125 acres;

(g) Three coastal strips (in most cases one-quarter mile inland from mean high tide) between Del Norte Coast State Park and the Klamath River, between the Klamath River and the northern boundary of Prairie Creek State Park, and between the southern boundary of Prairie Creek State Park and the northern boundary of Dry Lagoon State Park—approximately 4100 acres.

Minor areas account for another 150 acres, more or less, within the revised park boundaries. The estimated cost of acquiring the lands is \$92,000,000 in cash or kind. This estimate is based principally on an appraisal made by Hammon, Jensen and Wallen, an experienced timber appraisal firm, and includes allowances for contingencies and for administrative expenses connected with the acquisition.

The three State parks mentioned above total 27,500 acres. They and other State lands within the boundaries of the park will be acquired only by donation, as both the Senate bill and the House amendment provided, but a donation or agreement to donate the State parks will not be a condition precedent to establishment of the national park as the House amendment proposed. Until donated, public highways and roads within the park will continue to be operated by the State and its political subdivisions. The Secretary of the Interior, however, is authorized to cooperate with State and local officials in this work by section 2(b) of the conference committee amendment. Whether the State will donate its parks and other lands will be up to it to decide. If it decides not to do so, the National Park Service will nevertheless be expected to cooperate with State officials to minimize administrative problems and to offer to the American public a full opportunity to enjoy the beauty and grandeur of the Redwood country.

The conference committee recommends, as did the original Senate bill that the Secretary of the Interior have authority to utilize lands within the northern Redwood purchase unit, except the 935 acres which are within the Yurok Experimental Forest, for acquisition of some of the private lands within the park. It also recommends that the Secretary be authorized to utilize for exchange purposes lands within the State of California which are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. This latter provision was in the Senate bill and a similar, though somewhat broader, provision was in the House amendment. The provision with respect to the use of the purchase unit is not intended to be precedent-setting. It is, rather, a rare exception to the rule which ought to be followed in all except the most compelling of circumstances and is justified in this case only by the exceptional status of the purchase unit and by the desire to preserve as a part of the national park system trees which would otherwise be exploited even though this must be at the price of trees of the same species in Government ownership which are now subject to the same treatment. In view of these two provisions of

the bill, it is expected that the cash outlay required for the park will be considerably below the \$92,000,000 mentioned above. This means, of course, that use of the exchange authority is not to be subordinated to use of the cash-acquisition authority. Not only will the consummation of exchanges reduce the Government's cash outflow but it will carry out the purpose for which it is being granted—viz., to "minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of . . . of commercial operations" in the chief industry of the locality.

In order to expedite establishment of the park and to avoid serious changes in the cost of acquiring the land which might occur after passage of the legislation, the conference committee has included in section 3(b) of the bill a legislative taking provision. This provision will be applicable to the greater part of the private lands within the boundaries of the park. Its effect is to vest in the United States, as soon as the bill passes both Houses and is signed by the President, title to all lands within the park boundaries which are owned or operated by the four major lumber companies concerned, to all other tracts of 50 acres or more, and to tracts of less than 50 acres which are utilized primarily for nonresidential and nonagricultural purposes. The four companies referred to are the Arcata Redwood Co., the Reilim Lumber Co., the Simpson Lumber Co., and the Georgia-Pacific Corp., and their affiliates. The lands held by or for them which are affected by this provision are as follows, as nearly as can now be determined:

[Approximate acres]

Arcata Redwood Co.	11,000
Simpson Lumber Co.	5,770
Georgia-Pacific Corp.	3,420
Reilim Lumber Co.	2,260

A legislative taking provision—one, however, that was not identical with the one that is included in the bill—was requested by the company principally concerned. The companies will be given time to remove their facilities, equipment and other personal property, including felled trees, from the property. Compensation for the taking, to the extent it is paid in cash and not in kind, will be paid from moneys appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund upon certification by the Secretary of the Interior of the amount involved. If such payment is not made or if the amount paid is not satisfactory to the companies, they will be entitled to a judicial determination made by the Court of Claims under 28 U.S.C. 1491. In either event, the value as ultimately determined will draw interest from the date of taking until the date of payment at the rate of 6 per centum per annum. The bill provides in explicit terms that the United States "will" pay just compensation for this property and thus pledges the full faith and credit of the government that this will be done. In view of these provisions and in order, moreover, to give the present owners an equivalent in cash or kind as soon as possible, it is strongly recommended (a) that the Secretary of the Interior, as far as he can do so consistently with other commitments on the Land and Water Conservation Fund, seek an immediate appropriation to fulfill the obligations of the United States, and (b) that, to the extent that a settlement in kind is not likely or cannot be negotiated, he pay over to the companies whatever appropriated funds are available to him within the limits of his estimate of the fair market value of the land taken, such payment to be without prejudice, if his estimate of value is not satisfactory to the companies, to further determination of the value either by negotiation or by judicial action.

The members of the conference committee note, in this connection, that they were

requested to consider and did consider including in the bill a section the effect of which would have been to give the companies the advantages of section 1033 of the Internal Revenue Code if they convert the cash they receive from this involuntary disposition of their property into certain other types of income-producing property within a limited time. The other types spoken of would have been somewhat broader than that presently allowed by section 1033 and the time frame might have been somewhat longer than is now provided by law. The committee found it infeasible to include such a provision in this bill. It notes, however, that it has been authoritatively advised that the present provisions of law are not and ought not to be construed so strictly that a conversion of redwood assets into whitewood assets is outside the bounds of section 1033 and that, sympathetic as it is with the general position in which the companies find themselves, a broader approach than the one provided in that section may well be warranted in this instance. It recommends that consideration be given to this problem through a separate measure during the next session of the Congress.

The provisions of the House amendment authorizing the acquisition of land bordering Highway 101 between Prairie Creek State Park and the town of Orick and the creation of a buffer zone around the periphery of the park, either by acquisition of scenic easements and other interests in land or through cooperative agreements with the land owners in order to protect park values, has been retained by the conference committee in section 3, subsections (d) and (e), of its substitute amendment. While land acquired under the first of these provisions will not be within the park, it will be an important adjunct to it. The intent of the second provision is to assure, among other things, that clear cutting will not occur immediately around the park and, wherever it is reasonable to do so, to allow selective logging to be carried on there.

The conference report recommends the inclusion in the park boundaries of a strip of off-shore submerged land one-quarter mile wide the full length of the park. This is done with the understanding that fishing, both sport and commercial, will be allowed to continue in the area involved and that the laws governing the same will be the laws of the State of California.

The House amendment contained a provision authorizing the owners of existing homes within the park boundaries to retain title thereto as long as they conform to approved zoning ordinances. While this provision has heretofore been used in connection with the establishment of national recreation areas and national seashores, it is not, the members of the conference committee believe, consistent with what ought to be an objective when a national park is established—viz., the ultimate elimination of all private inholdings within park boundaries. It has therefore been dropped in the Conference Committee's proposed substitute. The substitute, however, contains the provisions of both the House and the Senate versions of the bill allowing the owner of an existing noncommercial residence to retain rights of use and occupancy for his life and the life of his spouse or, if he so chooses, for a term of 25 years or less beginning on the date the property is acquired by the government. An additional provision has been included, applying only to two sections of land at the mouth of the Klamath River, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease back or sell back certain lands under conditions which assure uses compatible with the purposes and existence of the park.

The provisions of section 7 of the conference committee's recommended substitute are derived from the House amendment. They (1) authorize the Secretary of the

Interior to enter into firm contracts for the purchase of land under the Act once an appropriation has been made for this purpose even though the appropriation is insufficient to cover the whole purchase price, (2) allow the Secretary and the landowners concerned to agree upon payment of the purchase price of land in installments over a 10-year period or less, the unpaid balance to bear interest at a rate not exceeding that of the current yield on outstanding United States obligations maturing at or about the same time as the last payment is due, and (3) make applicable to judgments rendered against the United States in condemnation actions, including actions under Section 3 of the bill, the same procedure for appropriating funds to satisfy such judgments as is applicable to other judgments against the government. In effect this means, and it is the intent of the conference committee that it should be so applied, that judgments for \$100,000 or less will be paid from the continuing appropriation created in 31 U.S.C. 724a and that judgments for more than that amount will be processed as ordinary judgments against the United States are processed—that is, by being included in the items "Claims and Judgments" (e.g., 79 Stat. 1152) which is regularly transmitted to the Congress for appropriations. Since, as has been noted above, the bulk of the private land within the park boundaries is being taken legislatively, the chief benefit of this provision will, in all likelihood, accrue to such of the smaller landowners as may be subject to condemnation. In the case of the larger holders who choose to recover just compensation by means of a suit in the Court of Claims, however, it will and is intended to provide an alternative method of payment to that provided in section 3(b).

The final section of the bill authorizes the appropriation of \$92,000,000 for the acquisition of land. As has already been noted, it is expected that utilization of the exchange provisions of the bill will reduce the cash outlay required considerably below this figure. The \$92,000,000 figure compares with the \$100,000,000 in the original Senate bill and the \$56,750,000 in the House amendment. Although this section omits the limitation of the amount authorized to be appropriated for development which was contained in the House amendment, it is the understanding of all members of the conference committee that no appropriation will be requested or made for this purpose, except for such work as is required for immediate administration of the park, until a master development plan has been submitted to the two Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
ROY A. TAYLOR,
HAROLD T. JOHNSON,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 18707) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 4 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from California, Mr. LIPSCOMB, and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 18707, with Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] will be recognized for 2 hours, and the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB] will be recognized for 2 hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, following the exciting events which have just transpired in the House the consideration of this bill might seem to be quite an ordinary exercise, an anticlimax.

The bill, however, is of great importance. All Members have of course, taken it for granted for weeks, and for months, that the Defense appropriation bill would be considered by the House and by the other body and be enacted into law.

This bill is the largest single appropriation bill ever presented to the Congress of the United States in the history of the Republic. So, moneywise and otherwise, it is a very important measure.

OVERALL APPROPRIATION RESUMÉ

Before I begin a discussion of this bill, I think it would be well to take a look at the overall appropriation situation for the current fiscal year 1969.

The President's budget calls for new budget obligational authority in the amount of about \$20 billion for the fiscal year 1969. Something on the order of \$60 billion of this total would automatically be appropriated under existing law without action by Congress this year, principally for such items as interest on the debt, several social security programs, highways, and a few others. Thus, about \$141 billion of the \$201 billion requires action by the Congress at this session. We are considering more than half of that amount in the bill here today.

The Congress in late June of this year, passed the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 which requires that the Government, through actions of the Congress or otherwise, reduce new budget authority by not less than \$10 billion below the January budget estimate for fiscal 1969, submitted on January 29, and that we reduce the projected budget outlays—expenditures and net lending—in the President's January budget for fiscal 1969 by not less than \$6 billion.

The Defense appropriation bill before us deals with budget authority request from the President for \$77 billion. We recommend \$72.2 billion, which means that in this bill we are reducing the President's budget requests for new budget authority by \$4.8 billion. When we consider the actions which we have taken in the House on other appropriations bills, this takes us well over the

\$10 billion goal and enables the House to fulfill the requirements of the law in that respect to about \$11.6 billion, in fact, thus far on the appropriation bills.

But we have other bills to consider: the foreign aid appropriation bill—has not been reported to the House—and certain bills in conference will need to have final clearance. And then a few legislative bills have been or may be enacted which affect the overall budget picture and enter into the final account of congressional action on the budget requests.

But certainly, with the consideration and passage of this bill, we will have completed the principal money business of this session—the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act—and all but one of the regular appropriation bills. The one regular appropriation bill remaining lacks authorization and could not be presented to you now. But a conference agreement on the authorization has been reported. I refer to the foreign aid bill.

That is the remaining work of this session from the standpoint of appropriations for the House, except of course there will be a final supplemental bill to cover a number of items throughout the Government.

THE DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. Chairman, with respect to the bill before us today, I shall, when we go back into the House, ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD pertinent information contained in the committee report, and otherwise. I feel sure all Members would like a reasonably good understanding of the reductions which have been made, reductions in new budget authority totaling \$4.8 billion.

There will be some who will say, "Why has the Committee on Appropriations recommended at large reduction in defense appropriations and defense spending at a time when we are involved in a war of considerable magnitude?" I think no Member would want us to reduce any of our military strength that might be required in connection with the war in Vietnam at this time.

I call your attention to page 3 of the report, which I shall later secure permission to have printed in the RECORD, which contains the very brief explanation of the increases and decreases, budgetwise.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

Estimates of new budget (obligational) authority for the military functions covered by this bill total \$77,074,000,000. Appropriations recommended in the bill total \$72,239,700,000, a decrease of \$4,834,300,000 below the estimates, and a decrease of \$1,912,612,000 below appropriations for fiscal year 1968.

The reductions are large, and tend to mask certain small but significant increases—above the budget—which are included in the bill. A summary of the reductions and increases follows, and discussions both as to policy and as to detail will be found in subsequent portions of this report.

Reductions:	Millions
Application of funds, appropriated in previous years, to finance 1969 programs.....	\$755.4
Major programs falling of authorization (in S. 3293 approved by the House July 11, 1968).....	1,041.2
Regroupment of balances relating to programs falling authorization	163.7

Reductions:—Continued	Millions
Major program reductions:	
Equipment for additional Army division (not activated).....	\$55.0
Ocean minesweepers.....	95.8
Reduce proposed production rate, FB-111 and F-111D aircraft and recover associated program balances.....	677.0
Other program and financing adjustments:	
Military personnel appropriations	329.0
Operation and maintenance appropriations	949.0
All other.....	871.4
Total, reductions below budget requests.....	4,937.5
Increases:	
Initiation of advanced nuclear submarines (2 types).....	33.9
Initiation of Navy VFX aircraft program	30.0
Additional support for nuclear aircraft carriers.....	39.3
Total, increases above budget requests	103.2
Net decrease below budget requests	4,834.3

The Committee on Appropriations felt that since we held the hearings on the Defense appropriation bill early in the year, and since the report on the bill was made on July 18, it would be good to have before us the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for a final discussion of the content of this appropriation bill prior to presenting it to you. We wanted to have the latest word on our military posture from Secretary Clifford and from General Wheeler. So that meeting was held yesterday, and I am free to say to you that the spokesmen of the Department of Defense, who are likewise the spokesmen of the President, assured us that under all the circumstances, and in view of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act, they feel that the bill is reasonably adequate and no major changes were recommended.

There are those who have been asking, "How do you secure a reduction in the defense program at a time when the Soviet Union has marched in great strength into Czechoslovakia and occupied the country?"

Everyone, in my judgment, who has any comprehension of the dangers which confront our world regards the action of the Soviet Union in marching into Czechoslovakia as a very important and very provocative and very dangerous act. So the question arises: Should we increase this bill by reason of the Czechoslovakian situation, should we, as a result of this Czechoslovakian situation, restore the cuts recommended, or what should we do?

I believe many would agree with my position that if this bill had been twice its present size it would probably have had no influence on the Soviet Union in the action which it has taken with respect to Czechoslovakia. We have in excess of 300,000 American servicemen in the NATO countries in western Europe. If we had had twice that number, I doubt that this would have had a significant influence on the action of the

Soviet Union in marching into Czechoslovakia.

It seemed to be the attitude of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs that while the action of the Soviet Union and the satellite countries in marching into Czechoslovakia is a matter of grave concern, it does not necessarily mean that we should make any immediate change in our military posture.

I should like to point out this: Most of our people in and out of public life are sufficiently informed and are sufficiently sophisticated to know that the Soviet Union, and communism in general, represents a grave and continuing threat to free men and free governments everywhere. The action in Czechoslovakia merely emphasizes what prudent citizens have known all the time—that the Soviet Union does pose a serious threat to free men and free nations.

It may be that those citizens who had thought that communism had changed its objectives and had become willing to accommodate itself to the objectives of the free world, will now be considerably disillusioned. These people, who have to some extent been living in a world of make-believe, will be awakened, probably, to the fact that the objectives of communism have not changed. The tactics and procedures may change, but the overall objectives of the Communist conspiracy, in our judgment, have not changed.

So while we have made very considerable and substantial reductions in the President's budget, we still have brought in the largest single appropriation bill for defense, or for any other purpose, in the history of the Government.

This bill does not represent any backing down.

This bill does not represent a posture of appeasement.

This bill represents firmness, this bill represents power, this bill represents strength, and this bill represents the view, in my opinion, of the great majority of the American people: that communism remains a serious threat, that we must keep up our guard, and that we will not subscribe to policies of appeasement or weakness.

THE ABM PROGRAM

There has been considerable discussion in the Congress about the anti-ballistic-missile program, which has already cost us several billions of dollars, and which will cost us many billions more if the program comes to fulfillment—which I predict it will unless a meaningful and iron-clad agreement is reached between the United States and the Soviet Union, providing for realistic and enforceable limitations of armament. I believe all of us would like to see a sharp reduction made in defense spending, if this can be safely done—but this cannot be safely done now.

I was proud of the President of the United States in his statements yesterday before the American Legion. He stood foursquare for a program of firmness. He is unwilling to take any action or to make any statement which would tend to sell short the men who wear the

trails near our cities; however, does not preclude the designation of other suitable recreation trails as national recreation trails if they are somewhat more remotely located. Authorizes the "immediate establishment of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture." Prohibits condemnation insofar as the acquisition of lands for the Pacific Crest Trail is concerned. Authorizes the appropriate Secretaries to promulgate reasonable regulations to govern the use of motorized vehicles on or across the trails under specified conditions. Authorizes a total of \$5,500,000 for land acquisition for the two trails. It is the general understanding of the conferees "that the Secretaries should prepare comprehensive master plans of the proposed development program for the scenic trails under their jurisdiction and present such plans to the two committees prior to their request for appropriations." pp. H8583-6

12. REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK. Agreed to, 329-1, the conference report on S. 2515, to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park. pp. H8586-95
13. SCENIC RIVERS. Passed with amendment (to substitute the language of H. R. 18260) S. 119, to provide for a national scenic rivers system. H. R. 18260, a similar bill, was passed earlier, 265-7, with amendments and was tabled. pp. H8595-618
14. AGING. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. J. Res. 1371, that it be the sense of Congress that a White House Conference on Aging be called by the President in 1971. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. H8549-51
A subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 17867, to strengthen and improve the Older Americans Act of 1965. p. D823
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 334-7, without amendment H. R. 18707, the Defense Department appropriation bill, 1969. A motion by Rep. Kupferman to recommit the bill was rejected. pp. H8551-82, H8623
16. REORGANIZATION. Reps. Anderson, Morton, and Schwengel spoke in support of congressional reorganization. pp. H8549, H8625-31
17. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Sikes stated the President's committee "to advise him on foreign trade" needs wider representation noting that fruits and vegetables, hardwood plywood, and fishery products have no representation. pp. H8631-2
18. HUNGER. Rep. Gonzalwz stated that "CBS News has yet to explain its actions or prove its allegations" regarding the "Hunger in America" program. pp. H8632-4
19. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Dingell objected to the requirements in the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act that the overall budget be reduced by \$6 billion and that agencies reduce their employment levels to those prevailing on June 30, 1966. He inserted letters from various departments and agencies in response to his inquiry regarding the subject which he stated "confirm my view that the two provisions...are unwise." pp. H8641-51

20. PURCHASING. Received a GAO report on the opportunity to reduce costs substantially in acquiring teletypewriters for use in the advanced record system communications network. p. H8655
21. LIBRARIES. Received the annual report of the Library of Congress (H. Doc. 215). p. H8655
22. RECREATION. Received from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation a report, "New England Heritage--The Connecticut River National Recreation Area Study." p. H8655
23. FISHERIES. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment H. R. 18808, to extend the provisions of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (H. Rept. 1893).
24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following program for next week: Mon. is Consent Calendar day, and the following bills will be considered under suspension: Federal construction health and safety; intergovernmental cooperation; fish protein concentrate; Padre Island National Seashore, Guam rehabilitation; Ohio land conveyance; S. C. State Commission of Forestry land conveyance; Commission on Negro History and Culture; fisheries research and development; water resources planning; Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge wilderness; Eklutna project, Alaska; North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area; and filing of applications for certain Alaska lands. Wed. and the balance of the week, the supergrade, and civil service retirement financing bills. pp. H8618-19
25. ADJOURNED until Mon., Sept. 16. p. H8655

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

26. SUGAR FARMERS. Speech by Rep. Willis explaining the provisions of and appealing for support of his bill H. R. 19575, to qualify surplus sugar under the commodity distribution program under section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress. p. E7897
27. LOANS. Rep. Davis inserted Secretary Freeman's speech on the occasion of the first FHA loan ceremony in Ga., under the Housing Act of 1968. pp. E7899
28. OPINION POLLS. Rep. Thompson, N. J., and Rep. Brademas inserted the results of opinion polls which include items of interest to this Department. pp. E7904-6, E7911-2
29. FARM PROGRAM. Speech by Rep. Findley favoring the \$20,000 limitation on total subsidy payments to each farmer and objecting to CCC exemption from expenditure cuts. He said "I urge each of you to join me in opposing any conference report to extend the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 beyond its current expiration scheduled for the end of 1969, which does not include a \$20,000 limitation on individual payments." p. E7907
Rep. Conte inserted the text of an article which he said demonstrates widespread public support for a more equitable and effective farm subsidy program. pp. E7926-7

of the Pacific Crest Trail. Money appropriated for Federal purposes from the land and water conservation fund shall, without prejudice to appropriations from other sources, be available to Federal departments for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands for the purposes of this Act.

"(h) The Secretary charged with the administration of a national recreation or scenic trail shall provide for the development and maintenance of such trails within federally administered areas and shall cooperate with and encourage the States to operate, develop, and maintain portions of such trails which are located outside the boundaries of federally administered areas. When deemed to be in the public interest, such Secretary may enter written cooperative agreements with the States or their political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals to operate, develop, and maintain any portion of a national scenic trail either within or outside a federally administered area.

"Whenever the Secretary of the Interior makes any conveyance of land under any of the public land laws, he may reserve a right-of-way for trails to the extent he deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"(i) The appropriate Secretary, with the concurrence of the heads of any other Federal agencies administering lands through which a national recreation or scenic trail passes, and after consultation with the States, local governments, and organizations concerned, may issue regulations, which may be revised from time to time, governing the use, protection, management, development, and administration of trails of the national trails system. In order to maintain good conduct on and along the trails located within federally administered areas and to provide for the proper government and protection of such trails, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe and publish such uniform regulations as they deem necessary and any person who violates such regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA TRAILS

"SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is directed to encourage States to consider, in their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financial assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, needs and opportunities for establishing park, forest, and other recreation trails on lands owned or administered by States, and recreation trails on lands in or near urban areas. He is further directed, in accordance with the authority contained in the Act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49), to encourage States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including nonprofit organizations, to establish such trails.

"(b) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is directed, in administering the program of comprehensive urban planning and assistance under section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, to encourage the planning of recreation trails in connection with the recreation and transportation planning for metropolitan and other urban areas. He is further directed, in administering the urban open-space program under title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, to encourage such recreation trails.

"(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is directed, in accordance with authority vested in him, to encourage States and local agencies and private interests to establish such trails.

"(d) Such trails may be designated and suitably marked as parts of the nationwide system of trails by the States, their political subdivisions, or other appropriate admin-

istering agencies with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

"RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND OTHER PROPERTIES

"SEC. 9. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or along any component of the national trails system in accordance with the laws applicable to the national park system and the national forest system, respectively: *Provided*, That any conditions contained in such easements and rights-of-way shall be related to the policy and purposes of this Act.

"(b) The Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and other Federal agencies having jurisdiction or control over or information concerning the use, abandonment, or disposition of roadways, utility rights-of-way, or other properties which may be suitable for the purpose of improving or expanding the national trails system shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in order to assure, to the extent practicable, that any such properties having values suitable for trail purposes may be made available for such use.

"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands not more than \$5,000,000 for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and not more than \$500,000 for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail."

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,

ROY A. TAYLOR,

HAROLD T. JOHNSON,

JOHN P. SAYLOR,

JOE SKUBITZ,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,

FRANK E. MOSS,

GAYLORD NELSON,

LEN B. JORDAN,

CLIFFORD B. HANSEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill, S. 827, to establish a nationwide system of trails, and for other purposes, submit this statement in explanation of the effect of the language recommended and adopted in the accompanying conference report.

The committee of conference adopted the form of the House language. The differences between the language of the House amendment and the language agreed to in conference are explained herein along with other matters involved in the legislation which warrant comment or require clarification.

The House amendment emphasized the establishment and development of recreation trails in or near urban areas where the demand for recreation opportunities is the greatest. The Senate version of the bill provided for park, forest and other recreation trails which would help meet these same recreation needs. In adopting the basic language of the House, the conference committee reaffirms the importance attributed to the development of these trails near our cities; however, it does not preclude the designation of other suitable recreation trails as national recreation trails if they are somewhat more remotely located.

Another important objective of the two bills was to encourage the establishment and development of national scenic trails. Although the House amendment provided for

the immediate authorization of the Appalachian Trail as the initial national scenic trail, the Senate version of the bill called for the Pacific Crest Trail, the Potomac Heritage Trail, and the northern sector of the Continental Divide Trail to be designated as national scenic trails, as well. The conference committee adopted language authorizing the immediate establishment of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Other trails are to be studied for possible future authorization by Congress as national scenic trails. The conference committee adopted the House amendment which requires prior authorization for the comprehensive studies to be undertaken and authorized the study of the fourteen trails listed in the recommended bill. Under the Senate version of the bill, the nature of the studies to be undertaken was not outlined in detail and the studies were not required to be submitted to the Congress, as was the case in the House amendment which the conference committee adopted.

The House amendment provided that land acquisition for the purposes of national scenic trails should be limited to no more than 25 acres in any one mile and, where the use of condemnation would be required, it provided that only such title as would be reasonably necessary to provide passage across the disputed lands would be authorized. The intent of that language was to limit the use of condemnation to those cases where no reasonable or suitable alternate location of the trail, as determined by the Secretary, would be adequate to maintain the continuity of the trail. Comparable provisions of the Senate version of the bill provided that 50 acres of land per mile could be acquired; however, fee acquisition, without the owner's consent, was limited to no more than 25 acres per mile. In addition, the Senate language would have prohibited the use of condemnation where 60 percent of the lands within a trail area is publicly owned. In resolving these differences, the conference committee adopted the House language with an amendment prohibiting, absolutely, the use of condemnation insofar as the acquisition of lands for the Pacific Crest Trail is concerned, because approximately four-fifths of the land in that area is already publicly owned.

Both the House and Senate versions of the bill prohibited the use of motorized vehicles by the general public on national scenic trails; however, they both attempted to deal with the problems arising from other needs along the trails. Rather than limiting such use of the scenic trails to "reasonable crossings," as provided by the Senate language, the conference committee adopted the House amendment which authorizes the appropriate Secretaries to promulgate reasonable regulations to govern the use of motorized vehicles on or across the national scenic trails under specified conditions. Horseback riding is not prohibited on the scenic trails, as a general rule; and the language stating that the Appalachian Trail is to be administered "primarily as a footpath" is not to be construed as prohibiting horseback riding on the segments of that trail where it is presently an accepted and customary recreation use. Unlike the scenic trails, the recreation trails may be established and developed for particular recreation uses. Under the language recommended by the conference committee, appropriate areas might be developed as bicycle trails, jogging trails, "tote goat" trails, bridle paths, or strolling paths or some reasonable combination of such uses. The aim of recreation trails is to satisfy a variety of recreation interests primarily at locations readily accessible to the population centers of the Nation.

The House amendment included a provision authorizing the Secretaries to grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or along any component of the national trails system in accordance with the laws applicable to national park and forest lands. Such easements or rights-of-way were required to be related to the policy and purposes of this legislation and not based upon existing regulations relating to power transmission line rights-of-way. The Senate version of the bill was silent on this matter, but the conference committee adopted an amended version of the House language which requires that any conditions placed upon applicants for an easement or right-of-way with respect to a component of the national trails system must be related to the purposes of this act.

The Senate version of the bill authorized an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for land acquisition for the first 5 years for the four national scenic trails which it would have established. Comparatively, the House amendment authorized \$5,000,000 for land acquisition for the Appalachian Trail. In light of the amendments adopted by the conference committee, the recommended provision authorizes a total of \$5,500,000 for land acquisition for the Appalachian and Pacific Crest Trails.

Development plans have not been determined in full. While both the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs recognize that the Appropriations Committees exercise careful surveillance over these matters, it was the general understanding of the conferees that the Secretaries should prepare comprehensive master plans of the proposed development program for the scenic trails under their jurisdiction and present such plans to the two committees prior to their request for appropriations. It was with this understanding that the conferees deleted the language of the House amendment limiting the appropriations authorized for development purposes.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
ROY A. TAYLOR,
HAROLD T. JOHNSON,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
JOE SKUBITZ,

Managers on the Part of the House.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of September 11, 1968.)

Mr. ASPINALL (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I assume that the gentleman will take at least a few minutes to explain the report.

Mr. ASPINALL. If the gentleman will yield to me, I intend to allow myself

9 minutes and then I shall yield to other individuals.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, with that statement, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may insert their remarks in the RECORD during the debate and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the House is now about to take its last step toward the creation of a meaningful Redwood National Park. The conference report, I am happy to say, has the unanimous support of all Members of both bodies who were on the conference committee, even though some of us may have wanted a little bit more or a little bit less than is recommended in the report. I want to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues from the House for their patience and help at the conference. I have been through quite a number of conferences, but I have rarely seen one in which all Members kept their equanimity as well as they did in this case.

The overall size of the Redwood National Park that the conference committee recommends is 55,569 acres, exclusive of submerged lands, with a small allowance for an upward adjustment due to errors in calculation, allowable boundary changes, and the like.

The 55,569 acres are composed of two classes of land. The first is State park land, if, but only if, the State of California chooses to donate it to the Government. The second is private land, most of which will be acquired by the Congress exercise of its powers of eminent domain and the remainder of which will be acquired in normal fashion.

The bulk of the State land—about 27,500 acres—is in three State parks—Jedediah Smith, Del Norte, and Prairie Creek. Two of these parks, Del Norte and Prairie Creek, were in the bill as it passed the House; the third, Jedediah Smith, was not. The inclusion of this last park accounts for 8,850 acres, or about one-third of the total increase in the acreage recommended by the conference committee over that which was in the bill as it first passed the House.

The remainder of the difference, about 19,000 acres, is made up of land that is now in private ownership. We on the conference committee were looking for two things in this connection. We wanted the park to include as much old-growth timber as possible. In other words, we were concerned more with the quality of what the park will contain than with its acreage. And we wanted it to include land along the coastline as far as we

could do so within reason. I believe we have achieved both objectives.

The measure as it is reported from the conference committee calls for the inclusion of nearly 10,900 acres of old-growth timber which is now privately owned. These are the trees that catch the imagination. Their height, their girth, their density are what the American people expect to see when they visit the redwood country. Fortunately, the State lands already preserve very substantial groves of these old trees. Our additional 10,900 acres will be a further significant contribution toward preserving them.

Four areas are particularly important in this regard. One is an area south of Jedediah Smith State Park along Mill Creek. Another is the Lost Man Creek drainage. A third is the Little Lost Man Creek drainage. And the fourth is along and, in its lower portion, to the east and west of Redwood Creek. There were those who argued vigorously for the inclusion also of the Skunk Cabbage drainage area—another old-growth area—but by that time the dollar sign loomed too large for it to be included.

It is not only redwoods that will make this park attractive to the American people. It is the coastline, too. Here, I believe, the conference committee achieved a notable objective. The park will include about 33 continuous miles of coast along the Pacific Ocean and will, in addition, include the submerged lands one-quarter mile out to sea. Our colleague from California in whose district this park lies has been vigorously supporting a Redwoods-to-the-Sea concept all along. We have not included all the coast that he recommended, but we have included a sizable portion of it. I want, at this time, to thank him for the contributions to our thinking that he has made and for his strong presentations to all of us on behalf of the interests of his district.

I mentioned a few minutes ago the exercise of the Congress powers of eminent domain and I chose my words precisely. We have an unusual situation here and we have devised an unusual, though not unprecedented, remedy. Instead of leaving it up to the executive agencies to decide when and whether to go into court with declarations of taking, the Congress will itself, once this bill is passed and signed by the President, have determined that the bulk of the land within the park is here and now in Government ownership, leaving the negotiations and judicial determinations of value until later. We did this for three principal reasons—first, to make certain that price escalation will not make it harder and harder to acquire the land, as has been the case in many other instances; second, to assure that all danger of cutting is eliminated; third, so that the major timber companies involved know immediately and as precisely as possible where they stand.

In connection with this exercise by the Congress of its eminent domain authority, I want to make one point abundantly clear. The bill provides that interest at the rate of 6 percent a year will be paid the present property owners on the value

of their property. This is only fair. This interest will begin to run, and it is our intent that it shall begin to run, on the date on which title to the property comes into the hands of the Government—that is, on the date the President signs the bill. That is the date on which the Government has full right to possession of the property, the date on which the property belongs to it. It therefore has to pay interest from that time on until its obligation to make fair market value is liquidated. Hence the importance of paying for the property just as soon as possible.

The conference committee's estimate of the cost of acquiring the land by eminent domain or by purchase is \$92 million, including allowances for contingencies, administrative expenses, and all other related costs that must be borne by the National Park Service. I emphasize this so that there will be no misunderstanding or thought that the whole \$92 million will be available for the timber companies and other landowners. The conference amendment includes provisions for exchange as well as for cash settlement. One of the great differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill was the inclusion in the latter of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit for exchange purposes and its omission from the former. The conference committee recommends that, except for the Yurok Experimental Forest, the land within the purchase unit be made available to the Secretary of the Interior for use for exchanges. How much of the land will actually be required for this purpose I do not know, but we are hopeful that use of it will reduce the cash outlay of the Treasury by a very considerable amount.

Mr. Speaker, these are the principal points that I want to cover in this oral statement. Many other points are reviewed in the statement of the managers which is available to all Members. I invite your scrutiny of that document and urge a favorable vote on the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, due to the absence of my colleague from Pennsylvania, the ranking Republican member of the committee [Mr. SAYLOR] and his interest in this legislation, I ask unanimous consent that his statement be made part of the RECORD at this place.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WRIGHT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on S. 2515, a bill to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California.

The naturalists at one time estimated there were more than 3,000 square miles of coastal redwoods in northern California. Today about 300,000 acres, or less than 500 square miles of virgin redwood forests remain. Among these remaining 300,000 acres is the world's tallest tree, a 367-foot redwood growing in a remote bend of Redwood Creek in northern California. The indefinite future of this tree in private ownership epitomizes the controversy surrounding the establishment of a Redwood National Park.

This controversy is another chapter in the era of new conservationists, a chapter in the new "environmental revolution" which has aroused the American public to the sudden awareness of the rapid dwindling of its natural resources and the vanishing treasures of our American heritage.

This spirit of the new conservationists has enlivened the redwoods controversy and is most aptly expressed by Duncan McDuffie, a former president of the Save-the-Redwoods League when he said:

To enter a grove of redwoods is to step within the portals of a cathedral dim, lofty, pillared, peaceful.

But this temple which the Great Architect has been building for a score of centuries is incomparably nobler, more beautiful and more serene than any erected by the hands of men. Its nave is loftier than that of Amiens and longer than that of St. Peter's. Its wine-red shafts, rising clean and straight over two hundred feet, are more numerous than the pillars of Cordova; its floor is carpeted with a green and brown mosaic more intricate than that of St. Mark's; its aisles are lit with a translucence more beautiful than that which filters through the stained glass of Chartres; its spires pierce higher than those of Cologne; its years are greater than those of the first lowly building devoted to Christian service.

To destroy this noblest of places of worship would be more irreparable than was the destruction of the cathedral of Rheims.

It is this spirit, Mr. Speaker, that brings before us today the conference report on S. 2515, for the establishment of a Redwood National Park. I share this spirit and am happy to have been a part of this controversy for the establishment of a Redwood National Park.

S. 2515, as originally reported in the other body, authorized a two unit Redwood National Park consisting of 66,384 acres, containing 33,330 acres of virgin redwoods, at an estimated cost of \$99,810,000 for acquisition and development.

S. 2515, as amended and passed by the House on July 15, 1968, provided for a park consisting of 28,358 acres containing 18,460 acres of virgin redwoods, at a cost of approximately \$67 million for acquisition and development.

Mr. Speaker, when the House passed this legislation under suspension of the rules, I stated that I agreed with that procedure in a desire to move the bill, and further that it was my expectation that this conference committee would report a more generous proposal before adjournment of the 90th Congress.

The conference committee has recommended the establishment of a Redwood National Park consisting of not more than 58,000 acres, containing 10,876 acres of virgin redwoods in private ownership and 21,600 acres of virgin growth in State parks. The estimated cost for acquisition is \$92 million.

Mr. Speaker, the recommendation of the conference committee provides the beginning of a meaningful Redwood National Park. I regret that fiscal limitations prohibited the agreement of reporting a larger park. This limitation prevented the inclusion of an area east of Redwood Creek from Bald Hills Road down to the center of a section of the Redwood Creek corridor containing ap-

proximately 4,200 acres of superlative virgin redwoods. The inclusion of these virgin redwoods would provide present and future generations of Americans with a truly magnificent Redwood National Park for their benefit and enjoyment.

The Redwood National Park recommended by the conference committee includes within its boundaries the Jedediah Smith, Del Norte, and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Parks. Beginning in the north, the conference committee has provided for the Federal acquisition of lands to the south and southeast of Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. A Federal corridor will link Jed Smith with the Del Norte Redwoods State Park. Continuing south from Del Norte State Park, the bill provides for the acquisition of a coastal strip one-quarter mile inland from mean high tide south to the Klamath River and the northern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and continuing south to the northern boundary of Dry Lagoon State Park. The bill also provides for the inclusion of an area south of Prairie Creek State Park extending in a south-easterly direction but west of Prairie Creek, which connects to the Lost Man and Little Lost Man drainage areas. The southern portion of the park consists of the Redwood Creek corridor which includes the Tall Trees Unit and the Emerald Mile area.

The bill as reported by the conference committee authorizes the use of Federal lands within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit for the purposes of exchange with the private timber companies for lands acquired for park purposes. Use of these Federal lands, excluding the Yurok Redwood Experimental Forest should ease the economic impact on the local economy which is dependent upon the redwood timber industry. But, I should like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that this provision of the legislation is an exception to the rule generally followed and should not be construed as a precedent for similar legislative action in the future.

The bill reported by the conference committee also provides for a legislative taking of these lands excluding the State parks which will vest title to these lands in the United States immediately upon the enactment of this legislation with provisions for the payment of just compensation. This provision of the legislation will prohibit the further logging of redwoods within the boundaries of the park prior to actual possession and payment of just compensation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation represents a most notable conservation achievement of this 90th Congress. I should like to thank all who have contributed to this achievement and especially the many conservation-minded individuals and organizations whose efforts have made possible this beginning of a meaningful Redwood National Park.

Mr. Speaker, I shall conclude by including in my remarks the poem of Mr. Emerson Knight, a landscape architect who took part in the planning for redwood parks:

SANCTUARY OF THE REDWOODS

I think that each old redwood tree
Knows kinship with his forest clan;
That shrub and fern with moss foresee
Their brotherhood in Nature's plan.

Thus each depends upon the whole,
The whole has beauty in each part;
The bark is wedded to the bole,
Soft light pervades an old grove's heart.

For ever through this grand design
Moves Time recording ancient birth,
Then youth, prime, age, at last resign
To Death, slow mingling deep with earth.

New bursting from this mould springs life
To bud and bloom, to fade and go,
While endless force, compelling strife
Breed calm in vast, eternal flow!

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I know that time after time all of the Members of the House approach the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to ask that he give consideration to park changes in which they are interested. I know these people will support this bill today. But if my calculations are correct, if we use the money which now is in prospect in the land and water conservation fund to buy up those properties which are already authorized, this acquisition of the redwoods park will take approximately 50 percent of everything that is left for a period of 5 years. Is that figure correct?

Mr. ASPINALL. That is correct, providing the Committee on Appropriations of the House, and the House, of course, working with the Committee on Appropriations, fails to use the advance appropriation authority under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Mr. KYL. I believe that is a matter which the Members should know ahead of time.

There is one further thing: In setting up park preservations of this sort in this State, we now run into problems which form a definite conflict. It is my opinion that this House will be asked, perhaps next year, and certainly some time in the future, to try to take some action to save an industry which provides perhaps as many as 1,000 jobs in this area, jobs which will no longer be available because we have put these redwoods in a preservation.

Mr. ASPINALL. If my colleague will permit me, they will not be available after a certain term, but they will be available for a certain number of years, after which will be a phasing out of the Arcata Lumber Co. There is no question about that, the gentleman is correct, and the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is prepared and will introduce next year the necessary legislation as far as perhaps some tax benefits are concerned to permit a little bit more equitable treatment of this particular situation.

Mr. KYL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. JOHNSON], a member of the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank my chairman for yielding.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. If the gentleman will yield further, I have one matter that I would like to ask a question on concerning the immediate taking of the land with the signing of the bill. This, as I understand it, is a legislative taking and the title of the land will change from private ownership into Federal ownership under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct, as soon as the President signs the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. There is one company that is going to be vitally affected with the acquisition of the property and that is the Arcata Redwood Co., which is going to yield most of the acreage with the finest redwood trees in it; is that right?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct in his statement.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. There will be a sizable amount of money paid to this company in the end finally through the Court of Claims, I presume. I am concerned now with trying to get from you an understanding that there could be a partial payment made to this company.

Mr. ASPINALL. May I say that he is correct. This is what we intend. We intend that the amount that is available will be paid to the people from whom the property is taken as quickly as possible, for two reasons—one, to protect them in their operation and the other to save interest.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is fine. I do believe there will be a supplemental appropriation brought before the Congress soon to take care of the appropriation for the acquisition of the property.

Mr. ASPINALL. It is my understanding that the recommendation will come up from the administration for this purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I thank my chairman.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from California.

(Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago a small band of conservationists formed an organization to preserve outstanding samples of the tall coast redwoods of California. Since that day in 1918, many efforts have been made in the Congress to create a Redwood National Park. All have failed.

Meanwhile, that group formed so many years ago, the Save-the-Redwoods League, persevered. In joint effort with the State of California, they spearheaded the purchase of many thousands of acres of coast redwoods. Using donated funds

and State matching funds, well over 100,000 acres of superlative redwood forests were purchased—a major factor in California's creation of the finest park system in the Nation.

Now, today, we have before us the culmination of the last, major effort to give national recognition to this breed of red giants, by placing the magnificent and cathedral-like redwoods in the national park system. I believe that this should be done, and I will cast my vote to place the outstanding examples of this unique national resource into the National Park System.

And I predict that this 90th Congress of the United States will create the Redwood National Park. It is a major conservation milestone—one of the many milestones passed by the concerned 90th Congress.

In recognizing this, I also want to recognize and pay tribute to the Save-the-Redwoods League for its 50 years of effort. Within the boundaries of this national park will be more than 27,000 acres of beautiful redwood forests acquired cooperatively by the league and the State. These are the majestic trees you see on postcards and in travelogue movies. These forests will also be seen by our grandchildren and all generations to come.

I will vote for the conference report for another reason. With due respect to the diligence of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of both bodies, as well as all of the hard-working staff people involved, my constituents have suffered greatly.

For 4 years, the economic guillotine has hung precariously over the heads of the people of the north coast of California. Will the redwood park destroy one or more major lumber companies and wipe out hundreds of thousands of jobs? How should the companies temper their operations during consideration of a park? How will the park affect small businesses and the economic security of our citizens?

Over a period of time, we learned the answers to some of these questions. About the only thing that was up was welfare and unemployment. Business was down, sales taxes were down, and the mood of the people was down.

It has been my effort to do everything in my power to help create a meaningful Redwood National Park as soon as possible—and settle the issue once and for all. While the speed of the legislative process breeds impatience, I rejoice that the job is done. And I urge all my colleagues to join me in considering that the job is well done and forever.

My own effort in the future will be to work for the prompt appropriation of funds so that the \$92 million worth of private forests and other lands, which go to the Government immediately under this bill, are paid for as rapidly as possible. In this connection, I salute the conference committee for writing in its report the following language:

It is strongly recommended that the Secretary of the Interior, as far as he can do so consistently with other commitments on the Land and Water Conservation Fund, seek

an immediate appropriation to fulfill the obligations of the United States.

My further effort will be to urge the Secretary to set up immediate administration of the park and to complete as rapidly as possible a master development plan. This is necessary to speed the day of full operation and to do everything possible to diversify and enhance the economy as we welcome many new visitors to redwood country.

I do not fully agree with all of this conference bill; there are portions that I would have deleted—there are additions that I personally would have made, and so recommended. However, from the beginning we have anticipated a compromise Redwood National Park. As in any compromise, no one is completely satisfied with the result. Everyone had to give a little.

This compromise is no different. In the early stages of this effort, we had a 90,000-acre park proposal concentrated in one county and calling for acquisition of 80,000 acres of private lands. We had the administration proposal in another county, calling for a park of 42,000 acres, including 25,000 acres of private land.

In an effort to steer the issue toward a reasonable compromise, I introduced my own proposal for a 53,000-acre park, reaching into both counties and containing what I thought to be the best of both of the other two plans. It was an effort to include the best redwoods which already had been saved by the Save-the-Redwoods League and the State and to minimize damage to the local economy.

I am proud that this compromise proposal shaped the park to the general configuration before us today.

There are major problems that will be created by this bill and I believe the Congress should be made aware of some of them.

Only time will reveal fully the impact of this legislation on the economy and the daily lives of our people.

And, it comes to an area that is just now recovering from the major disastrous floods of 1964.

First. The conference report balloons private land acquisition to 28,000 acres, including 11,000 acres from one company in Humboldt County, amounting to 70 percent of its remaining timber supply. This severe blow will seriously restrict the company's sustained yield cutting cycle and forces the company into liquidation within 10 years. The most disturbing associated factor will be the loss of some 600 jobs during that time.

It was this same company which was most cooperative with the conference committee, offering all of its Redwood Creek holdings or its Skunk Cabbage Creek holdings instead of the lands actually taken. My own proposal to the conferees would have kept this company in business on a permanent cycle.

Second. Government acquisition of more than 20,000 acres of private land in Humboldt County and its removal from the property tax rolls will result in an annual tax loss of \$350,000 to \$500,000, beginning almost immediately. Each of my colleagues can easily imagine the impact of such a tax loss on his own

county governments. This is a severe blow to the county.

Third. The taking of the purchase unit for exchange purposes will help sustain some of the affected timber operations and partially restore some of the tax base, but it removes the tax base in Humboldt County and adds it to Del Norte County.

However, this momentary gain for Del Norte County is offset by a loss of the percentage of Forest Service in lieu of taxes payments from timber sales receipts.

This money normally goes to schools and the county for road improvement purposes.

And, finally, the smaller operators, dependent upon public lands for timber resources will be deprived of this resource for sustaining their operations.

Fourth. Indian lands, granted by two Presidents of the United States, could be taken under provisions of this report. My own proposal, which had agreement from conservationists and Government officials alike, was to leave this small property in the hands of the owners, to maintain their fishing camp and private burial grounds undisturbed. It was for these reasons that I had asked that their lands be left out of the park. However, with the conference committee having apparently overruled our request, I will urge the Secretary, under a special provision in this bill, to negotiate with the Indians to sell or lease back this property under conditions assuring complete compatibility with the park.

Fifth. I had urged the deletion of properties on North Bank Road, north of Hiouchi. I appreciate the committee acceptance of this request.

Sixth. I suggested a smaller acquisition of lands on Hiouchi flat. I had also requested that the property and beach lands south of Crescent City, the McNamara and Pozzi ranches, as well as other properties, be deleted from the park, and be subject to Del Norte County zoning ordinance provisions.

Seventh. I felt the Hillside Redwood lands directly east and south of Orick should have been acquired in place of other lands suggested for inclusion.

Eighth. I regret that the "Director's Grove," owned by Georgia-Pacific, was not retained as included in the House version, to be turned over to the State of California for inclusion in their park system.

There are other areas that I felt differently about.

However, the people of this Nation must realize and appreciate the extraordinary efforts, the time and energies expended, by the members of the committee.

Consideration of this bill has set records for man-hours spent in hearings, visiting the area, evaluating and re-evaluating all of the complex factors involved.

I doubt if there will ever be as difficult a conservation measure that will be presented to the Congress in the future.

I particularly want to thank and commend the chairman [Mr. ASPINALL], certainly one of the fairest and most deliberate men I have ever been privileged to

work with. He gave more time and consideration to my problems than I had a right to expect.

Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. JOHNSON of California, and all the Interior Committee members, were equally considerate and will, I know, be relieved to know that CLAUSEN will not be "button-holing them about redwoods" any longer.

In conclusion, the people of the redwood country have moved from a position of opposition, to reluctant acceptance of the establishment of a redwood national park. Some people are very pleased, particularly those that are not affected. Many people are unhappy and very uncertain about their future.

While the Nation will applaud this action today, I, too, am grateful for the fact that a decision has finally been reached. We can, at least, now go forward knowing what to plan for.

I feel a particular sense of responsibility to my constituents to "tell it as it is."

The people of this Nation have acquired a great national asset—an outstanding National Redwood Park.

The people of Humboldt County, in particular, have suffered a very substantial and immediate loss of nearly \$3 million annually in payrolls and \$3 million in annual purchases—in just the one company affected alone.

The area is working diligently to diversify its economy.

While I believe there will be a partial recovery of this economic loss over the long haul, the immediate transitional period is going to be rough indeed.

It is not my purpose to downgrade the action today, but simply to bring it to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress what this action means to some very concerned and uncertain people.

I do this solely to lay it on the record, so that you will be very sympathetic to any future requests for approval of appropriations for some of the Public Works project recommendations now in advanced planning.

The Humboldt Harbor and Butler Valley projects in particular, would be extremely helpful in giving the economy a boost, if the project construction could be accelerated. Action by the Congress could help soften the current economic blow, and help us through this critical transitional period.

Also, I want to ask for the earliest possible development of the park facilities to accommodate the anticipated visitors—coming to the north coast of California to see their great and exciting Redwood National Park.

Please come visit our area to experience the thrill of a lifetime—seeing is believing, and you have simply got to see these redwood giants to fully appreciate God's work in creating the world's tallest living trees.

There is one particular portion of this bill that disturbs me deeply and I want the final chapter of this permanent RECORD to reveal, factually, the position that I have taken from the beginning on this matter, and later in testimony before the committees of the House and Senate and to place particular emphasis on my

requests directed toward committee members considering this legislation.

I refer specifically to the Indian lands owned and managed by the Harry Williams family near the mouth of the world famous Klamath River.

For many months, the Williams family, the local governing boards, conservation organizations, myself, and many other interested persons, have all agreed that it was not necessary to include their land in any redwood park proposal being considered by the Congress.

There were a number of reasons why we felt their request should be accepted by the committees and the Congress.

The healthy family environment recognized by all visitors to the area, provides laudible testimony to the land use and land management of this property by the Williams family for generations. The natural setting, the retention of esthetic values, the retention of the basic heritage and its overall compatibility with the countryside are the strongest evidence of this proud Indian family's desire to retain, protect, and preserve this land that has been passed on down through the generations.

In fact, this land, Dad's Camp, has kept the family together.

I have known, personally, the Williams family for over 20 years. I know, intimately, the fine reputation as reasonable and responsible citizens they have enjoyed.

They have told me of their father's wish to "never sell this property—always keep it in the family."

Another reason for deletion is the fact that each winter, during the rainy season, this land is routinely flooded over by high and often rampaging waters. In 1964, I flew over the mouth of the Klamath and witnessed nearly 600,000 cubic feet per second of water boiling over this land and out to sea.

In the spring, summer, and fall, the land is again accessible and is used as camping grounds by many visitors that return year after year to fish the Klamath and partake of family living at Dad's Camp.

There are many other reasons for supporting deletion, but I will not belabor the point.

However, the Congress must be reminded of the basic facts of legislative history, as they relate to this Williams property.

First, the original Senate bill S. 2515, included only a part of this property and I have been told by members of the Senate Interior Committee staff that it was not intended to be included in their version.

To substantiate this, a letter, dated April 25, 1968, from the Park Service, signed by Frank E. Harrison, Assistant to the Director, was written to Mr. E. Lewis Reid, minority counsel, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, that reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., April 25, 1968.

Mr. E. LEWIS REID,
Minority Counsel, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Wash-
ington, D.C.

DEAR LOU: Following receipt of your letter of April 15th, I did look into the matter of

the redwood boundary, as it relates to the property of the Williams' family.

Our planning staff tells me that through inadvertence, some of the Williams' property was indeed kept within the boundary of S. 2515. As they explain it, we thought we had omitted all of the Williams' property when we excluded from the boundary some 80 acres down on the Spit—the location of Dad's Camp. We now find that, in fact, the family also holds some 24 or 25 acres on the hillside, which is in the boundary of S. 2515.

You may rest assured that we are now excluding the remainder of their land from the boundary of the Redwood National Park proposal. You will be interested to know that Mrs. Williams testified at the recent field hearings—calling this to the attention of the House Committee.

I am glad that this error was caught in time for us to correct it. Thank you very much for all the help that you gave us.

Sincerely,

FRANK E. HARRISON,
Assistant to the Director.

From the content of this letter, I have concluded that the Park Service planning staff delineated the boundaries on the maps used describing S. 2515.

Regrettably, this oversight was not corrected by the Senate, but with the above explanation from the Park Service, it seemed clear to all concerned this inadvertence would be remedied later in the legislative process.

Following the legislative path still further, the House Interior Committee heeded our request and left this parcel of land, in its entirety, out of the House version of the Redwood National Park bill. This subsequently met with the approval of the full House when it passed its version by a 388-15 vote.

With the House action completed and with the Senate and the Park Service apparently willing to correct the inadvertence that included part of the Williams' property, everyone concerned with protecting their request for deletion, put the matter to rest.

This remained the situation until the final contents of the bill were revealed following the completion of the Senate-House conference on the bill. Then came the shocker. Somehow, and at sometime, the property was reinserted during the course of the conference meetings. This, in spite of the fact that only part of the property was inadvertently put in by the Senate and deleted in its entirety by the House.

My immediate reaction was to raise a point of order against its inclusion, when it came to the floor for a vote. But, in checking the parliamentary situation, I learned that S. 2515, as amended, cleared the House with "all after the enacting clause" stricken and, therefore, subject to amendment in conference, thus, placing me in a position where the point of order would be overruled.

Today, the conference report, containing the final draft, will be presented to the floor for acceptance or rejection, with no opportunity to offer amendments. Simply stated, I am told there is no opportunity to amend this land out of the bill.

At this point, without detailing all of the minute details involved, I do want to express my appreciation to the chairman, members, and staff handling the conference report for removing the land from the legislative taking category and in-

cluding language in the bill that is designed to permit the Williams family to buy or lease back the land as contained in the section described as follows:

The Secretary shall have, with respect to any real property acquired by him in sections 5 and 8, TWP 13 north, Range 1 east, Humboldt meridian, authority to sell or lease the same to the former owner under such conditions and restrictions as will assure that it is not utilized in a manner or for purposes inconsistent with the National Park.

Admittedly, this is a substantial improvement over the legislative taking category but somewhere, somehow, and at sometime during the conference, the decision was made by someone to include the Williams property in the delineated park boundary.

Some of you may wonder why I am going to such lengths to lay out the facts on what may appear to some people to be just another piece of land.

Well, this has become a matter of principle with me, at this point in history.

I had given my word to these people, that I would join others in helping them keep this land from being included in the park.

Surely, I recognize the right and, indeed, the responsibility of the conferees to make those decisions that they think are in the public interest, even though this decision may differ from my point of view and that of my constituents.

My primary reason for spreading this case history on the records, is, hopefully to impress upon the Park Service or any other State or Federal Agency, that will be negotiating or working on agreements with the Williams family, to go the extra mile in helping them retain their basic rights and interests in their property, should this be their desire.

It may be difficult for some of my colleagues to fully understand and how much meaning, attachment, and deep feeling a people can have for a piece of land. Frankly, you did have to understand an Indian family that has struggled over the years, fighting to hold on to their possessions—brought up in an environment that creates suspicions of every white man and his ulterior motives.

Is it any wonder that these people are deeply disturbed and distressed, when all along, they have had assurances that their land would not be included in the park boundary.

All they ask is to be dealt with fairly and with full consideration for their particular plight.

I want to urge the Park Service to lean over backward to accommodate these people—to minimize any further disruptions from what has been a very productive, serene, and compatible family life.

If the gentleman will yield further and bear with me, there are just a few questions I would like to ask him.

In the report there is language that reads as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may from time to time, with a view to carrying out the purpose of this Act and with particular attention to minimizing siltation of the streams, damage to the timber, and assuring the preservation of the scenery within the boundaries of the national park as depicted on said maps, modify said boundaries, giving notice of any changes involved there-

in by publication of a revised drawing or boundary description in the Federal Register and by filing said revision with the officers with whom the original maps were filed, but the acreage within said park shall at no time exceed fifty-eight thousand acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

My first question is that this says 58,000 acres and I recall in your remarks you said something about 55,000 acres; am I correct in that?

Mr. ASPINALL. What I suggested in my remarks was the taking of 55,565 acres, I think, but we do have a limitation in the legislation.

In no event including the State park lands and all other lands, can the Secretary go over 58,000 acres.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. The one thing I would be concerned about, and that is with respect to the State park lands. Let us take the hypothetical case of the State of California—its legislature decides not to donate these lands. Does this mean the Secretary is authorized to acquire an additional 27,000 acres?

Mr. ASPINALL. It does not; no, it does not.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. So there will not be any problem of acquiring additional lands outside of these boundaries because they are delineated?

Mr. ASPINALL. Only the small acreage that we provide here in order to correct the boundaries so that, if there is a fill of a swamp or something like that, we can exclude it from the boundaries.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. As you know, there has been a good deal of controversy with respect to my request to leave out the so-called Indian lands at the mouth of the Klamath. As you know, when it cleared the House that particular portion of the seashore, partially at my own request and others, was left out of the House version.

Can the gentleman tell me how these acres were added in the conference and what led it to being added in the conference?

Mr. ASPINALL. They were added for the purpose of trying to maintain along the entire seashore the complex—the seashore balance—so that there would be no question about these lands being misused or being used as a dump or anything of that kind.

We have written into the act itself the authority of the Secretary to lease back these lands to the present owners, to the Indians, who use these lands only occasionally during the year.

There are no improvements on the lands, as my colleague knows better than I, and they are used only for recreational purposes during the year and we expect them to be so used in the future.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. There are actually some facilities on the property, but your basic intent is to say that people who are now using the lands will be able to continue to use the land under the same conditions under which they now use them.

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Again I regret I have to take the time, but, as you understand, these are questions that are coming from my district at this point.

First, there is the question with respect to the tax treatment, which was raised by my colleague [Mr. JOHNSON], and others. You alluded to this. This is contained partially, I believe, in 7(a).

The one thing that we are very much concerned about, as the chairman knows, is the loss to the economy of this one organization that you have described as being phased out. I am hopeful that the Congress will give recognition to special tax treatment in this case so as to encourage this organization to invest in this area in some other diversified aspect of the economy. Was that the intent of your earlier remarks?

Mr. ASPINALL. That would be the far-reaching intent of my remarks. But we could not include any such provision in the conference report or in the act for the simple reason that it would be unconstitutional for us to do so, the question having arisen where it did. Second, a jurisdictional problem of the committee would be involved. Third, I am advised by the gentleman from Arkansas, the able chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, that it is beyond the control of anyone at the present time unless there is an amendment to the parent act.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I would hope that the chairman would join with me, and I hope others, to introduce legislation in the next session of the Congress so that we could start hearings on this question. During this transitional period I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House what is taking place. First, as a result of the legislative taking, immediately after this land is taken off the tax rolls, the County of Humboldt will lose in tax revenues between \$350,000 and \$500,000. According to the sources that I have in Humboldt County, that would be over a period of time. The fact that there was no provision for the "in lieu" payment of taxes which was recommended by the administration, it is going to put that area in a very serious economic situation.

So, therefore, I do want to serve notice on every Member of the House that the action they are taking today is a great asset to the Nation, but it is creating a very severe problem for those people in the county of Humboldt to the extent of some \$3 million a year in payrolls and \$3 million a year in purchasing power in the area and the potential loss of 1,000 jobs if the Arcata Redwood organization has to liquidate. According to what you told me, it will be somewhere between 5 or 10 years. So I will be asking the Congress to help me in the future—I have included this in my other remarks—to work with us on some of the other projects in order to accelerate those projects and see us through this very serious transitional period.

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman has no more sympathetic Member of the House than his colleague from Colorado.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I do wish to thank the gentleman. I shall support the legislation. I can tell you it has been one of the most difficult tasks I have ever had since I have been involved in legislative practices. I certainly hope that

none of you will be faced with the same kind of thing.

Frankly, I could have handled Vietnam substantially easier than this.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, a member of the committee, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MORTON].

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I assume that this legislation brings us a new device. I do not recall that we have had a similar type authorization bill that brought about two things—one, immediate occupation of the property and, the other, interest payments on the value of the property pending the actual transfer of funds.

This puts those of us who are dealing with other parklands, not set up under this formula, in a somewhat difficult position.

I will refer to Assateague Island, where we have 3,000 property owners. Admittedly there is not the threat that the land will be desecrated or that the trees will be chopped down, because there are no trees. Nevertheless, we do have the problem of the property rights and a fair deal.

I am concerned that this park, because of this interest payment requirement, will be given priority over other parks that have been authorized in years previous. Those people who are trying to move their property in the other parks, so they can reinvest their money or go elsewhere, are being constantly kept as low men on the totem pole.

I would like to have the reflections of the chairman of this great committee on whether this park is going to receive priority over other parks that have been authorized.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa inquired about that. I think I am giving away no secrets when I say the Assateague Seashore is an illustration of what was necessary to keep our faith with those installations already authorized. This park will have a priority under the terms of this legislation, but we have been promised by the administration that the request will come from advance appropriations rather than from the land and water conservation fund revenues proper, as they come in. I, for one, if a Member of this body, will continue to fight that we keep our word, as far as those facilities are already authorized. That is the reason why the gentleman from Iowa asked the question he did, so that I could put this in the RECORD, and we still have the money to do this.

The gentleman's facility is included not within the remaining amount—for the cost of his facility—but it is included within those amounts of the land and water conservation fund already pledged. The question is one of priority of time, and that is all.

My colleague knows if this will go to a judgment, in any instance, then that judgment will bear interest.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the statement of the chairman. I know he will keep his word on it as we go downstream, to see that we are not giving conservation a bad name with a lot of people. Conservation and na-

tional parks of our country are a source of great pride throughout America, from the tip of Maine to the Everglades of Florida, and from Assateague Island to this new Redwood National Park we are creating today.

If we continue to authorize projects to be included in the national parks system, and drag our feet in paying for those properties, and if we come up with new and attractive deals for property owners in new parks, leaving the property owners in older parks riding back in the caboose, conservation is going to have a bad name in this country, and we are going to be in deep trouble. This is because people will get fed up doing business with the Park Service.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct.

I yield now to the gentleman from California [Mr. BURTON], a member of the committee.

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my own personal words of commendation to the House conferees.

The bill before us is more suitable than many of us feared it might be. Many of us in this House had hoped for a very comprehensive Redwood park bill. Given all of the circumstances, that hope was not feasible of realization in this Congress. But, more importantly, given the differing versions of the House bill, as it passed this body, and the version approved by the other body, I, for one, believe our conferees are to be highly commended, when viewing the matters before them in the House-Senate conference, for coming back with a park bill that will be sufficiently meaningful to stand as an appropriate monument to this very unique national heritage.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to my friend from Florida, Mr. SIKES.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to add my support for the conference report on S. 2515, the bill to establish a Redwood National Park. We are now assured that more of these magnificent redwoods will be protected and preserved for all of America's future. A longstanding, complex, and painful issue has been resolved. We have a meaningful, and outstanding national park, and at the same time, the interests of those whose livelihoods depend on the timber resources of northern California have been protected as far as possible.

However, I am disappointed that this bill contains a provision authorizing exchange of national forest lands in the northern redwood purchase unit for private timberlands within the park. This is a type of compensation for Federal land acquisitions that I have fought against during my membership in Congress. I consider it a dangerous principle, that can lead to serious impacts on our Federal land systems. Specifically, if this tradeoff idea is extended it could put our great national forest system in grave and imminent danger.

The Senate report on S. 2515 makes it clear that the committee viewed the Redwood National Park bill as an extraordi-

nary situation in which an exception to the general rule against payment-in-kind was necessary. The report states:

The adoption by this committee of language authorizing such an exchange should not be construed as in any way establishing a precedent for exchanging national forest lands to acquire lands for national parks.

Since the House version of S. 2515 did not contain language authorizing this kind of exchange, I would like to ask the assurance of the chairman of the House conferees if it is his understanding that the conference committee action is in no way intended to set a precedent for acquisitions in connection with other national parks or recreation areas?

Mr. ASPINALL. In reply to my colleague from Florida, it is not in any way considered to be establishing a precedent. It was used in this particular instance because of the method by which this particular area of land, now under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, came under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, and in order to take care of the equities and to solve some of the problems our colleague from California [Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN] spoke about. If it can be used in this way, it is being for a higher purpose.

It is not a precedent, and we do not want it to be established as a precedent.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am gratified by the chairman's assurances. They are very timely and I think necessary in view of pending efforts to seize this provision as an example and a precedent. The use of national forest lands in this manner has already been suggested in connection with the proposed establishment of other park areas. I hope that those involved in these proposed areas will take heed of the chairman's comments and the legislative history of this bill. Congress should not accede to general efforts to invade the national forest system. The lands under the capable management of the Forest Service are highly important to the Nation as a whole, and to the communities in which they are located. We must be watchful for efforts to diminish their worth. National parks and other Federal projects should stand on their own merits, and not be dependant on decreasing the public values of the national forests and other Federal timberlands.

There are areas, of course, where limited exchanges of property are desirable, but these are primarily to correct boundaries, or to benefit participating agencies, State and Federal.

I note, Mr. Speaker, that the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to use northern redwood purchase unit lands for exchange is discretionary. The Secretary is not bound to trade the purchase unit.

I urge him to seek every possible way to limit the acreage of lands that may be exchanged, if any. These national forest lands have many important public values—for recreation and scenic beauty, watershed protection, fish and wildlife habitat, and perpetual production of timber products. In continued forest management, the protection of these public values will be assured.

I also urge the Secretary of the Interior to insist on value for value in any exchange he may make for purchase

unit lands. These are highly valuable lands. A substantial Federal investment has been made in them, increasing their worth at least 60 times in 25 years. The northern redwood purchase unit now belongs to all Americans. All of us should insist that its value is recognized and honored in any exchange transaction.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, although I have misgivings about the purchase unit exchange, I am pleased to see us reach this conservation milestone. We should adopt the conference report on S. 2515 and speed the Redwood Park bill on its way toward enactment.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to my friend from California [Mr. COHELAN].

Mr. COHELAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, when this conference report is adopted and signed into law, the hopes of two generations of Americans will be realized. The Redwood National Park will be created.

The 58,000-acre Redwood National Park in the conference report before us contains much that is good. The inclusion of Redwood, Lost Man, and Little Lost Man Creeks will extend protection for all time to significant stands of virgin redwoods. Our goal to seek the best park by its establishment in the Redwood Creek area has been reached.

The \$92 million authorization enables the Government to pay a fair price for the lands to be taken and it is realistic in view of today's budgetary situation.

I am sure that all of us would have liked a bigger park, and perhaps events will favor it in the future. The park proposal before us is like the foundation built on stone and is a sound structure on which to build in the future.

I accept the conference committee report as a job well done. I support and urge its adoption by the House.

Mr. Speaker, on this historic day, when more than a half century of disagreement in the battle to protect the giant redwoods is brought to a close, I feel special recognition should be given to those who have made this agreement possible.

Of course I am referring to the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Colorado, WAYNE ASPINALL; and to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, JOHN SAYLOR, to the gentleman from California, HAROLD JOHNSON, to the gentleman from North Carolina, ROY TAYLOR, and to the distinguished gentleman from New York, Mr. KUPFERMAN, who, along with our Senate colleagues, hammered out this very excellent conference report.

Chairman ASPINALL and the members of the conference committee have brought back, as they said they would, a park containing significant stands of virgin timber. They handled their task expeditiously and responsibly, and the park before us represents a good resolution of the vast differences between the House and Senate versions—and indeed among the many advocates of a national park.

Conservation leadership in this effort has been outstanding. I have had the opportunity and pleasure of working with the leading conservation organizations in this Nation, and their unflagging efforts and enthusiasm have bolstered us all during the long road to this day.

I greatly appreciate all of the help I have received from the cosponsors of my original Redwood National Park bill and from the many others in the House who strongly desired this park.

To vote for the adoption of the conference report on the Redwood National Park legislation gives me great pleasure. It gives me a satisfaction that will last for the rest of my days, for it is a vote to end a destructive controversy over an important heritage of mankind and to begin the building of a great national park to protect that heritage.

(Mr. COHELAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to my colleague from Illinois.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the House conferees for their diligence and high purpose in fashioning legislation for a meaningful Redwoods National Park under complex and trying circumstances. I believe they have produced a park the Nation can be proud of, and I welcome its addition to our splendid national park system.

It is regrettable, however, that the objective can only be achieved by sacrificing part of another important natural resources program; namely, multiple use of national forest land. In this instance, it is the consensus of my colleagues that exchange of this Federal land is necessary in order to keep acquisition costs within balance. But I am wondering about the effect of this action on subsequent proposals. Will we establish a precedent, or is this a special situation to be treated as such?

Mr. Speaker, in order to clarify the intent of our action, I would like to inquire about certain aspects of the proposed exchange of National Forest land for private land.

Is it the intent of the Congress to use Federal lands previously dedicated to specific uses as "payment in kind" for private land to be used for some other purpose? If this is the intent, is it to be applied also to military reservations, national parks, wildlife refuges, and other Federal reserves? If this tract is to be used as "payment in kind," what steps will be taken to insure that the Federal Government receives full value for its property? Will all of the purchase unit be exchanged, or only such portions as are felt necessary to acquire the private land?

How will recreation interests of the public be protected? Will people continue to have access to the Klamath River for boating and fishing? Will there be some form of scenic easement to protect vistas visible from public highways and water courses?

What assurances are there that the forests now on this land will be sustained and not liquidated?

What safeguards will be taken by the new owners to prevent siltation of feeder streams and destruction of salmon spawning beds?

Mr. Speaker, we are about to make a very important exception to existing Federal land policy. It is my sincere hope that the Congress will treat it strictly as an exception and that our action will not be construed as having established a precedence for subsequent proposals. I for one would welcome comments from the chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman from Illinois is correct in his interpretations.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID].

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report, which I think is a very substantial victory in the public interest for all those who care about the conservation of our giant redwoods. I certainly wish to compliment the chairman, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], and the ranking Republican member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], as well as the gentleman from California, [Mr. COHELAN], who has worked diligently to secure the largest possible park, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. KUPFERMAN], for their work on this conference report.

While I cosponsored a bill calling for a 90,000-acre park and while I wish the park were larger, nonetheless this conference report is a vast improvement over the original House bill. The lands included in the park contain trees mostly of prime quality and are not the cutover areas which some timber companies had attempted to foist off on the public.

It is tragic that it has taken the Congress so long to agree on a park which will preserve our most magnificent redwood stands for our children and our children's children. Although the bill before us today is not perfect, it is a most satisfactory compromise that will protect the most valuable of the trees as a truly national resource.

(Mr. REID of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KUPFERMAN], a member of the committee.

(Mr. KUPFERMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on S. 2515, a bill to establish a Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, in the State of California.

The Redwood National Park approved by the conference committee will encompass a maximum of 58,000 acres at a cost of approximately \$92 million. Adoption of the conference report will bring an end to the long and hard-fought battle for a meaningful Redwood National Park.

During my short tenure in the Congress I have witnessed the controversy of establishing a Redwood National Park in the State of California become a na-

tional issue which vitally interested and concerned the people of my 17th Congressional District of New York.

The bill reported by the conference committee establishes a modest Redwood National Park which, under its terms, will vest title to the private timberlands in the United States immediately upon the enactment of the legislation. This legislative taking will stop the logging of redwoods within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park and just compensation will be paid the owners of private timberlands either by agreement or through court proceedings as provided for in the act.

The park will preserve approximately 32,500 acres of virgin old-growth redwoods in public ownership. The park will encompass within its boundaries the Jedediah Smith, Del Norte, and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Parks which will come under Federal ownership and management upon donation by the State of California, but such donation is not a condition precedent to the establishment of the park.

The State parks will be joined to the areas of Federal ownership by over 33 miles of uninterrupted seashore and connecting corridors in the Mill Creek and Redwood Creek areas. The Redwood Creek area will include the drainage area of Lost Man and Little Lost Man, the Tall Trees unit, and the Emerald Mile area.

The bill also authorizes the use of Federal lands known as the northern purchase unit for the purposes of land exchange with the private timber companies. Excluded from this exchange provision, however, is the Yurok Redwood Experimental Forest.

Mr. Speaker, the bill as reported by the conference committee represents, as I previously stated, a modest beginning for a meaningful Redwood National Park. My colleague and ardent conservationist, JOHN SAYLOR, and I would have preferred to have had a larger Redwood National Park which would have included additional acreage of virgin redwoods in the Redwood Creek area. Regrettably the conference committee was plagued with a monetary limitation in the creation of a meaningful Redwood National Park.

Despite the limitations which vexed us in the conference committee deliberation, I am thankful for the privilege to have served as a conferee in reporting this significant piece of conservation legislation. I am confident that the action of this body in adopting the conference report will mark another milestone in preserving our American heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the conference report.

I know that my colleague, JOHN P. SAYLOR, ranking minority member of our Interior Committee, would express these sentiments if he could be here, but, unfortunately, the death of his brother has called him home.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the conference report on S. 2515, legislation to establish the Redwood National Park in my home State of California.

As a member of the National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, I have participated personally in all of the hearings, both here in Washington and in the field, in the various other discussions, including the House-Senate conference, which bring us to this point where we can now give our final blessings to the establishment of a national park which will preserve not only for our generation but for generations to come, the greatest collection of old growth redwoods that exists any where in the world.

The legislation which the conference committee, of which I was a member, now presents to the House of Representatives for consideration, I believe is one of the most outstanding conservation achievements of this or any other Congress. I am confident that our children, their children and grandchildren will, throughout the decades ahead, commend the action which we take here to preserve for future centuries the most magnificent trees that have ever grown, trees that have already stood for centuries and as the result of the action taken here today, will be protected for centuries to come.

Throughout our consideration I do not believe there has been any question in anyone's mind but that a park was necessary and should be authorized now. The whole question has revolved around the issue of size.

How can we preserve the major scenic stands of redwoods? How many acres of redwoods can we set aside within the dollar limitations which the Nation's economy can afford?

I feel quite confident that the answer presented to you here today is most realistic. We have here a park encompassing 58,000 magnificent acres of redwoods.

The redwoods growing on these lands will be protected the instant the President signs this legislation into law, for under the terms of the legislation, private timberlands which are being acquired for this park will become the property of the United States. Logging operations will cease. In fact, I am quite confident that as we discuss this legislation today, any operator who may be harvesting timber in this area even today is slowing or stopping cutting of these trees, knowing full well that the will of Congress is that these 58,000 acres be set aside as a national park.

I should emphasize that the boundaries which have been set forth in the conference report include 32,500 acres of old virgin-growth redwoods, including the major groves in the Redwood Creek and Mill Creek watersheds in which the world's largest and most impressive redwoods are growing. This means that the Redwood National Park, which we now propose, will include a variety of scenic attractions and opportunities for public enjoyment:

The redwoods, displayed in all their variety from ridge-top stands to slope and bottomland groves, to the seashore, with opportunities for people to admire them without damage to the park environment.

Over 33 uninterrupted miles of seashore with the beautiful bluffs and headlands behind the shore.

Streams and rivers of great natural beauty, with opportunities for fishing, swimming, and streamside walking.

The oldest living thing in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I should point out that included in the 58,000 acres are three very well run California State Parks, the Jedediah Smith, Del Norte, and the Prairie Creek Redwoods State Parks. These currently are under State ownership and they would be transferred to Federal jurisdiction, operation, and management, only should the State of California decide to donate them to the U.S. Government. But the conferees wanted in no way to make the establishment of the park conditional upon this donation so we went ahead with the legislation in this manner.

I personally would like to commend the leadership of the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, my good friend and colleague, Congressman WAYNE ASPINALL, of Colorado, and Senator HENRY JACKSON, of Washington; the chairmen of the National Parks Subcommittees of these two important congressional committees, my colleague, Congressman ROY TAYLOR, of North Carolina, and my old friend and close associate of many years, Senator ALAN BIBLE, of Nevada. They and all the members of both committees have done a fine job in preparing the legislation we have before us now.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that we have proposed a park of meaningful size, one in which we can all be proud—certainly one that I am proud of—and one which the vast majority of the people of the Golden State will hail as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the 90th Congress.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report which authorizes the establishment of a 58,000-acre Redwood National Park. I was one of the original sponsors of the redwood park proposal, and am therefore well aware of the long and tortuous path which this legislation has followed. But I believe that if this conference report is approved, all of us who are concerned with conservation measures can consider the conservation record of the 90th Congress a success. The conference report is a major victory for the public interest, and the conferees deserve high praise for their work.

There are two features of this report which I feel merit special mention. First, I am very pleased that the acreage of the proposed park has been substantially raised from the 28,500 figure in the House-passed bill. The increase to 58,000 acres has converted what would have been a "mini-park" into a recreation area of a size which matches the giant trees it contains. Second, the park authorized by the conference report will include large blocks of uncut and presently unprotected redwoods, particularly in the Redwood Creek area. These trees are among the tallest known redwoods; those who have seen them can testify to their quiet majesty.

As I pointed out in my statement before the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation in June of 1967, it is fitting that the major legislative effort to establish the park be directed toward

the areas where the redwoods are the most abundant and most magnificent.

Mr. Speaker, the hearings and House debate on the redwood park proposals contain numerous references to the recreational, scenic, ecological, and other benefits which we and future generations will enjoy from establishment of the park. The conference report holds out the promise that these benefits are within reach. But I think another point about this report should be made. Its approval will be a timely reaffirmation by Congress of our national determination to preserve the natural resources which grace our land. The relatively modest amount of money necessary to establish this park represents an investment in the preservation of a part of America itself, a part which we must save now or lose forever. With many legislative proposals, it is possible to defer action for a year or two, and still achieve the underlying purpose in a later Congress. But procrastination on establishment of the Redwood National Park could diminish or even extinguish our opportunity to save the redwoods. We can never pass a bill to bring back a redwood which has been cut down.

Mr. Speaker, a vote for this conference report is a vote to preserve a national treasure. I urge the Members to approve the report.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on the Redwoods National Park, and I commend the conferees on this compromise.

I voted for S. 2515 last July, knowing that my vote would be misunderstood by many conservationists because of their desire for a much larger park than the 28,000 acres provided in that legislation. At that time, I explained that the feeling was that if we did not take what we could get with that bill and work toward improvement in conference we probably would get nothing in the way of a Redwoods National Park this year or maybe for a long time to come.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased with this conference report which includes an additional 30,000 acres. Although the total acreage does not reach the desired 64,000, this compromise is a good one, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in full support of the conference committee report on the Redwoods National Park bill. This report represents a compromise and recommends a Redwoods National Park with an overall size of some 58,000 acres.

In describing the rationale behind establishing a Redwoods National Park, someone said, "As the tallest living things, the redwoods symbolize the force of life itself in a world in which man has crowded nature too closely." Certainly the redwoods represent the might of nature which man all too often sacrifices for profit, for immediate pleasure, from neglect. Today, we have an opportunity to preserve for our children and their's the magnificent power and grandeur of the mighty redwoods. We have the chance to preserve a significant part of the rapidly vanishing redwoods.

The redwoods have rightly been called a national treasure. We cannot wait any

longer to protect and preserve these trees that have graced the earth for thousands of years. To refuse to accept this compromise park will doom the redwoods to certain extinction. The original bill passed by the House created a minipark of 28,500 acres, leaving some of the best stands of redwoods unprotected and open to the saws of the lumber companies. The Senate bill provided for a park of 64,000 acres, yet even that fell short of the original bill I introduced last year. The conference report is a compromise, but one that comes down on the side of conserving one of our most valuable natural resources. We are not creating the ideal park, but we are providing for a national park of reasonable size containing most of the remaining virgin stands of redwoods.

Mr. Speaker, I cosponsored a redwoods bill along with my good friend and distinguished friend of conservation, JEFFREY COHELAN, to preserve a national park of 90,000 acres. I want my children to be afforded the opportunity to see the giant redwoods in their natural setting. I want a national park with ample room to accommodate the numerous visitors who come from every part of America and foreign lands to see the mighty redwoods. The park provided in this conference report barely satisfies those criteria.

Mr. Speaker, we have a chance today to preserve a precious national heritage. We have an opportunity to save a beautiful scenic resource. I believe this conference report should be adopted.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WRIGHT). The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 329, nays 1, not voting 101, as follows:

[Roll No. 320]

YEAS—329

Abbitt	Betts	Byrne, Pa.
Abernethy	Bcivill	Byrnes, Wis.
Adair	Blester	Cabell
Adams	Bingham	Cahill
Addabbo	Blatnik	Carter
Albert	Bolling	Chamberlain
Anderson, Ill.	Bolton	Clancy
Anderson, Tenn.	Bow	Clark
Andrews, Ala.	Brademas	Clausen,
Andrews,	Brasco	Don H.
N. Dak.	Brinkley	Clawson, Del
Annunzio	Brock	Cleveland
Arends	Brooks	Cohelan
Ashbrook	Brotzman	Collier
Aspinall	Brown, Mich.	Collins
Ayres	Broyhill, N.C.	Colmer
Baring	Broyhill, Va.	Conable
Barrett	Buchanan	Corbett
Bates	Burke, Fla.	Corman
Belcher	Burke, Mass.	Cramer
Bell	Burton, Calif.	Culver
Bennett	Burton, Utah	Cunningham
Berry	Bush	Daniels
	Button	Davis, Ga.

Davis, Wis.	Jones, Ala.	Rhodes, Pa.
de la Garza	Karth	Riegle
Delaney	Kastenmeier	Rivers
Dellenback	Kazen	Roberts
Denney	Kee	Robison
Dent	Keith	Rodino
Devine	King, N.Y.	Rogers, Fla.
Dingell	Kleppe	Ronan
Dole	Kupferman	Rooney, N.Y.
Donohue	Kyl	Rooney, Pa.
Dorn	Kyros	Rostenkowski
Dow	Laird	Roth
Dowdy	Langen	Roush
Downing	Latta	Roybal
Dulski	Lennon	Rumsfeld
Duncan	Lipscomb	Ruppe
Dwyer	Long, Md.	Ryan
Eckhardt	Lukens	St. Onge
Edmondson	McCarthy	Sandman
Edwards, Ala.	McCloskey	Satterfield
Edwards, Calif.	McClure	Schadeberg
Edwards, La.	McDonald,	Scherle
Ellberg	Mich.	Scheuer
Erlenborn	McEwen	Schneebeli
Esch	McFall	Schwengel
Eshleman	McMillan	Scott
Evans, Colo.	MacGregor	Selden
Everett	Machen	Shiley
Evins, Tenn.	Mahon	Shriver
Fallon	Mailliard	Sikes
Fascell	Marsh	Skubitz
Feighan	Martin	Slack
Findley	Mathias, Calif.	Smith, Calif.
Fisher	Matsunaga	Smith, Iowa
Flood	May	Smith, Okla.
Foley	Mayne	Snyder
Ford, Gerald R.	Meeds	Staggers
Fraser	Meskill	Stanton
Frelinghuysen	Michel	Steed
Friedel	Miller, Ohio	Steiger, Wis.
Fulton, Pa.	Mills	Stephens
Fulton, Tenn.	Minish	Stratton
Fuqua	Mink	Stubblefield
Gallfianakis	Minshall	Stuckey
Gallagher	Mize	Sullivan
Garmatz	Montgomery	Taft
Gathings	Moorhead	Talcott
Gettys	Morgan	Teague, Calif.
Gibbons	Morris, N. Mex.	Tenzer
Gilbert	Morse, Mass.	Thompson, N.J.
Gonzalez	Morton	Thomson, Wis.
Goodling	Mosher	Tiernan
Gray	Moss	Tuck
Green, Oreg.	Murphy, Ill.	Tunney
Green, Pa.	Murphy, N.Y.	Ullman
Griffin	Natcher	Utt
Gross	Nelsen	Van Deerlin
Grover	Nichols	Vanik
Gubser	Nix	Vigorito
Gude	O'Hara, Ill.	Waggonner
Haley	O'Hara, Mich.	Waldie
Hall	O'Konski	Walker
Halleck	Olsen	Wampler
Halpern	O'Neill, Mass.	Watkins
Hamilton	Ottinger	Watson
Hammer-	Patten	Watts
schmidt	Pelly	Whalen
Hanley	Perkins	Whalley
Harrison	Pettis	White
Harsha	Philbin	Whitener
Harvey	Pike	Whitten
Hathaway	Poff	Widnall
Hechler, W. Va.	Price, Ill.	Wiggins
Heckler, Mass.	Price, Tex.	Williams, Pa.
Helstoski	Pryor	Wilson, Bob
Hicks	Pucinski	Winn
Hosmer	Purcell	Wolff
Howard	Quie	Wright
Hull	Quillen	Wyatt
Hunt	Railsback	Wydler
Hutchinson	Randall	Wylie
Irwin	Rees	Wyman
Jacobs	Reid, Ill.	Yates
Jarman	Reid, N.Y.	Young
Joelson	Reifel	Zablocki
Johnson, Calif.	Reinecke	Zwack
Johnson, Pa.	Reuss	
Jonas	Rhodes, Ariz.	

NAYS—1

Fountain

NOT VOTING—101

Ashley	Casey	Fino
Ashmore	Cederberg	Flynt
Battin	Celler	Ford,
Blackburn	Conte	William D.
Blanton	Conyers	Gardner
Boggs	Cowger	Glaimo
Boland	Curtis	Griffiths
Bray	Daddario	Gurney
Broomfield	Dawson	Hagan
Brown, Calif.	Derwinski	Hanna
Brown, Ohio	Dickinson	Hansen, Idaho
Burleson	Diggs	Hansen, Wash.
Carey	Farbstein	Hardy

Hawkins	McClory	Resnick
Hays	McCulloch	Rogers, Colo.
Hébert	McDade	Rosenthal
Henderson	Macdonald,	Roudebush
Herlong	Mass.	St Germain
Holifield	Madden	Saylor
Horton	Mathias, Md.	Schweiker
Hungate	Miller, Calif.	Sisk
Ichord	Monagan	Smith, N.Y.
Jones, Mo.	Moore	Springer
Jones, N.C.	Myers	Stafford
Karsten	Nedzi	Steiger, Ariz.
Kelly	O'Neal, Ga.	Taylor
King, Calif.	Passman	Teague, Tex.
Kirwan	Patman	Thompson, Ga.
Kluczynski	Pepper	Udall
Kornegay	Pickle	Vander Jagt
Kuykendall	Pirnie	Willis
Landrum	Poage	Wilson,
Leggett	Podell	Charles H.
Lloyd	Pollock	Zion
Long, La.	Rarick	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. McCulloch.
 Mr. St Germain with Mr. Roudebush.
 Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Cederberg.
 Mr. Leggett with Mr. Broomfield.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Horton.
 Mr. Passman with Mr. Battin.
 Mr. Daddario with Mr. McClory.
 Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Pirnie.
 Mr. Boggs with Mr. Conte.
 Mr. Holifield with Mr. Pollock.
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Bray.
 Mr. King of California with Mr. Saylor.
 Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Kuykendall.
 Mr. Monagan with Mr. McDade.
 Mr. Burleson with Mr. Blackburn.
 Mr. Carey with Mr. Smith of New York.
 Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Lloyd.
 Mr. Glaimo with Mr. Stafford.
 Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Mathias of Maryland.
 Mr. Madden with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
 Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Moore.
 Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Fino.
 Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. Springer.
 Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Dickinson.
 Mr. Casey with Mr. Steiger of Arizona.
 Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Derwinski.
 Mr. Henderson with Mr. Thompson of Georgia.
 Mr. Sisk with Mr. Myers.
 Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Vander Jagt.
 Mr. Boland with Mr. Cowger.
 Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Zion.
 Mr. Hays with Mr. Schweiker.
 Mr. O'Neal of Georgia with Mr. Gurney.
 Mr. Pepper with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
 Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Curtis.
 Mr. Pickle with Mr. Gardner.
 Mr. Jones of North Carolina with Mr. Ichord.
 Mr. Ashley with Mr. Dawson.
 Mr. Landrum with Mr. Willis.
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Udall.
 Mr. Conyers with Mr. Hawkins.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Rarick.
 Mr. Podell with Mr. Diggs.
 Mr. Blanton with Mr. Hungate.
 Mr. Flynt with Mr. William D. Ford.
 Mr. Hanna with Mr. Hagan.
 Mr. Taylor with Mr. Resnick.
 Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Hardy.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR A NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1300 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1300

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 18260) to provide for a national scenic rivers system, and for other purposes, and all points of order against section 6(a) and section 6(b) of said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. After the passage of H.R. 18260, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs shall be discharged from the further consideration of the bill S. 119, and it shall then be in order in the House to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of the said Senate bill and insert in lieu thereof the provisions contained in H.R. 18260 as passed by the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1300 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate, waiving points of order against sections 6(a) and 6(b), for consideration of H.R. 18260 providing for a national scenic rivers system, a bill very ably presented by the distinguished chairman of the Interior Committee, Mr. ASPINALL. After the passage of H.R. 18260, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs shall be discharged from further consideration of S. 119, and it shall then be in order to move to strike all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and insert the House-passed language.

The language in sections 6(a) and 6(b) of the bill has to do with appropriations and that is the reason for the waiver of points of order—page 14, lines 20 through 25, and page 15, lines 10 through 14.

The purpose of H.R. 18260 is to initiate a national scenic rivers system, to name the first components of that system, and to prescribe the standards and methods by which future additions to the system will be made. The bill is the culmination of a number of years of study, and proposes six rivers or sections of rivers for immediate recognition as components of the national scenic rivers system, and one additional river plus one additional river section—the latter two depending on the actions of the Governors of the States concerned and the action of the Secretary of the Interior. Twenty-eight rivers are placed in a study category for possible later inclusion in the system.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 1300 in order that H.R. 18260 may be considered.

(Mr. FULTON of Tennessee at the request of Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the policy set forth in this legislation today states that our national policy of constructing dams and other works on certain sections of rivers needs to be complemented with a policy of preserving other sections of free-flowing rivers and related adjacent lands that possess outstanding scenic, fish, wildlife, and other outdoor recreation values.

In this legislation it is the stated policy of Congress to preserve, reclaim, and appropriately develop such sections of our free-flowing rivers, and to assist the fulfillment of this policy by establishment of a nationwide system of scenic rivers to be composed of areas designated by Congress in this act or subsequent acts as "national scenic river areas," and State and local scenic river areas as designated by the Secretary of the Interior as part of the system.

In essence this means that as this Nation continues its industrial and commercial development, special care will be taken to assure that progress need not be synonymous with pollution of many of our outstanding free-flowing rivers.

My own State, Tennessee, stands as an eminent example of the progress and development which can be achieved through the harnessing and control of untamed waterways. The Tennessee Valley Authority example of waterway development and control is emulated throughout the world.

But there are other waterways which must be preserved in their natural state or their beauty and recreational value may be lost for many generations to come. That is the purpose of this legislation.

In this bill also are three Tennessee rivers which have been designated for potential addition to the national scenic rivers system.

One of these is the Buffalo, from its beginning in Lawrence County to its confluence with the Duck River.

Also included are two deep-gorge rivers. They are the entire Big South Fork of the Cumberland and its tributary, the Clear Fork and the Obed, including the entire rivers and its tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddy's Creek. It was my privilege to actively work for the inclusion of these waterways in this legislation and I am very grateful that this has been done.

It is my firm belief that the passage of this legislation will enhance the Nation's present and future welfare through conservation of these very valuable resources. This bill has my full support and I urge its passage.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SMITH of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. ANDERSON] has ably explained the rule. So far as the bill is concerned, may I simply state the purpose

of the bill is to create a system of scenic rivers, and to prescribe standards for the system as the basis for determining which additional rivers will be included in the future and the methods by which this enlargement will be accomplished.

The National Park Service has recommended such a system to preserve natural and wild rivers in their untouched condition for some time. Studies have been undertaken. Based upon these, six rivers are to be placed in the system upon passage of this bill and the study of 28 additional rivers will be undertaken to determine whether they shall be included. The six included in the bill are: the Rogue in Oregon; the Clearwater and the middle fork of the Salmon in Idaho; the Rio Grande in New Mexico; the Wolf in Wisconsin; and the St. Croix in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The bill seeks to insure that some of our rivers which are relatively untouched by man will be retained and protected in their natural state. The States are to be included in the administration. Funds for the program will come from Federal sources, including the Land and Water Conservation fund. The bill also seeks to insure that the Federal Power Commission and the Corps of Engineers will not supersede State-Federal planning under this bill with respect to rivers which are to be included under the Scenic Rivers System.

The bill recognizes that much more studying of various rivers is necessary before further decisions can be made regarding possible inclusion in the system.

The estimated cost of acquiring land and interests in land for the six rivers included is \$17,340,000, which sum is authorized by the bill. Development costs for these areas is estimated at about \$7 million, but no authorization for this purpose is included in the bill. It is also estimated that each study of a river for possible inclusion in the system will cost about \$50,000. Twenty-eight rivers are to be studied; these are the rivers which show the most promise after the preliminary studies which have been completed.

It is the aim of the bill in creating a system of protected rivers in their natural state to ensure that scenic, sport, and recreational enjoyment will be preserved for the public in future years.

The Departments of Agriculture, Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Interior support the bill, as does the Bureau of the Budget.

Separate views are filed by Mr. STEIGER of Arizona in opposition to the bill. He believes the criteria contained in the bill are too broad, making possible potentially to include every river in the country in the system and thus curtail further development and economic growth dependent on such rivers. He believes that before any action is taken to create the system, a complete study of the situation should be made by the National Water Commission, created by this Congress.

He believes that the ultimate cost of the system will be too high a price to pay, both in terms of Federal moneys spent and economic development not permitted on our rivers.

14. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 18707, the Defense Department appropriation bill, 1969 (S. Rept. 1576). p. S11022
15. TRAILS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 827, to establish a nationwide system of trails. (See Digest 148 for conference provisions.) This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S11039-40, H8998
16. WATER RESOURCES. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3058, to revise the authorization of appropriations for administering the provisions of the Water Resources Planning Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S11040
17. REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2515, to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park. (See Digest 147 for conference provisions.) This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S11041-54
18. TAXATION. Began debate on H. R. 2767, to allow farmers an amortized tax deduction for assessments levied by soil and water conservation districts. pp. S11028, S11087, S11104-8, S11113
19. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Albert Bushong Brooke, Jr., to the Federal Power Commission. p. S11113
20. LANDS. Sen. Williams, N.J., inserted a speech by Sen. Bartlett favoring H. R. 17874, to extend the time for selection of certain lands by Alaska. p. S11081
21. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield said the defense appropriation bill will be considered Mon. p. S11097

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

22. FOREST POLICIES. Rep. Aspinall inserted a statement of forest policies of the Society of American Foresters for 1968. pp. E8093-4
23. FARM LABOR. Rep. Utt inserted an article in which a fruitpicker refutes the charges that Calif. farm laborers are under paid. pp. E8094-5
24. LOG EXPORTS. Rep. Teague, Calif., inserted two letters objecting to further restriction on log exports. p. E8095
25. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Rep. Monogan inserted an article on the advantages and disadvantages of the metric system. pp. E8099-101
26. CONSUMERS. Rep. Sullivan inserted an article by Rep. Rodino which explains the value to businessmen of good consumer laws. pp. E8102-3
27. FREIGHT RATES. Rep. Curtis commended Maritime Commission in disapproving certain outbound ocean freight rates and stated it was a major step forward and of real help to the U. S. balance of payments. p. E8109

28. DAIRY IMPORTS. Rep. Meskill stated that the administration should "get behind" legislation providing for carefully scaled restrictions on dairy imports. pp. E8116-7
29. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Mahon outlined unfinished appropriations matters. pp. E8128-9
30. REPORTS; OPINION POLLS. Several Reps. inserted results of questionnaires and their letters to constituents which include items of interest to this Department. pp. E8101-2, E8106-8, E8117-8, E8123-4

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. TAXATION. S. 4059 by Sen. Metcalf and H. R. 19916 by Rep. Culver, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to limit the amount of deductions attributable to the business of farming which may be used to offset non-farm income; to Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees. Remarks of Sen. Metcalf pp. S11022-37, Rep. Culver E8113-5
H. R. 19909 by Rep. Denney, to provide that the burden of proving that the taxpayer's treatment of certain expenditures is erroneous shall be on the Internal Revenue Service; to Ways and Means Committee. Remarks of author p. E8091
32. DAIRY. H. R. 19910 by Rep. Meeds, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to Agriculture Committee.
33. INFORMATION. H. R. 19913 by Rep. Waldie, to prohibit the furnishing of mailing lists of names or addresses by Government agencies to the public in connection with the use of the U.S. mails; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author pp. E8091-2
34. YOUTH CORPS. H. R. 19914 by Rep. Wyman, to establish a National Youth Commission to present to the Federal Government the view of the youth of the United States; to Education and Labor Committee.
35. HIGHWAYS. H. R. 19915 by Rep. Baring, to provide that the reduction in expenditures required by Section 202 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 shall not apply to expenditures from the highway trust fund; to Ways and Means Committee.
36. RETIREMENT. H. R. 19918 by Rep. Purcell, to allow, in a pension plan whose terms or conditions are qualified under section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, reasonable differentiation in retirement ages between male and female employees, as well as provisions or requirements for retirement at reasonable ages; to Ways and Means Committee

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

- SEPT. 20: Convey forest lands held for Pueblo Indians, S. Interior (Greeley, FS, to testify). Methods for adjusting Federal salaries, H. Civil Service.
- SEPT. 25: Dairymen's class I base plan, H. Agriculture (Forest, C&MS, to testify).

The contention is made from time to time that conditions are improving in Vietnam, from the United States' point of view. Various statements are made by high officials that things are going better for the United States in Vietnam.

Well, let us consider these figures for a moment. For the first 8½ months of this year the United States suffered 41 percent of all the casualties it has suffered. Yet the Vietcong killed and wounded for those 8½ months amounted to only 36 percent of the total. The South Vietnam casualties for those 8½ months amounted only to 32 percent of the total casualties suffered by the people of South Vietnam. So I submit that the casualty figures do not bear out the assertion that things are improving to any great extent from the point of view of the American people and the American fighting men.

So I say again, How are we going to bring this war to a conclusion if our Government is not willing to bring all financial and diplomatic pressure against those nations supplying our enemy?

At this point, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the State Department's reply to my letter be printed in the RECORD:

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, D.C., September 17, 1968.

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.,

U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: The Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of September 5 regarding the participation of Polish troops in the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The totally unwarranted invasion of Czechoslovakia by Soviet and other Warsaw Pact forces, which has brutally repressed the progress of the Czechoslovak people toward internal freedom, has aroused deep feelings of revulsion throughout the world. We are unable to judge whether Polish troops were ordered by the Polish Government to take part in this action because of the latter's subservience to Soviet policies or whether the Polish Government acted willingly because it also deemed the signs of liberty in Czechoslovakia as a threat to the security of its own Communist systems.

The United States considers the continuing occupation of Czechoslovakia a flagrant violation of the right of national independence, a challenge to international order, and a violation of the Charter of the United Nations. We are now carefully reviewing and assessing these recent developments in Eastern Europe in all of their implications for the future of that area with a view toward determining our foreign policy interests and our further position in the circumstances. Obviously, this reassessment must involve our relations with Poland as it does our relations with all of the other invading countries.

I regret that we are unable to provide you with a more detailed reply at this point. However, if there is additional information which you believe we can furnish, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, JR.,

Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

LAW AND ORDER

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, a committee of the administration is taking

testimony from witnesses dealing with the subject of riots and violence in our cities. It happens that Mr. Clark, the Attorney General, and Mr. Hoover, of the FBI, gave their views yesterday of what is happening in the Nation, and they obviously directed their attention to the Chicago riots at the Democratic National Convention.

The Attorney General of the United States said:

Of all violence, police violence in excess of authority is the most dangerous.

Mr. Clark warned, without specific mention, of bloody confrontations such as that between the police and antiwar demonstrators in Chicago.

Mr. Hoover's view seemed diametrically opposite that expressed by the Attorney General. Mr. Hoover stated:

There is no alternative but to use force when faced with vicious attacking mobs intent on destructive purposes.

As between the two, I prefer to accept the word of Mr. Hoover. This constant diversion of blame from the shoulders of the rioters and placing it upon the shoulders of the police is, I believe, one of the principal causes of the constantly growing defiance of law and order. It makes no difference what happens in a mob demonstration where violence follows; the charge is just as certain as the day following the night that police brutality was the cause of the violence.

I ask Senators whether it is not fair to infer that when contentions of that type are permitted repeatedly to be heaped upon the police, it gives encouragement to every subversive, and every individual misled by subversives into participating in demonstrations, to adopt violent means to achieve their objectives.

The Director of the FBI vigorously endorsed the actions of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley's police force, and clearly implied that professional demagogues, extremists, and revolutionaries had learned to use the news media, particularly television, to discredit law-enforcement officers.

There is no question that the plan to disorganize and throw into disorder the city of Chicago, and to destroy the convention, had its origin in an eastern city last June. The plan was laid for a mass descent upon Chicago. The mobs assembled there, not with any purpose of dissenting in the peaceful democratic way, but to take charge of the city, and finally to take charge of the convention.

I cannot help disagreeing vigorously with those who are condemning the Chicago police for what happened. They were taunted, baited, spat upon, and assaulted with cans containing urine, and in some instances with plastic bags containing human excrement. They stood there patiently while the assaults went on.

How much can an individual policeman endure? Is he different from the Presiding Officer of the Senate? He has a circulatory system. He has a nervous system. He has passions, emotions, and pride. Is the police officer, when someone comes up and throws urine at him, to act calmly and in complete control of himself?

I noted that Mr. Eisenhower, a member of the Commission, said that if someone threw urine at him, he doubted that he would control himself.

This testimony, as quoted in the Washington Post, from which I have been reading, is quite illuminating. In my opinion, it involves the issue of the day throughout the country. That issue is, Are innocent, law-abiding citizens to be held supreme, or are the police to yield to rioters, to insurrectionists, and, in frequent instances, to individuals who have a greater love for communism than they have for the democracy of the United States?

At the end of his statement, the Attorney General emphasized:

It is the duty of law officers to control violence, not to cause it.

Are we to infer that the law officers caused the violence in Chicago? How can anyone come to that conclusion? Is this just a glib rhetorical gem? It sounds wonderful: Police officers are not to cause violence, but to control it. That would imply that the police officers of Chicago caused what happened there.

Mr. President, it is tragic and ironic that yesterday, while on the floor of the Senate we were discussing gun control to maintain law and order, the principal agencies for maintaining law and order in our Nation, the police departments, were being attacked by the highest law and order official in the Federal Government. I cannot stomach and I cannot tolerate that thought.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK, CALIF.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2515) to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of September 11, 1968, pp. H8502-H8504, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the Redwood National Park recommended by the conference committee is worthy of tak-

ing its place among the most magnificent of our national scenic treasures.

I am very pleased to bring back to the Senate a bill which is very close to what we approved last year. The conference committee recommends a Redwood National Park comprising a maximum of 58,000 acres, including approximately 32,500 acres of old growth redwood. The authorized expenditure for acquisition of private lands within the park boundaries would be \$92 million.

This is the culmination of more than 2 years of intensive work in the Congress and many years of effort by supporters of a Redwood National Park. Let me say in all frankness that there were times during the consideration of this proposal when those of us who found merit in the creation of a Redwood National Park of significant content and dimensions found cause for discouragement. Early in the Senate consideration of this matter, support for a park was divided. An administration bill calling for a 39,264-acre park in the Mill Creek watershed, plus a 1,600-acre tall trees unit on Redwood Creek at a cost of \$60 million had its adherents. A bill introduced by the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] and others, calling for a 90,000-acre park in the Redwood Creek drainage at a cost of \$200 million was supported by many organizations and individuals. The junior Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY] introduced another measure which highlighted the seashore in the redwood region.

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs considered all of these bills and took extensive testimony at hearings in Crescent City, Calif., and Washington, D.C. It was clear that we were dealing with unique and unprecedented legislation. A meaningful Redwood National Park would require an expenditure for land acquisition far greater than any previous national park. The immediate impact on local industry would be great. Two of the proposals before us at that time would each have taken virtually all of the timber holdings of one redwood company or another. Thus, an already depressed local economy was threatened with further loss of employment, at least for a period of several years.

These factors were very carefully weighed by the committee. The senior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] and I came to the conclusion that a new measure was required, combining what we considered to be the best features of the bills before the Senate, and taking into account the financial limitations facing us and the impact on the affected area. Instead of concentrating the park in only the Mill Creek area or only the Redwood Creek area, we proposed boundaries encompassing the most magnificent redwood groves and related scenic attractions in each area. We included within the boundaries of our plan all of the largest and most impressive redwoods—the 000 trees—in private ownership in Del Norte and northern Humboldt Counties. We included all of the magnificent beach—almost 30 miles long—from just south of Crescent City to just north of the town of Orick. We included some untimbered or cutover lands suit-

able for development as intensive public use areas. We included opportunities for public access without destruction of the scenic and scientific values of the park.

Three State parks—Jedediah Smith, Del Norte, and Prairie Creek—containing some of the most important stands of redwood in existence were within the proposed national park boundaries.

The bill we proposed spread the impact—both in benefits and transition problems—over two counties, not just one. It spread the adjustment impact to four lumber companies, not just one.

We also proposed to ease the economic adjustment for affected industry and employees and lessen the immediate cost burden on the U.S. Treasury by authorizing a reinvestment of certain lands under Forest Service jurisdiction. These lands in what is called the northern redwoods purchase unit, lying near the proposed park, are not of such a character or so located as to be suitable for inclusion in a Redwood National Park. We proposed that under the unique circumstances of the Redwood National Park legislation this area could be devoted to the highest and best use by being made available for trading in the acquisition from private owners of redwood groves essential to the national park.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs accepted the new measure and on October 10, 1967, it was ordered reported as a clean bill and was introduced as S. 2515 with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], chairman of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, joining with Senator KUCHEL and me as sponsors. This was the measure approved by the Senate on November 1, 1967.

The House of Representatives passed S. 2515 this year after striking all after the enacting clause and substituting a new measure. The House bill proposed a Redwood National Park of 28,358 acres, including 18,487 acres in two State parks, at an authorized expenditure of \$56,750,000 for land acquisition and \$10 million for development.

The conference committee now recommends a bill which follows essentially the format of the Senate bill. The acreage to be acquired immediately from private owners is approximately 28,100 as compared to approximately 33,000 in the Senate bill. The reduction in acreage results from an adjustment of the park boundaries in the Mill Creek area between the Jedediah Smith and Del Norte State Parks and exclusion from the park boundaries of the Skunk Cabbage area north of the town of Orick. The Senate conferees regret the loss, particularly of the Skunk Cabbage area, but these adjustments were necessary in order to reach a compromise with the House under the pressure of reducing expenditures. Despite the exclusion of these areas, the bill before the Senate will still acquire all of the largest and most impressive redwood trees—the 000 trees—now in private ownership which were included in the Senate bill.

The Senate conferees accepted for inclusion within the park two areas which were authorized for acquisition in the House bill but not in the Senate bill—the so-called Flint Ridge area south of the Klamath River near the mouth and an

addition to the Redwood Creek corridor to include the so-called Emerald Mile. The Emerald Mile area is a particularly desirable addition to the park.

The conference committee also recommends acquisition of all of the beach area which was authorized by the Senate plus an extension of the beach south to the northern boundary of the Dry Lagoon Beach State Park. Thus, over 33 uninterrupted miles of beach will be within the park.

The Jedediah Smith, Del Norte, and Prairie Creek State Parks are included within the Redwood National Park. The House receded from the provision of their bill which would have prohibited acquisition of any private lands for the national park until the State had donated the State parks. Under the Senate approach which was accepted, the State parks will come under Federal ownership and management only if donated by the State of California. We hope the State will take this step in the national interest. In any event, the Redwood National Park will be established, and until the State parks are donated the responsible management agencies may enter into agreements to assure that the State and Federal parks are administered on a compatible basis.

No more redwoods will be logged within the boundaries we establish in this bill. Under the terms of this legislation, immediately upon its enactment title to private timberlands will vest in the United States. Just compensation will be paid to the owners subsequently, by agreement with affected parties, or through court proceedings provided for in the act.

Mr. President, this is a great day in the history of conservation in our country. We are creating a magnificent new addition to the array of most cherished national possessions.

The Redwood National Park will include a variety of scenic attractions and opportunities for public enjoyment:

The redwoods, displayed in all their variety from ridge-top stands to slope and bottomland groves, to the seashore, with opportunities for people to admire them without damage to the park environment.

Over 33 uninterrupted miles of beach with the beautiful bluffs and headlands behind the beaches.

Streams and rivers of great natural beauty, with opportunities for fishing, swimming, and streamside walking and floating.

The tallest tree on earth and a host of slightly lesser brothers. Many of them have stood for more than a thousand years. They, themselves, grew from the fallen remains of ancient ancestors.

These giants will live out the years of their existence protected by man rather than threatened by man. It is our intention that a thousand years from now redwood seedlings of today will have lived, within this park, for the inspiration and wonder of future generations.

I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD a section-by-section analysis of the bill.

There being no objection, the analysis was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF S. 2515

Section 1: This section would establish, effective upon date of enactment, the Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California. This section also states the purposes of the Act.

Section 2(a): This section would provide that the boundaries of the new park shall be set forth in two maps numbered NPS-RED-7114-A and NPS-RED-7114-B. These maps show the boundaries of the park as agreed upon by the conference committee. Copies of the maps are to be kept available for public use and inspection in the offices of the National Park Service and, in addition, shall be filed with the appropriate officers in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The maps are dated September 1968, but the Secretary of the Interior may periodically adjust the boundaries of the park to better carry out the purposes of the Act. In addition to this overall standard, the Secretary is directed to pay particular attention to minimizing stream siltation, timber damage, and assuring the preservation of scenery if and when boundary adjustments are made.

Prior to making boundary adjustments, notice of boundary changes must be given by publication in the *Federal Register* of the changes and by filing the revised map and boundary description with the appropriate officers of the two counties. The acreage within the park boundaries may at no time exceed 58,000 acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

Section 2(b): This section would authorize the Secretary to acquire, but by donation only, State or county-owned highways and roads to the extent they are needed for park purposes. Once acquired, they would be park roads. Until acquired, the Secretary may cooperate with the State or county officials in patrolling and maintaining roads and highways within the park boundaries.

Section 3(a): This section would authorize the Secretary to acquire lands and interests in land within the park boundaries and, for administrative purposes, up to 10 acres outside the boundaries. Land acquisition may be accomplished by donation, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, exchange, or otherwise. The Secretary, however, can acquire State-owned lands only by donation. A donation or agreement to donate the existing State parks or other State and county-owned lands is not a condition precedent to the establishment of the Redwood National park. Should the State decide not to donate its parks and other lands, the National Park Service will nevertheless cooperate with State and local officials to minimize administrative and management problems which may arise.

Section 3(b):

Paragraph (1): The first paragraph would provide that, effective on the date the President approves this bill, title to all real property, except that owned by the State or a political subdivision thereof, and except the property within the park boundaries referred to in paragraph (3), will vest in the United States together with the right of immediate possession. This paragraph thus provides for a legislative taking by the United States of all right, title and interest in lands within the park boundaries effective on the date of enactment of this Act. Lands owned by the State of California or its political subdivisions are excepted from the operation of this paragraph. In addition, paragraph (3) of section 3(b) provides that private lands held in ownerships of fifty acres or less are not legislatively taken unless certain determinations and actions are undertaken by the Secretary. The legislative taking provisions of paragraph (1) would not apply with respect to lands subsequently included within the park as a result of boundary changes authorized pursuant to section 2(a).

Paragraph (1) requires that the Secretary must allow for the orderly termination of

all activities and operations conducted by property owners, their lessees, licensees and contractees on lands acquired pursuant to this paragraph. The Secretary would also permit the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property in an orderly manner.

All timber cutting operations would be required to cease on the date title vests, but the Secretary would provide a reasonable period of transition to enable these people to terminate all operations within the park. The Secretary will arrange for fire protection, resource protection and other necessary measures to avoid damage to the area during this transition.

The Committee has been advised by the Department of the Interior that where necessary for the orderly termination of operations the Department will, for a reasonable period of time, allow the regulated use of logging roads within park boundaries under revocable special use permits.

Section 3(b):

Paragraph (2): Paragraph (2) would provide that the United States pay just compensation to the former owners of the real property taken under section 3(b). The compensation would be paid either in the form of money derived from appropriations under the land and water conservation fund, or land available to the Secretary under section 5 of the Act for exchange purposes, or a combination of land and money. Interest would be paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of taking to the date of payment. It is expected that the Secretary would seek the necessary appropriations to the land and water conservation fund this year.

Just compensation would be based upon the value of the properties taken pursuant to section 3(b) as of the date of the taking. The value would be established through negotiations between the Secretary and the former property owners, or through proceedings in the Court of Claims as provided in 28 U.S.C. 1491.

In the case of payment through the use of Federally-owned land, the Secretary could use either public lands which have been classified for exchange or disposal or land within the Northern Redwood purchase unit in Del Norte County, California, as he determines. It should be emphasized that it is not the intention of the conference committee that the Secretary first exhaust his available appropriations before negotiating with the property owners for an exchange of the above Federal lands. Also, the committee intends that the Secretary, in negotiating payments from appropriations, could agree to make the payments in installments.

The conference committee has been informed that it is the normal practice of the Court of Claims to appoint commissioners to take testimony at the place or places most convenient to the plaintiff or plaintiffs. The conference committee hopes that the Court would follow this practice in connection with any litigation which may arise by reason of the application of section 3(b), and that the Court would make every effort to minimize delay and avoid inconvenience or added expense to the former property owners.

Section 3(b):

Paragraph (3): Paragraph (3) provides that the provisions of section 3(b)(1) of the bill, relating to the legislative taking of lands within the park boundaries, do not apply to real property ownerships of fifty acres or less, unless the Secretary of the Interior (1) determines that on the effective date of the Act each such ownership is either held or occupied primarily for purposes other than residential or agricultural, and (2) notifies the owner or owners of such property within 60 days after the effective date of the Act that title did, in fact, vest by reason of the enactment of this section, in the United States. Thus, as to ownerships of fifty acres or less, there would be no legislative taking unless the Secretary makes the

required determination and gives notice. As to real property on which the Secretary makes the required determination and gives notice, the date of the taking would be deemed to have related back to the effective date of the Act.

If notice is not given, title will not vest in the United States on the effective date of the Act, but the Secretary may later acquire the property under sections 3(a) or 3(c) of the bill for park purposes. Notice of the vesting of title is not required in the case of any ownership of more than 50 acres.

For the purpose of this section, agricultural purposes does not include tree farming and other forms of tree culture.

The term "primarily," as used in this paragraph, should not be construed strictly, but is designed to give the Secretary some flexibility to determine whether a particular ownership, while having some residential or agricultural status, is being used for purposes that are incompatible with park purposes.

The purpose of paragraph (3) is to exempt small ownerships (less than fifty acres) which are being used for residential and agricultural purposes from the operation of the legislative taking provisions of section 3(b)(1). It was the conference committee's judgment that with respect to these small ownerships it was not necessary to provide immediate and complete protection against the further cutting of timber and the destruction of park values. The Secretary is, of course, still authorized to acquire these ownerships under the authority granted in section 3(a) of the Act.

Paragraph (3) also gives the United States district court for the district in which the land is located jurisdiction to hear and determine any action brought by any person or persons having an interest therein for damages occurring by reason of the potential application of the legislative taking provisions of this paragraph between the effective date of the Act and the date the Secretary gives notice to the property owner or owners. This provision should not be construed in establishing in such person or persons a new cause of action or a right to compensation against the United States. It merely provides a forum to consider any claim compensable under present law that might be asserted by reason of the potential application of this section to tracts of fifty acres or less.

Section 3(c): This section authorizes the Secretary to acquire in their entirety any tracts or parcels of land that are partly inside and partly outside the park boundaries or the administrative site in order to minimize the payment of severance damages. Once acquired, the Secretary may dispose of the land outside the park boundaries by exchange for other land or interests therein within the park boundaries, or by disposal under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. The cost of acquisition of the land outside the park boundaries or the administrative site which is later disposed of by either of the above methods shall not be charged against the dollar limitation in section 10 of the Act.

Section 3(d): The Secretary is also authorized to acquire land by donation, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, or by exchange or otherwise, lands and interests therein bordering both sides of the highway between the southern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwood State Park and on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick sufficient to maintain or restore a screen of trees between the highway and the land behind the screen.

Section 3(e): This section would authorize the Secretary to acquire interests in lands from, and enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, land owners on the periphery of the new park and on watersheds tributary to streams within the park. The purpose of this section is to provide protection to the timber, soil, and streams within

the park boundaries. The term "interests in land" in this case does not include the fee title unless the Secretary finds that the cost of acquisition of the less than fee interest would be disproportionately high as compared with the cost of the fee itself. Before entering into any contract or cooperative agreement or before acquiring any such interest in land, except by donation, the Secretary must notify the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of his action and of the cost and benefits to the United States at least 60 days beforehand.

Section 4(a): This section provides that where land is acquired by the Secretary under the provisions of this Act other than under the provisions of section 3(b), the owner of improved property may retain, as a condition to the acquisition, a right of use and occupancy for noncommercial, residential purposes for a term of not to exceed 25 years or in lieu thereof for a term ending at the death of the owner or his spouse, whichever is later. The right retained shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon a determination that the property is being used in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Act. If the Secretary makes this determination, the retained right shall terminate by operation of law when the Secretary notifies the holder of the right of the determination and tenders him the fair market value of the right.

Section 4(b): The term "improved property" as used in the previous section means a detached, noncommercial, residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is located as is reasonably necessary for its enjoyment.

Section 4(c): This section authorizes the Secretary to sell or lease real property acquired in sections 5 and 8, township 13 north, range 1 east, Humboldt Meridian to the former owner. The lease-back, sell-back provisions must include conditions and restrictions which will assure that the property is not used in a manner or for purposes which would be inconsistent with the Redwood National Park.

Section 5: This section would authorize the Secretary to acquire non-Federal property for park purposes by exchange of certain Federal lands located within California. The Secretary can acquire the property from the grantor by exchange for any Federally-owned property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California that is first classified by the Secretary as suitable for exchange or other disposal, except property needed for public use and management. The Secretary may also exchange any Federally-owned property that the Secretary designates for exchange purposes within the Northern Redwood purchase unit in Del Norte County, California, except the section designated as the Yurok Experimental Forest. These Federally-owned properties shall also be available to the Secretary for use by him in lieu of, or together with, cash in payment of just compensation for property taken under section 3(b) of this Act. The exchange provision of this Act is designed to supplement the exchange provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and the provisions of that Act shall also be available to the Secretary in connection with acquisitions under this Act. It is the Committee's intent that the Secretary shall, to the greatest extent possible, by exercising his exchange authority, minimize any adverse impact on the local economy which may occur due to a reduction in employment resulting from any dislocation and disruption of the grantor's commercial operations. This latter requirement is aimed primarily at lands made available for exchange from the Northern Redwood purchase unit.

The provision authorizing exchange of property within the Northern Redwood pur-

chase unit is not intended to be precedent setting. The unique circumstances involved in establishing a Redwood National Park justify this exchange, but the conference committee recognizes this to be an exception and does not contemplate that similar exchanges will be authorized or made in the future.

The exchange provisions of section 5 may keep the cash outlay for land acquisition below the \$92 million authorized by section 10 of the Act. At any event, the \$92 million figure is not intended to reflect a Congressional determination as to the value of the property involved. The actual value of the property and the expenditures needed for acquisition should be less than this amount because the appropriation authorization includes a substantial factor to cover unforeseen contingencies.

The conference committee does, however, anticipate that it will be necessary for the Department to request the total amount section 10 authorizes for appropriations so that funds will be available if needed in connection with the legislative taking authorized by section 3(b) and to deal with contingencies in the acquisition process.

Section 6: This section would authorize the transfer to the Secretary of the Interior of any Federally-owned property administered by another Federal agency which is within the park boundaries or a designated administrative site.

Section 7(a): This section is designed to supplement the advance contract authority found in the recent amendments to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The advance contract authority would not be applicable to the lands acquired under section 3(b) of this Act, but would apply to areas to be acquired by the Secretary under sections 3(a), 3(c) and 3(e) of this Act. Under this authority, the Secretary could enter into contracts to acquire lands in advance of appropriations.

This section would also authorize the Secretary and the owner of any lands acquired under this Act to agree that the purchase price of the property will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years with interest on the unpaid balance.

Section 7(b): This section would make the provisions of the Act of July 27, 1956, applicable in the case of condemnation actions brought under this Act. This means that judgments for \$100,000 or less will be paid from the continuing appropriation pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 724a, and that judgments for more than that amount will be processed in the same manner that ordinary judgments against the United States are processed; that is, by being included in the items "Claims and Judgments" (e.g. 79 Stat. 1152) which is regularly transmitted to the Congress for appropriations.

Section 8: This section would direct the Secretary to continue the present practice of the California Department of Parks and Recreation of maintaining memorial groves of redwood trees named for benefactors of the State redwood parks.

Section 9: This section would direct that the Secretary administer the park in accordance with the National Park Act of 1916, as amended and supplemented.

Section 10: This section authorizes appropriations of \$92,000,000 for land acquisition under this Act. Although no limitation is stated for development costs, it is the understanding of the conference committee that no appropriations will be made or requested for this purpose, except for such work as is required for immediate administration of the park, until a master development plan has been submitted to the two Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Several Senators addressed the Chair. Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I yield briefly to the Senator from Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I congratulate most heartily the distinguished Senator from Washington and those who worked with him on the accomplishment of this objective of several years, as I know.

The Senator has worked hard and long, and now he has succeeded, as I understand it, in getting almost all of his original objective accomplished and completed.

I believe that the generations of Americans in the future will be grateful to the Senator from Washington, just as the speaker is and just as everyone who is a believer in conservation of our natural beauties and natural values must be grateful to him. Many, many warm thanks.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I thank my good friend, the senior Senator from Florida, for his very generous comments.

I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I join in the remarks made by the distinguished senior Senator from Florida. He has put in words far better than I could my feelings about what has been accomplished. The Senator from Florida has delineated the years of struggle which the chairman, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], has undergone to bring this proposal to a satisfactory conclusion—not as satisfactory as some of us would like, but certainly, in view of all the circumstances, a far better solution than many of us had anticipated.

Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], I should like to ask some questions. However, before I do so, I yield briefly to my colleague from Montana.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. METCALF. As one of the original sponsors of the redwoods bill and one of those who was hopeful that we would have a larger park, I recognize the need for compromise. I concur with the Senator from Washington that this is a great day for conservation. This is a day that will go down in history along with the day when Yellowstone Park, Yosemite, and Glacier, were created. We do have a meaningful Redwood National Park. It is a Redwood National Park that, as the Senator from Washington has said, will preserve all the great trees and will, over the years, bring to future generations the enjoyment that we have had in our lifetime in visiting these magnificent trees.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], who have worked so hard on this bill, deserve great credit for their statesmanship, for their diplomacy, and for their negotiating ability in creating one of the finest national parks in our entire park system and developing one of the greatest natural resources for future generations.

As one of the early sponsors, who worked on this matter in both the House and the Senate, I am glad that this day has arrived and that we are going to save these wonderful trees from the chain-

saws and the development that would have taken place except for this bill.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the able junior Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] has long been in the forefront of the battle to save the redwoods. His interest goes back to his days as a student at Stanford University. Am I correct?

Mr. METCALF. The Senator is correct. While at Stanford University, I used to visit Muir Woods.

If the Senator will pardon the reminiscence, I went into the Army and took basic training at Fort Ord. I got a 3-day pass and spent the time visiting Muir Woods, so I have a great sentimental attachment for these magnificent trees.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD several newspaper editorials in connection with this matter.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 10, 1968]

REDWOOD PARK VICTORY

In the congressional showdown on the Redwood National Park bill yesterday, the public interest came out the winner. A Senate-House conference agreed on legislation, regarded as almost certain to receive final approval on the floor, to create a redwood park of high quality and of ample scope for the recreation needs of future generations of Americans.

Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, who for three years has led the fight for the park, pronounced himself highly satisfied with the outcome; in many respects, he said here yesterday, the conference version is an improvement on his own bill that the Senate had passed earlier.

When the House last summer chopped the Kuchel 64,000 acre park to 28,000 acres conservationists were plunged into despair. They now have good reason for satisfaction and relief that the compromise will provide for one more than twice that size. The conference bill authorizes the Federal Government's acquisition of some 30,000 acres of redwood lands in Humboldt and Del Norte counties connected by a corridor that will include 33 miles of superbly scenic ocean beach. With three existing State parks of 27,468 acres, the combined Federal-State recreational reserve acted upon yesterday will be 58,000 acres. Donation of the State parks to the Federal government was not made a condition for establishing the national park, however. This was a wise decision which will remove any occasion for getting into a State political battle over the project.

Californians who have worked hard for this magnificent reservation of redwood lands, with their majestic old growth trees, have saved a heritage that does them honor.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 11, 1968]

REDWOOD VICTORY

The compromise version of the Redwoods National Park Bill worked out by House-Senate conferees is a substantial victory for the public interest.

The 58,000 acre park is much closer to the size and boundaries set forth in the Senate bill than to the hopelessly inadequate minipark provided in the House version. Moreover, the private lands to be included in the park have trees mostly of prime quality and are not the cutover areas which some timber companies had hoped to fob off on the public.

However, because of insistent pressures from Georgia Pacific and other timber companies, the park will be considerably less than ideal in its layout. The principal groves of trees in the southern section are tied to

one another and to the state parks in the north by rather fragile, narrow corridors. The park will not be easy to protect and administer as a coherent ecological entity if, as expected, the public uses it intensively and there is continued growth in population and economic development in adjoining areas. But despite these potential problems, the magnificent trees in Redwood Creek Valley are very much worth saving, and the conferees deserve credit for drafting this satisfactory compromise.

The bill also makes an important breakthrough on the critical problem of soaring land prices. The complete acquisition of several new parks and national seashores has been delayed in recent years because the price of land has outstripped the funds appropriated by Congress. This bill provides that title to the privately held acreage in the proposed park will pass to the Federal Government when the President signs the bill into law.

The owners are to receive a fair price—subject to an appeal to the courts if a negotiated price cannot be agreed upon—plus 6 per cent interest for the period from enactment of the law to the final financial settlement. In addition to stabilizing the price, this provision eliminates the possibility that the timber companies might choose to cut the trees before the Federal Government actually took possession. If applied to other parks in the future, the precedent should go far to protect the Government against the greed of land speculators and despoilers of the nation's most precious natural resources.

[From the San Jose (Calif.) News, Sept. 11, 1968]

VICTORY ON PARK

Americans are going to get a good Redwood National Park in Northern California after all.

A Senate-House conference committee came up with a valid compromise after the House had emasculated the Senate's earlier version.

The park will take in 58,000 acres. The significant feature is that more than 30,000 acres of this land now is in private ownership and its magnificent stands of redwoods would be fair game for the lumberman's chain saw unless put in the new park. The remainder of the land is now part of the state park system. To help the lumber industry ride out the loss of this timber country, the bill authorizes a trade that would open up for lumbering about 14,000 acres of government-owned forest.

"I believe this bill is one of the great conservation achievements of this or any other Congress," said Sen. Henry Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee.

Much of the credit for bringing about this significant achievement must go to California's Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel. It probably will be his last major contribution as a senator, as he goes out of office in January.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Sept. 12, 1968]

REDWOODS PARK IN PUBLIC INTEREST

Although far from the optimum desired by many, the 58,000-acre California Redwood National Park proposed by a Senate-House conference committee represents a sound compromise.

Last year the Senate gave top-heavy approval to a 61,654-acre park. The Johnson Administration had recommended only 37,000 acres, and the House slashed the Senate figure to a hopelessly inadequate 28,500 acres in July.

Under this compromise, the state would be asked to donate the Jedediah Smith, Del Norte and Prairie Creek parks, with the two major units of the new national facility connected by a 33-mile stretch of ocean beach. Federal land acquisitions would be spread so as to protect the timber-based economy of the area. Federal timber would be made avail-

able as compensation for park quality land in some instances.

Private owners would be assured a fair price under a new section inserted into the bill. They would be entitled to court appeal if a negotiated settlement could not be reached, and 6% interest would be paid from the time the law is enacted until there is a final agreement on price. That clause would also serve to curtail logging off of lands before the government actually took possession.

Both Sen. Tom Kuchel, who played a major role in the drive for the national park, and Assemblyman Edwin L. Z'berg, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources, Planning and Public Works, have lauded the compromise.

It is in the public interest and deserves congressional approval at the earliest possible moment.

The Reagan Administration and the Legislature should also act promptly in taking whatever steps are necessary to bring the plan to fruition.

[From the Sacramento Bee, Sept. 12, 1968]

KUCHEL, PUBLIC WIN

A tremendous double-barreled victory is registered in the Redwood National Park bill which is expected to win easy congressional approval before the end of the month.

The first victor is the public interest. The Senate-House conference measure provides almost every feature sought by conservationists. The 58,000-acre park system in Northern California is ample to preserve this natural heritage for all the generations to come.

The second victory is the personal one of United States Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel who led the three-year fight for the park. In this as in so many other battles the California Republican was an exemplar of political statesmanship.

In the redwoods campaign Kuchel fought not only for the recreation and natural beauty heritage of this generation but for those voiceless citizens who comprise all the generations to come.

In the course of it he tangled with representatives of the lumber industry and other groups with lobbying muscle.

The people, the general public for whom Kuchel fought, could not bring to bear the same well-organized pressures. Only in time will many of them come to appreciate the momentousness of the issue. For had these priceless, irreplaceable monarchs of the California forests been lost, their like would not be seen again by man.

Now they will continue to stand as a monument to Kuchel's concern for tomorrow.

[From the San Francisco Examiner, Sept. 13, 1968]

KUCHEL'S PARK

The long battle for establishment of a Redwoods National Park is over, or nearly so. A Senate-House conference committee has agreed on details; acceptance by both houses seems certain.

Much of the credit goes to California's Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel whose tireless concentration on the project defied all discouragement. Though other dedicated conservationists in the Congress share the laurels, this park can fairly be described as a splendid climax to Kuchel's outstanding senatorial career.

The park constitutes an elaborate compromise between the claims of ardent conservationists and equally ardent timber operators. A compromise can be defined as a settlement that falls short of the ideal, but in this case the shortcomings from both points of view must, in fair appraisal, be considered minimal.

Sen. Kuchel said: "The bill preserves the finest remaining specimens of the coast redwoods and protects the timber-based economy by spreading the impact of land acquisition among four companies and two

counties. It makes some additional federal redwood timberland available to the companies as compensation."

An unexpected bonus is the inclusion in the park of a 33-mile strip of wild headlands and beaches.

The park will contain 58,000 acres composed of new purchases and existing state park lands. Management—perhaps a form of partnership—remains to be worked out. We hope state and federal authorities can approach this in the same spirit of amity and concord that marked their relations when the federal government established Yosemite National Park and the state continued in ownership of the valley floor for 20 years.

Mr. JACKSON. The able junior Senator from Montana did introduce what I thought was an excellent bill to set up a Redwood National Park. The only regret we in the committee had was that, due to financial limitations, we simply could not provide for as large a park as the able Senator from Montana had included in his proposal. The Senator was of tremendous help in getting the bill through.

I also wish to say that the able senior Senator from California, the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee and the able whip for the minority [Mr. KUCHEL], cosponsored the bill that is now before the Senate for final action. It was a great privilege and pleasure for me to work with him, and for my staff to work with his.

Mr. President, this is truly a bipartisan effort to conserve one of the Nation's greatest resources. We are all in Senator KUCHEL's debt for all he has done in helping to make this event possible today.

I yield to the able majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I join the distinguished chairman of the committee in the remarks he has just made about the deputy minority leader, the senior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL]. I believe the Jackson-Kuchel team is a great combination, and they have accomplished a tremendous objective in leading this proposal to its present position.

Mr. President, the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is absent momentarily because of official business. He has asked me to propound some questions of the chairman of the committee, and on his behalf I am about to do so.

May I point out to the distinguished Senator, on behalf of Senator MORSE, that the measure calls for immediate vesting of title and rights to private land in the Federal Government upon the signing into law of the redwood park bill. But the question of fair value to be paid for it is a matter for negotiation between the Secretary of the Interior and the private owner. The bill provides that during the interim between enactment of the bill and payment to the owner, 6 percent interest shall accrue to the owner. However, the fifth amendment to the Constitution states that private property shall not be taken without just compensation, and interest is not compensation.

Can this method be said to meet the constitutional test of "just compensation"?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, there is no question about the constitutionality of the provision to which the able Senator has referred.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter from the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, dated September 18.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, D.C., September 18, 1968.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: At the request of your staff, we are taking this opportunity to express our opinion on the provisions of section 3(b) of the Conference Committee Print on S. 2515—the Redwood Park bill. We understand that you are particularly concerned, first, with the precedents for a legislative taking of real property for a public purpose, and, second, with the appropriateness of the provision relative to the determination of just compensation by the Court of Claims rather than by a jury.

Section 3(b) of the Conference Committee print of S. 2515 provides that title and the right to immediate possession of all real property within the proposed boundaries of the Redwood National Park established by the bill "shall" vest in the United States on the date of enactment which is the date the President approves the bill. There are two exceptions to this general taking. First, the taking does not apply to real property owned by the State of California or by a political subdivision thereof. Second, the taking provision shall apply to ownerships of 50 acres or less only if (1) the Secretary of the Interior determines that such ownerships are not being "held or occupied" primarily for residential or agricultural purposes, and (2) the Secretary notifies the property owner of the applicability of this section 3(b) within 60 days after enactment. We construe the term "agricultural" in this situation as not including tree farming, since the purpose of the legislation is to preserve the timber within the park boundaries.

Section 3(b) of the bill also mandates that "just compensation to the owner of real property taken" under section 3(b) of the bill "will" be paid by the United States. The bill establishes two methods for determining just compensation.

The first would be by negotiation with the owner and the Secretary of the Interior. This procedure enables these two parties to determine by mutual agreement the value of the property to be taken and enter into an agreement to provide compensation through the use of appropriated funds or through the use of other Federally owned land in the State as an exchange or through a combination of both of these.

The second would be by action brought by the property owner in the Court of Claims.

The bill provides that where the payment is in the form of money such payment will be derived from any "money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund" subject to the dollar limitations in section 10 of the Act.

Lastly, the bill provides for the payment of interest "from the date of taking to the date of payment therefor."

The objective of this section 3(b) of the bill, as we recommended it to the House Committee is (1) to provide immediate and complete protection to the resource for which the park was established, namely, the redwoods, through the prevention of further cutting, and (2) to prevent an escalation of the price which, as experience shows, always

attends the establishment of a national park or recreation area.

In our opinion, there is no question that Congress may take real property directly by legislative action.

The power of eminent domain pre-dates the Constitution. It is a power that could exist independently of the Constitution in the Federal Government. It therefore is a power of the sovereign (see *Kohl v. United States*, 91 U.S. 367 (1875); *United States v. Lynch*, 188 U.S. 455 (1903)).

The first general statute by Congress authorizing condemnation in the Federal courts was enacted in 1888 (see 40 U.S.C. 257). Since then, Congress has, on numerous occasions, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire property by condemnation. It seems clear that if Congress can delegate this authority to the Secretary of the Interior and other heads of agencies, Congress can also exercise the power itself. As a matter of fact, Congress has on several occasions exercised this authority, e.g.—

The Act of May 9, 1924, 43 Stat. 117.

The Act of March 14, 1940, 54 Stat. 49.

The Act of July 30, 1941, 55 Stat. 612.

The Act of October 3, 1962, 76 Stat. 698.

The Act of October 3, 1962, 76 Stat. 704.

In all of these cases, whether the taking is done by the Congress or by the Secretary, the only constitutional requirement is that the Government has an obligation to make "just compensation" to the owner thereof.

The question then turns on how just compensation is to be determined. S. 2515 provides that such compensation shall be determined by the Court of Claims in cases where the Secretary of the Interior and the owners are unable to agree on the amount of the compensation. We understand that some contend that a person is entitled to a jury trial on the issue of just compensation under the seventh amendment to the Constitution which provides:

"In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law."

The courts, however, have held uniformly "that condemnation is not a common law action and is not subject to the constitutional guarantee of a jury trial." *United States v. Alexander*, 47 F. Supp. 900, 912 (1942). (See also *Secombe v. Railroad Co.*, 90 U.S. 108 (1874); *United States v. Jones*, 109 U.S. 513 (1883); *Bauman v. Ross*, 167 U.S. 548 (1896); *Backus v. Fort Street Union Depot Co.*, 169 U.S. 557 (1897); *United States v. 93.970 acres of land*, et al, 258 F(2) 17 (CCA 7th, 1958); *Atlantic Seaboard Corporation v. Van Sterkenburg*, 318 F(2) 455 (CCA 4, 1963); *Bencke v. Weick*, 275 F(2) 38 (CCA 6, 1960)). In *Backus v. Fort Street Union Depot Co.*, *supra*, p. 569, the court said:

"All that is essential is that in some appropriate way, before some properly constituted tribunal, inquiry shall be made as to the amount of compensation, and when this has been provided there is due process of law which is required by the Federal Constitution."

Again the Supreme Court in *Bauman v. Ross*, *supra*, 548 p. 593 held: "By the Constitution of the United States, the estimate of the just compensation for property taken for the public use, under the right of eminent domain, is not required to be made by a jury; but may be entrusted by Congress to commissioners appointed by a court or by the executive, or to an inquest consisting of more or fewer men than an ordinary jury."

As a matter of fact, Congress, in the case of the Tennessee Valley Authority (see 16 U.S.C. 831), specifically chose not to follow the jury trial procedure. Rather, Congress directed the district court for the district in

which the land taken is located to appoint 3 commissioners "to examine into the value of the lands" and "generally to take appropriate steps" to determine the value thereof. If an exception is filed to the commissioners award, 3 Federal district judges shall file their own award and thereupon there is an appeal to the court of appeals.

It is clear therefore that Congress can provide for the determination of just compensation by a system other than a jury trial. It is also clear that the United States may not be sued without its consent. In consenting to such a suit, "it rests with Congress to determine not only whether the United States may be sued, but in what courts the suit may be brought." *Minnesota v. United States*, 305 U.S. 382, 388 (1939). Congress in 28 U.S.C. § 1358, has conferred original jurisdiction, generally, in the district courts in condemnation actions. In addition, Congress, in 28 U.S.C. 1491, has also conferred jurisdiction on the Court of Claims "To render judgment upon any claim against the United States founded either upon the Constitution, or any Act of Congress." S. 2515 specifically confers jurisdiction on the latter court to handle claims of just compensation arising under section 3(b) of the bill. Further, Rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedures provides that any tribunal "specifically constituted by an Act of Congress governing the case for the trial of the issue of just compensation shall be the tribunal for the determination of that issue." We believe this is a valid exercise of Congress' authority.

We believe that there are sound reasons for using a tribunal other than the jury trial.

First, the bill will condemn a large area of very similar land, involving a number of owners. The Court of Claims approach affords an opportunity to insure uniformity in awards and avoid the inconsistency that the jury system tends to promote. This assures fairness to all former landowners and to the Government alike.

Second, the actual trial, under Court of Claims procedure can take place in the vicinity of the lands. Landowners will not be required to journey to Washington for the trial of the issue of just compensation. The Commissioners of the Court of Claims, under Rule 48 of the Court of Claims Rules, take evidence at different times and different places and fix the place of trial with consideration to the convenience of all concerned.

In summary, we believe that the provisions of section 3(b) of the bill are within the scope of Congress' authority, are not unconstitutional, do not require the determination of just compensation by a jury, are consistent with previous precedents, and finally are quite workable.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD WEINBERG,
Solicitor.

Mr. JACKSON. I shall quote a pertinent part of the letter which relates to the Senator's question:

In our opinion, there is no question that Congress may take real property directly by legislative action.

The letter goes on to say that the power of eminent domain predates the Constitution.

At the end of the letter:

In summary, we believe that the provisions of section 3(b) of the bill are within the scope of Congress' authority, are not unconstitutional, do not require the determination of just compensation by a jury, are consistent with previous precedents, and finally are quite workable.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it the opinion of the distinguished Senator that this

method would be able to withstand a court test?

Mr. JACKSON. There is no question about it in my mind. As indicated in my previous reply, it is clearly constitutional, and it will withstand any such test.

Mr. MANSFIELD. When can an owner reasonably expect to receive compensation for land taken under this measure?

Immediately after funds are appropriated, if the negotiations referred to in section 3(b)(2) work out. If the former property owners go to court, payment would be made when the judgment of the court is entered and the funds are appropriated. If they negotiate a land exchange, then the payment in lands available to the Secretary under the act could be made as soon as agreement is reached. The provisions authorizing payment of compensation are spelled out in greater detail in the bill. It is the intent of the conference committee that the owners should be compensated at as early a time as is possible pursuant to the procedures available to the Secretary and the United States.

Mr. KUCHEL. Would the Senator permit a slight interruption?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield to the able senior Senator from California.

Mr. KUCHEL. I do want the record affirmatively to show, on that point, that our conference report specifically provides for the payment of interest at the rate of 6 percent on the amount subsequently to be determined as value, and to that extent represents a completely fair disposition.

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator is correct. The moment title passes, interest runs until a settlement is achieved and payment is made as a result of that settlement or court test.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to point out to the Senator that the bill provides that jurisdiction over suits contesting fair value shall reside in the Court of Claims. This is contrary to the general practice under section 1358 of the United States Code, which gives original jurisdiction to the local Federal district court in cases involving real estate taken for use by the Federal Government. The Court of Claims is an administrative court, not part of the Federal judiciary.

Why is this unusual procedure in the redwood bill?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, first of all, title 28 of the United States Code, section 1358, which is referred to by the able Senator from Montana, applies only in actions brought by the United States to condemn real estate, so the reference and the question are not entirely appropriate. The act involves a legislative taking and not a condemnation proceedings. I would point out that even if the Court of Claims had not been mentioned in the act, they would still have jurisdiction under existing law. The reference to the Court of Claims simply made it very clear as to that point.

I want to emphasize that if we had simply provided for a straight legislative taking without granting the right, or mentioning judicial review, that right would accrue automatically under exist-

ing law, even though the Court of Claims were not mentioned. The litigation would still go to the Court of Claims.

Also, the Court of Claims is not an administrative court and is a part of the Federal judiciary. This question was decided by the Supreme Court in the case of *Glidden v. Zdanok*, 370 U.S. 530, in 1962.

Mr. MANSFIELD. What is there different about taking private property for a park, that a different procedure should be used from that used for highways, urban renewal, dam reservoirs, or the taking of property for any other Federal use?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I might mention the overriding reason for this course of action was the existence of an emergency. The emergency, of course, is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. The emergency related to the cutting of these precious trees which could take place even after we had passed a regular park authorization bill, because title to the lands involved would not have vested in the United States.

It was because of this emergency that the conferees unanimously agreed there should be a legislative taking, placing title immediately in the hands of the Federal Government so that the present owners could not continue to cut down trees in the area which is to be designated as the Redwood National Park.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Does the Interior Committee contemplate that this procedure will be used in subsequent establishment of national parks, recreational areas, wildlife refuges, and other condemnations for management by the Department of the Interior?

Mr. JACKSON. This procedure applies only to this situation, as we stated, because this is not a normal situation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is this transfer of jurisdiction desirable in other cases of condemnation for military purposes, for example, or highways?

Mr. JACKSON. The question of the able Senator from Montana is not applicable. There is no transfer of jurisdiction. Also, this situation is unique and the question propounded was not before the conference committee.

Mr. MANSFIELD. They are made in behalf of the senior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. JACKSON. I understand, and that is true all the way through. The questions propounded in all instances here are on behalf of the senior Senator from Oregon.

It is not intended in this particular situation to make the provisions of this bill universally applicable. This legislation relates only to this emergency problem. We will have to meet future emergencies as they arise, and determine what remedy is best.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it the opinion of the conferees that taking jurisdiction away from the Federal courts is desirable because juries have been known to place a higher value on the property than someone else thinks it is worth?

Mr. JACKSON. As to the first point, the bill does not take jurisdiction away from the Federal courts. The Court of Claims is a Federal court and has been

determined to be an article III court by the Supreme Court. What we are trying to do is to get a resolution of this problem in the most effective and in the most just way, considering both the interests of the Federal Government and the interests of the private owners.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it intended through this provision to keep the costs of acquisition within the \$92 million authorized by the bill?

Mr. JACKSON. We, of course, do want to keep within the appropriation authorization of \$92 million, but there is no relationship between the appropriation authorization and the legislative taking provision.

Mr. MANSFIELD. On behalf of the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and for that matter, on behalf of the Senate, I thank the chairman of the committee for his lucid and to-the-point answers to the questions raised.

Mr. JACKSON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield to the able and distinguished junior Senator from California.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, at the outset I wish to extend congratulations to the chairman of the committee, to my senior colleague from the State of California, and to all those who served on the committee, who have done this wonderful job. It is a worthy job, and it has been a long and tedious one. There was not only bipartisan cooperation in this Chamber but also I believe there was full, complete, and enthusiastic cooperation by the Governor of the State of California, my good friend and former colleague in another industry, His Excellency Ronald Reagan. I think this is an exceptional day that this is happening and I think it is great for the people of the country, present and future. It is the kind of thing we all hope for and look forward to.

However, Mr. President, I, too, must rise with a series of questions because of my interest in this particular instance and the manner of taking the land from the people. I may be repetitious because I could not hear clearly all of the questions propounded. I heard all the answers.

I heard one answer that this was done because of an emergency, an emergency because the trees might be cut.

I have continually tried to point out in this Chamber—I believe I made my first remarks as a result of a state of the Union speech—that the President had been badly misinformed.

The giant redwoods have been protected for about 70 years. No one has nor has anyone had any other intention for many years. Generally what we are talking about are ordinary redwood forests that are used for cutting lumber.

I would also like to point out, which is not generally known, that these are the fastest growing trees. We have trees that have been growing for 2,000 years and some longer than that. The ordinary tree replaces itself and grows very quickly.

I have gone into this matter to discover that under the new system of reforestation, or tree farming as they now call it, the destruction of these great forests, based on scientific knowledge of 20 and 30 years ago was a danger.

Today I do not think the danger exists to the extent that has been indicated.

My point in rising is to ask about the legislative taking of the land. I have been advised it is customary that if the Government needs the land, the Government gets the land. Then, one comes to the question of repayment to the individual owner of the land, the citizen who, perhaps, has lived there for years and has his entire fortune in that land and perhaps has a little farm where he has done a little lumber cutting himself. His property must pass to the Government and there is the question of the proper price and value.

I have been told that in the past it was customary in these matters that the representative of the Government and the individual owner would get together and if they could not agree on a fair price, then, as is customary, the individual and the Government would go into court, customarily into the district court, and the individual would have a right to a trial by jury, or a trial by a judge, whichever he chooses. However, his right under the Constitution in this matter included his right to ask for a trial by jury.

In other words, if he wished he could have the protection of the advice, the knowledge, the expertise of the people of his area who would go into court and testify what they thought the proper and fair value should be.

In the committee report, I have been told, there is an entirely new provision which was not suggested by the Members of this body, which was not suggested by Members of the other body, but which certainly appears in the conference report. This, in effect, does something else. When the Government and the individual cannot agree on the fair price to be paid to the individual for his property, it is now sent to the Court of Claims in Washington rather than to the district Federal court in the area, where the individuals on a jury would have knowledge of and would be familiar with the local conditions and would know what the values are.

The other day—and I am sorry the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is not here, but I would ask respectfully that his remarks be read very carefully in the Record, he spoke at great length and with great eloquence on this point. He said that when asked why this change had taken place, some one on the Government side said, "Well, they found out that some of the juries were awarding prices much too high. Therefore the decision was made to do away with that particular manner of ascertaining a fair price and bringing it back to Washington and putting it in the Court of Claims back here."

I am not too familiar with the Court of Claims, but I know one member. He is a lawyer from Chicago. I think I know another one, and he comes from Texas.

I am not sure whether they have had any experience in the values of land in the redwood areas we are talking about.

One of the things that interested me was the fact that no provision for this was in either the report of the House or of the Senate. I would ask whether there were any hearings or testimony before this provision was put into the conference report.

Mr. JACKSON. The answer to the Senator's question is "Yes." The House did take testimony on this specific point.

Mr. MURPHY. But the Senate never took testimony, though.

Mr. JACKSON. We did not go into this specific matter; that is correct.

Mr. MURPHY. May I ask, from the testimony, who was in favor of this change, this completely new departure? Although my distinguished colleague said it is not the intent that this should set a precedent in other matters, there is no guarantee that it will not set a precedent, that this may not become customary in any manner, in any instance where the Government wants to take over private property for any reason whatsoever. Who is in favor and who suggested this?

Mr. JACKSON. The Department of the Interior, supported this approach in its report of May 11, 1968, on this legislation. Secretary Udall also supported this approach in testimony before the House Committee in May 1968. All of the conferees, House and Senate, were unanimous on adopting this means of resolving the problem. It was adopted unanimously.

Mr. MURPHY. May I ask one further question: Does not this, in effect—and this is extremely important—deny the right of a jury trial to a citizen involved, in California, in Oregon, and elsewhere, and to force him to bring his claim to Washington? Would that not work an undue hardship on him? Might it not place an impossible burden on some of these citizens?

Mr. JACKSON. I think the able Senator from California undoubtedly has in mind the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States which provides as follows:

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Now, to read from the Solicitor's opinion which I previously placed in the Record, here are the findings, and I quote from the Solicitor's opinion and the citation:

The courts, however, have held uniformly "that condemnation is not a common law action and is not subject to the constitutional guarantee of a jury trial."

Then there follows a long list of citations in support of this proposition.

Mr. MURPHY. Will the Senator from Washington yield for another question?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. MURPHY. Has this not been customary over the years, the question of handling matters before a jury trial? Is

this not a new departure which has been suggested?

Mr. JACKSON. This is a normal procedure, generally speaking, in condemnation actions.

Mr. MURPHY. Is it customary? Has it been customary?

Mr. JACKSON. The normal procedure in condemnation actions is to provide for the suit to be instituted in the district court with a jury trial if the parties elect or if the defendant elects. But this is not a normal condemnation action. S. 2515 authorizes a legislative taking of certain lands within the park boundaries. In the Solicitor's opinion, which I have placed in the RECORD, there are five previous occasions where Congress, first in 1924, and then as late as October 1962, provided for legislative taking—that is, where Congress by act of Congress takes title to the property. Therefore, this precedent is not new, in any respect.

Second, on the point that this is a special situation we are faced with; the problem is a very difficult one. The Court of Claims has had long experience in adjudicating complicated land problems. The land involved here is, generally, of the same nature.

If we go through the jury process, we run into the problem of one jury awarding one amount for property and another jury another amount for property which is similar. This lack of any kind of uniformity in the judgments that would be rendered by juries, is not fair to the former property owners and was an additional factor in our determination.

Mr. MURPHY. It would seem to me, with all due respect to the committee, the conference, the Solicitor General, and the fact that there have been five cases out of how many, should we say—50,000? 200,000?

Mr. JACKSON. I have cited only five. I did not want to limit it to five. Also, they are not cases, but five acts of Congress. There are many more than five. The ones I have mentioned are illustrative of what has been done in recent times by act of Congress.

Mr. MURPHY. Then this would be considered in this particular conference report an act of Congress,

Mr. JACKSON. This is, indeed, an act of Congress. It is nothing else. It is a legislative "taking," which means, of course, that the legislative branch of the Government is taking title to the properties involved pursuant to an act of Congress in which the President must concur.

Mr. MURPHY. Is there any language that will protect this from becoming general custom? Is this not a dangerous invasion of the rights of the individual? Is this not what should be a very carefully thought out progression, in order to expedite this park, which we all want, where the Solicitor General advises, "Fellows, we can do it better by bringing it back to the court of claims."

We have had hearings and, I repeat, the reason for this suspicion is a remark made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] where he said, "Why do they do that?" He was told that in some cases the juries awarded people too much money for their land.

My concern is not for the park in this instance. There will be a park. There is no question about that. I am happy and pleased that there will be a park, and all concerned should be congratulated.

My concern is not whether the Government gets a proper amount of land. There is no question about that. But I am very definitely concerned about the rights of an individual—a lonely individual—who is opposed on the other side by the great, majestic, frightening power of the United States. This sort of procedure is not the first instance that we have come across lately. More and more, it is decided that the decision shall be made in Washington. It shall be made by a man who has been appointed, a man who is not elected. He is not a representative of the people, really. He is only a copartner of the head of the administration, and to him he owes his complete allegiance and responsibility.

I am greatly concerned that if this procedure starts in this particular bill—and it may spread Lord knows where—it may become the general custom. Based on the legal opinion of the Solicitor General, suddenly we find individuals deprived of one of the most precious rights under our free system, the right of a jury trial. This is my concern.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield to the junior Senator from Montana for the purpose of replying to the Senator from California.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, for many years I have had before the Congress a bill to provide for jury trials in condemnation cases and for jury trials in district courts. The district judge appoints a commissioner. If the judge makes a ruling, his ruling is final, without a jury trial. People come back here to the district court of appeals on grazing cases, as do people who are involved in various other cases, from the Senator's State and mine. They have to come to Washington. The junior Senator from Montana has objected to that. Many times it is required in legislation that, instead of going to the local district courts, the appeal under the Administrative Procedure Act must go to a circuit court. I have objected to that on the ground the Senator from California has objected. But I see no reason—until we correct all those things—not to take care of this real emergency to prevent people from cutting the redwoods and follow the procedure that is established. Really, it is an established procedure. We do not get jury trials in district courts. We do not get jury trials in grazing cases.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield.

Mr. MURPHY. The Senator raises the question of emergency. We are trying to build a park. This is not a question of keeping people from cutting trees. The trees involved replace themselves very quickly. We are not talking about the giants that have been protected in my State for 50 or 60 or 70 years. I am part owner in one grove. I think I own half a tree. They are wonderful trees. They are not big. They are not over 200 or 250

feet tall. But the majority of land we are talking about is used for trees for lumbering. Those trees replace themselves very quickly. So the emergency is not that great. As an old outdoorsman, I would never think of camping in the redwoods, because by midnight we would be covered by mildew; it is so damp in there. I am for building this park to preserve what is a great heritage, but I do not think it is necessary, in getting the park built properly and put together properly, to take a chance on destroying the right of our people to a jury trial simply on the suggestion of the Solicitor General, who, I am told, has been urged and prompted by the Secretary of the Interior to get this done.

I know something of the actions of the Secretary of the Interior. I know something of his other plans. I am going to object to them. I have had experience with the Secretary of Transportation and what the Solicitor General and his assistant said Congress meant, which was not what Congress intended. I asked if I could borrow his lawyer so they would understand what we meant by the legislation. He said "No," he would not provide me with the lawyer; I would have to get my own lawyer.

So I want to point out this danger. I want to be certain that the remarks of the Senator from Oregon, who is vitally interested in this matter, are brought to the attention of this body. That is my only purpose.

I believe, to achieve my purpose to the best of my ability, so I do not take any more time of this body—I do not mean to impede—I should only add that this conference report, without origin in the House and without origin in the Senate, but with origin in the executive branch, certainly shows a new way with legislative opinion. As one who believes in the complete separation of the three branches of government, more firmly now because of present activities and considerations than ever before, I felt compelled to rise and point this out. I do not think the emergency is so great. I am sure the park will be put together, but I think the rights of individuals must be carefully preserved. They get eroded. In my lifetime I have seen them disappear. What happened? We do not know. I give as an instance the rights of the people in Czechoslovakia. They were not cautious and careful. One day their rights are gone. They try to get a few back. They are trampled under the heel. This is the very thing I came here to protect. I shall not take any more time. I congratulate my colleague on the great job he has done, and I rest my case.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I thank the able junior Senator from California for his comments. I must say the Senator has raised questions that should be raised and should be answered. The RECORD will, in my judgment, disclose the answers to these questions.

I want to reiterate the point that the right of jury trial in cases of this nature, did not come up just now. The question was decided as early as 1883 in United States against Jones, where it was held that there was no absolute right to a jury trial. That case was decided in 1883. So

the law has been settled on this very point from time immemorial, almost.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I believe I can allay some of the apprehension of my friend and colleague from California on the question he has raised. In order to do so, I want to take a moment or two to sketch a little background.

A prior Congress, a number of years ago, authorized the creation of a National Seashore in our State of California. It relied on the best estimates available as to the amounts of money the property was worth. It authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire that property either by agreement or by lawsuit. Speculators swooped in on that area, Mr. President, intent on making a fast buck. They took every conceivable parcel of property in the park area they could get their hands on. They subdivided the land, they built homes and sold them on a speculative basis. Prices of land in that whole area were inflated. Today I regret with all my heart, that Point Reyes National Seashore has not come into its own because the \$19 million authorized to be appropriated bought less than one-half of the land at inflated speculative values.

From the beginning, Mr. President, I have been interested in the creation of a National Redwood Park. I did not want speculators to have a chance to inflate value. The problem of getting the Congress of the United States to agree was for a long time almost insurmountable. Opposition was potent. And among conservation groups there were conflicting opinions on what and where the park should be. The price tag for a meaningful park became, obviously, an important factor. But, back of everything else, those of us who believed that the public interest warranted—indeed, required—saving the redwoods, realized that we were approaching the last, clear chance to achieve it.

Many Senators on the Democratic side, and the Republican side, including the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and others, wanted a park. There was some disagreement, even among those who sponsored the park, as I say as to how big it should be, where it should be located, what kind of trees, and what kind of land should be included, and how much money should be spent.

Finally, we did obtain a general agreement in conference. After agreement on size, location, approximate cost were had, the problem remained: What is the best, most feasible, and most economical fashion for the Government of the United States to acquire this property? Should we authorize the Secretary of the Interior to take the matter to court, and meanwhile let title remain in the private owners, with the terrible hazard that, once again, speculators would cause the value of that property to skyrocket? Should we leave the trees we seek to protect in jeopardy of being cut before

condemnation proceedings begin? Or should we, as this conference did, provide that Congress, by statute, transfer title to the property involved, to the people of the United States? We chose the latter method. Title will pass on the signing by the President of this conference report.

There is nothing new or novel about that procedure. The fact of the matter is, Congress many years ago authorized a legislative taking of Indian lands in California with respect to the construction of the gigantic Central Valleys project. Water rights were also taken for that project without the filing of a declaration of taking. For both the Indians and the landowners asserting water rights, the Court of Claims was the only court having jurisdiction to determine the liability of the United States to compensate its citizens.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. It is my understanding that on the question of a legislative taking, representatives of the major companies involved informally agreed to an immediate taking. It is my understanding that they had no objection to it. It later developed, however, that at least one of the companies did not like the provision about the Court of Claims. However, if we had simply provided for a legislative taking, without reference to the question of jurisdiction it automatically would have been the Court of Claims on the basis of existing law authorizing suits against the United States.

Mr. KUCHEL. As to cases involving over \$10,000, the Senator is correct. Jurisdiction is in the Court of Claims, and no other place, cases under \$10,000 could have come to the district court under 28 United States Code, section 1346.

Mr. JACKSON. That is right. All we did was write into the act that which is already the law.

As it said earlier, the companies involved had agreed, according to the information passed on to me, that it would meet with their approval, if we passed a bill providing for a legislative taking.

Mr. KUCHEL. I think the Senator is completely correct, and the point he makes, Mr. President, should be persuasive to all of us.

Mr. JACKSON. This is the information, the Senator will recall, that was given to us in conference when this question was discussed.

Mr. KUCHEL. I do indeed; and when the legislative taking is approved by Congress, and signed into law by the President, under the law there is only one forum in which any issue over value for the parcels subject to the legislative taking can be tested and resolved, and that is the Court of Claims.

I sincerely believe that what the conference, under the leadership of the distinguished chairman of the committee in the House of Representatives, and the great assistance of the Senator from Washington was able to agree upon here, is completely in the public interest, and does not frustrate the constitutional

rights of any person, or our fellow citizens.

I have listened with interest to descriptions of the Court of Claims as an "administrative court" subject to the vagaries of politics and passing out second-class justice. The Court of Claims is perhaps as little understood as the technique of "inverse condemnation" or "legislative taking" which we use on this bill. Both have roots deep in history.

To clarify one misconception, landowners will have their hearings closer to home under our bill than they would if the conference had adopted a special exception to normal procedures and placed these inverse condemnation actions in the Federal district court. A Court of Claims Commissioner will conduct hearings in the locale where the property is located, but the Federal district court is nearly 300 miles away in San Francisco.

The actions in the Court of Claims will be under the Tucker Act, 28 United States Code, section 1491, which was enacted over 80 years ago. To clarify any misunderstanding about the functions of the Court of Claims or the regularity of Tucker Act proceedings, I ask unanimous consent that excerpts from the opinion of the Supreme Court in *Glidden Company v. Zdanok*, 370 U.S. 530, 552 (1962) be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VI

A. *Court of Claims.*—The Court of Claims was created by the Act of February 24, 1855, c. 122, 10 Stat. 612, primarily to relieve the pressure on Congress caused by the volume of private bills. As an innovation the court was at first regarded as an experiment, and some of its creators were reluctant to give it all the attributes of a court by making its judgments final; instead it was authorized to hear claims and report its findings of fact and opinions to Congress, together with drafts of bills designed to carry its recommendations into effect. § 7, 10 Stat. 613; see Cong. Globe, 33d Cong., 2d Sess. 70-72 (1854) (remarks of Senators Brodhead and Hunter). From the outset, however, a majority of the court's proponents insisted that its judges be given life tenure as a means of assuring independence of judgment, and their proposal won acceptance in the Act. § 1, 10 Stat. 612; see Cong. Globe, 33d Cong., 2d Sess. 71, 108-109 (Senator Hunter); 72 (Senator Clayton); 106 (Senator Brodhead); 110 (Senator Pratt); 114, 902 (the votes). Indeed there are substantial indications in the debates that Congress thought it was establishing a court under Article III. Cong. Globe, 33d Cong., 2d Sess. 108-109 (Senator Hunter); 110-111 (Senator Pratt); 111 (Senator Clayton); 113 (Senators Stuart and Douglas).

By the end of 1861, however, it was apparent that the limited powers conferred on the court were insufficient to relieve Congress from the laborious necessity of examining the merits of private bills. In his State of the Union message that year, President Lincoln recommended that the legislative design to provide for the independent adjudication of claims against the United States be brought to fruition by making the judgments of the Court of Claims final. The pertinent text of his address is as follows, Cong. Globe, 37th Cong., 2d Sess., Appendix, p. 2:

"It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself, in favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same between private individuals. The in-

vestigation and adjudication of claims, in their nature belong to the judicial department. . . . It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove this branch of business from the Halls of Congress; but while the court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it in great degree fails to effect the object of its creation, for want of power to make its judgments final."

By the Act of March 3, 1863, c. 92, § 5, 12 Stat. 765, 766, Congress adopted the President's recommendation and made the court's judgments final, with appeal to the Supreme Court provided in certain cases. The significance of this nearly contemporaneous enactment for the light it sheds on the aims of the 1855 Congress is apparent.

There was one further impediment. Section 14 of the 1863 Act, 12 Stat. 768, provided that "no money shall be paid out of the treasury for any claim passed upon by the court of claims till after an appropriation therefor shall be estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury." In *Gordon v. United States*, 2 Wall. 561, this Court refused to review a judgment of the Court of Claims because it construed that section as giving the Secretary a revisory authority over the court inconsistent with its exercise of judicial power. Congress promptly repealed the offensive section, Act of March 17, 1866, c. 19, § 1, 14 Stat. 9, once again exhibiting its purpose to liberate the Court of Claims from itself and the Executive. Thereafter, the Supreme Court promulgated rules governing appeals from the court, 3 Wall. vii-viii, and took jurisdiction under them for the first time in *De Groot v. United States*, 5 Wall. 419.

The early appeals entertained by the Court furnish striking evidence of its understanding that the Court of Claims had been vested with judicial power. In *De Groot* the court had been given jurisdiction by special bill only after the passage of two private bills had failed to produce agreement by administrative officials upon adequate recompense. This Court was thus presented with a vivid illustration of the ways in which the same matter might be submitted for resolution to a legislative committee, to an executive officer, or to a court, *Murray's Lessee*, *supra*, and nevertheless accepted appellate jurisdiction over what was, necessarily, an exercise of the judicial power which alone it may review. *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch 137, 174-175.

After the repeal of § 14, the Court was quick to protect the Court of Claims' judgments from executive revision. In *United States v. O'Grady*, 22 Wall. 641, a judgment had been diminished by the Secretary of the Treasury in an amount equal to a tax assertedly due, although the United States had not pleaded a set-off as it was entitled by the 1863 Act to do. The Court of Claims and this Court on appeal held the deduction unwarranted in law, with the following pertinent closing observation:

"Should it be suggested that the judgment in question was rendered in the Court of Claims, the answer to the suggestion is that the judgment of the Court of Claims, from which no appeal is taken, is just as conclusive under existing laws as the judgment of the Supreme Court, until it is set aside on a motion for a new trial."

Like views abound in the early reports. In *United States v. Union Pacific R. Co.*, 98 U.S. 569, 603, for example, referring to Article III, the Court said:

"Congress has, under this authority, created the district courts, the circuit courts, and the Court of Claims, and vested each of them with a defined portion of the judicial power found in the Constitution."

Such remained the view of the Court as late as *Miles v. Graham*, 268 U.S. 501, decided in 1925. There it was held, on the authority of *Evans v. Gore*, 253 U.S. 245, that the salary

of a Court of Claims judge appointed even after enactment of the taxing statute in question was not subject to such diminution. Although the case was afterwards overruled on this point, *O'Malley v. Woodrough*, 307 U.S. 277, 283, what is of continuing interest is the Court's reliance in *Miles* upon *Evans v. Gore*, where Mr. Justice Van Devanter for the Court devoted six full pages to recitation of the importance of the guarantees of tenure and salary contained in Article III. How it was possible to say in *Bakelite*, 279 U.S., at 455, that the Court in *Miles*, decided only five years after *Evans* and with copious quotation from it, was unaware of the crucial question whether Article III extended its protection to a judge of the Court of Claims, is very difficult to understand.

In actuality, the Court's per-*Bakelite* view of the Court of Claims is supported by the evidence of increasing confidence placed in that tribunal by Congress. The Tucker Act, § 1, 24 Stat. 505 (1887), now 28 U.S.C. § 1491, greatly expanded the jurisdiction of the court by authorizing it to adjudicate.

"All claims founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, except for pensions, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort, in respect of which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States either in a court of law, equity, or admiralty if the United States were suable. . . ."

All of the cases within this grant of jurisdiction arise either immediately or potentially under federal law within the meaning of Art. III, § 2. *Osborn v. Bank of the United States*, 9 Wheat. 738, 818-819, 823-825; see *Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States*, 318 U.S. 363; *Federal Crop Insurance Corp. v. Merrill*, 332 U.S. 380; *Mishkin*, *The Federal "Question" in the District Courts*, 53 Col. L. Rev. 157, 184-196. The cases heard by the Court have been as intricate and far-ranging as any coming within the federal-question jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, of the District Courts. *E.g.*, *Causby v. United States*, 104 Ct. Cl. 342, 60 F. Supp. 751, remanded for further findings, 328 U.S. 256 (eminent domain); *Lovett v. United States*, 104 Ct. Cl. 557, 66 F. Supp. 142, aff'd, 328 U.S. 303 (bill of attainder); *Shapiro v. United States*, 107 Ct. Cl. 650, 69 F. Supp. 205 (military due process). In none of these cases, nor in others, could it well be suggested that the Court of Claims had adjudged the issues, no matter how important to the Government, otherwise than dispassionately.

Indeed there is reason to believe that the Court of Claims has been constituted as it is precisely to the end that there may be a tribunal specially qualified to hold the Government to strict legal accounting.

From the beginning it has been given jurisdiction only to award damages, not specific relief. *United States v. Alire*, 6 Wall. 573; *United States v. Jones*, 131 U.S. 1; see Schwartz and Jacoby, *Government Litigation* (tentative ed. 1960), 123-126. No question can be raised of Congress' freedom, consistently with Article III, to impose such a limitation upon the remedial powers of a federal court. *Lauf v. E. G. Shinner & Co.*, 303 U.S. 323, 330 (Norris-LaGuardia Act). But far from serving as a restriction, this limitation has allowed the Court of Claims a greater freedom than is enjoyed by other federal courts to inquire into the legality of governmental action. See *Larson v. Domestic & Foreign Commerce Corp.*, 337 U.S. 682, 703-704; *Malone v. Bowdoin*, 369 U.S. 643; Brenner, *Judicial Review by Money Judgment in the Court of Claims*, 21 Fed. B. J. 179 (1961).

"If there are such things as political axioms," said Alexander Hamilton, "the propriety of the judicial power of a government being coextensive with its legislative,

may be ranked among the number." *The Federalist*, No. 80 (Wright ed. 1961), at 500. His sentiments were not ignored by the Framers of Article III. The Randolph plan, which formed the basis of that article, called for establishment of a national judiciary coextensive in authority with the executive and legislative branches. IV Farrand, *The Records of the Federal Convention* (rev. ed. 1937), 47-48. For, as Hamilton observed, a chief defect of the Confederation had been ". . . the want of a judiciary-power. Laws are a dead letter without courts to expound and define their true meaning and operation." *The Federalist*, No. 22 (Wright ed. 1961), at 197. But because of the barrier of sovereign immunity, the laws controlling governmental rights and obligations could not for years obtain a fully definitive exposition. The creation of the Court of Claims can be viewed as a fulfillment of the design of Article III.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield.

Mr. HANSEN. I wish to pay my respects to the distinguished senior Senator from California for the exemplary job he has done in furthering the interests of all of the people of the United States, by protecting this great redwoods area. I had the rare privilege and opportunity to serve as one of the conferees, and I can see that every consideration, in my judgment, was given to all of the various interests; and they were conglomerate in nature. They represented private interests, purists who were concerned only with the protection of the redwoods, and a much broader area than either of those, that of the majority of the people of the United States, who, with their children and their children's children, will reap the benefits that were assured by the approval of this bill by the conference committee.

Mr. President, as a member of the conference committee, it is my great pleasure to urge the adoption of the conference report. The Redwood National Park provided for in the conference report is a great step toward the preservation of one of the unique areas in our Nation. It is a national park we can all be proud of. The majestic redwood is one of the most magnificent sights in the world. This legislation insures that the area containing the most outstanding redwoods would be preserved in its natural state for all times.

The legislation recommended in the conference report would establish a meaningful national park. It would include three great State parks and add to them the most inspiring stands of redwood which still remain in private ownership. The inclusion of the entire watershed of Lost Man Creek and Little Lost Man Creek have great importance to ecologists. They will be able to study life within a complete watershed which is totally unaffected by outside influences.

The proposed costs of establishing Redwood National Park is a realistic appraisal. The conference committee has taken great pains to insure that funds will be allotted fairly and that the establishment of Redwood National Park will not be detrimental to the establishment of national parks and national monuments in other worthy areas. We feel that the cost of this park is justified by its value to the Nation as one of the

unique areas which should be preserved for future generations.

This legislation is a fine example of what the Federal Government can accomplish through cooperation with State and local governments. In addition to including present State parks within the Redwood National Park, the bill before us will make available certain government lands for private ownership and thus help compensate for private lands included within the national park. This exchange not only will greatly reduce the cash outlay of the Federal Government but will also minimize any possible harmful effects which this legislation will have on the local economy of northern California.

I am proud to have served as a member of the conference committee and believe that the establishment of Redwood National Park will be considered one of the notable achievements of the 90th Congress.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank my friend for his generous personal comment. His assistance, as a conferee, in the fashioning of this report was splendid and most helpful. He and I may take considerable pride that all of us on the conference, Republicans and Democrats, House and Senate, agreed on what has been brought before the Senate. We were unanimous. I thank my able friend very much.

Mr. President, I express to the Senate a keen sense of personal gratification that the dream of a National Redwood Park is about to become a reality. It has been a long fight, and, sometimes, acrimonious and bitter. Opposition to a redwood park has been powerful and imposing. Beyond that, among those who yearned for the establishment of a park, there existed serious divergencies of view as to what kind of a park they desired, how large it should be, and where it should be located.

But the differences, finally, have been composed, the opposition has been overcome, and, from the Senate-House conference, there comes to us a proposal to establish at once a superb national park of majestic redwood forests. In most respects, it is similar to the bill I coauthored earlier. Differences of opinion have been admirably composed. This report, now to be approved, represents an imposing milestone in American conservation.

During the 90th Congress, we have either passed, or will by the end of this session pass, legislation to assure adequate funding of conservation programs, a national trails bill, the first additions to the wilderness system under the Wilderness Act of 1964, a wild rivers bill, the North Cascades National Park in Washington, and legislation before us today which will create a Redwood National Park.

Surely the redwood issue has focused the conflict of conservation in the 1960's most clearly. Never before has Congress preserved in a national park an asset of such great commercial value, and never before has a national park been created when the competing demands of exploitative use have been so vigorously and persuasively advocated. Surely the passage of this bill to create a Redwood

National Park is the climax of conservation's greatest year.

The struggle to preserve the finest redwood stands began just a half century ago when the Save-the-Redwoods League was founded. Through 50 years of cooperation between that organization, the Rockefeller family, and the State of California, a magnificent State park system has been established to preserve the redwoods. The names of the men whose vision has built those parks—Grant, Mather, Osborne, Merriam, Chaney, Drury—ring through the groves of Jedediah Smith State Park and the Rockefeller Forest in Humboldt County.

After a 1964 study of the redwoods by the National Park Service under a National Geographic Society grant, the Secretary of the Interior early in 1966 proposed a 39,264-acre Redwood National Park composed of the entire Mill Creek Watershed in Del Norte County, Calif., plus a 1,600-acre tall trees unit on Redwood Creek in Humboldt County. I introduced that bill as S. 2962 in the 89th Congress and again as S. 1370 in the 90th Congress. Some believe that the most significant redwoods are in the Redwood Creek area in Humboldt County south of Del Norte County, and their proposal was represented by amendment 487 to S. 2962 in the 89th Congress and by S. 514 in the 90th Congress. In an effort to reconcile as many of the conflicting interests as possible and with a view to preserving the most significant and beautiful old growth redwoods for all time, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], and I, in 1967, proposed a park to span both counties, a park of 64,000 acres in the watersheds of Mill Creek, Redwood Creek, Lost Man Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, and Skunk Cabbage Creek, and incorporating three of California's State parks, Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, Del Norte Redwoods State Park, and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, within its boundaries.

That bill, S. 2515, was adopted by the Senate on November 1, 1967. In urging the Senate to adopt the conference report on the version of S. 2515 now before us I can assert with pleasure that this fine bill embodies nearly all of the features which were vital to the bill which the Senate adopted by a vote of 77 to 6 last year. The bill creates a park of 58,000 acres in both Del Norte and Humboldt Counties at a cost of \$92 million. Within its boundaries will be included the finest remaining 33,000 acres of centuries-old redwoods. As I have often said, with a feeling of great awe, some of these trees were standing when Christ walked in the Garden of Gethsemane. With the passage of this bill, these amazing trees will remain untouched in perpetuity.

I would like to now indicate several problems with which we have had to deal in the consideration of the Redwood National Park proposals, and discuss how we dealt with them.

The redwood purchase unit was established in 1935 by the Forest Service. It was to be an area exhibiting sound forest management and demonstrating proper redwood logging methods to the timber

industry of northern California. As originally contemplated, the redwood purchase unit was to include 863,000 acres of land in a northern and a southern unit. Of the contemplated 863,000 acres planned, only 14,567 acres were ever acquired, and these in the northern unit. Acquisitions ceased over 20 years ago, and the area has been managed on a sustained yield basis with timber being harvested by various commercial timber companies in the area. The Senate-passed Redwood National Park bill provided, and the conference committee agreed, that in light of the limited supply of redwood timber of commercial value remaining, the timberlands of the northern redwood purchase unit should be made available for exchange to those timber companies being forced to give up their commercial timberlands to the Federal Government for a Redwood National Park.

It was hoped that by using, in part, trees for trees, instead of only cash for trees, the commercial timber industry of this area of northern California would not be unduly hurt. The bill as reported by the conference committee excepts from exchange the Yurok experimental forest consisting of approximately 935 acres within which forest research is conducted by the Forest Service. I agree, as a general rule, that forest land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service ought not to be used as the medium of exchange for acquiring park lands. However, the uniqueness of the land being acquired, and the existence of exchangeable redwood land in an all but defunct Federal program, dictates that an exception should be made in this case. It should be emphasized that the northern redwood purchase unit is not within the boundaries of a national forest. It is the residue of a project initiated over 30 years ago and is being administered for commercial timber purposes at the present time. I hope that the timber companies affected by the Redwood National Park bill, if given the opportunity to accept trees from the northern redwood purchase unit, will do so, and will undertake every exertion to sustain their employment levels into the future. I keenly regret any economic dislocation which may occur by virtue of the creation of a redwood national park, but I feel confident that by use of the northern redwood purchase unit, and by the developmental and operating activities of the Redwood National Park, the affected region of northern California will reap distinct economic benefits, from the creation of the Redwood National Park. This park will surely act as a magnet to attract peoples from all the country, and the world, to come and see its wonders.

As I have indicated, three very fine State redwood parks are included within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park. The approximately 28,000 acres encompassed within the boundaries of these State parks contain some of the finest examples of old-growth redwood remaining on the face of the earth. When joined with the magnificent trees included within the Redwood National Park exterior to these State parks, a truly inspiring collection of these age-old giants is obtained. When hearings

opened on the various Redwood National Park proposals during the 90th Congress, the State of California indicated that it would consider donating its fine parks to the Federal Government only if certain Federal land with great recreational value located within the State of California was provided to the State for recreational development. Negotiations did take place between the State and Federal agencies concerned with the various areas, but no final agreement was obtained. Given that situation, we were faced with the disturbing problem of time. As we delayed in authorizing the Redwood National Park, the lumbermen's saws daily reduced our options. Waiting until the Federal-State negotiations were concluded successfully meant more uncertain delay. Therefore, we decided that our legislation should authorize a Redwood National Park magnificent within itself, but including the great State parks within its boundaries, which parks were to be donated to the Federal Government by the State of California, if and when the State determined to do so. This action will allow the authorization of a Redwood National Park without further delay. By not requiring the State to donate its parks as a condition precedent to the establishment of a national park, the proposal removes an unnecessary veto over the creation of the national park. We hope and believe that before too long the State of California will see the advantage of donating the concerned areas to the Federal Government for inclusion in the Redwood National Park. Until such time, arrangements can be made by which the administration of both areas may be harmonious and in the public interest.

Many of my colleagues are aware that over the years a continuing and serious problem has existed as to the limitation on lumbering activities in the areas being considered for a Redwood National Park. So-called timber cutting moratoriums were established but controversy—sometimes bitterness—constantly existed as to the terms and extent of such moratoriums. The conference report before us today provides that upon its enactment, the major areas to be acquired, within the designated boundaries of the park, immediately become the property of the United States. Title passes. This, of course, stops all lumbering activities within the areas taken except as may be allowed by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of bringing to an orderly termination lumbering operations within the area. A legislative taking such as this also guards against an escalation in land values which usually occurs following the statutory designation of an area to be acquired as a national park. All too often real estate speculators and developers move into an area designated for Federal acquisition with a view to extracting the highest possible price from the Federal Government. The unfortunate delay between authorization and funding of many of our park and recreation areas provides an ample opportunity for such undesirable activities. The provision I have just mentioned will establish the date of taking of the areas concerned and, hopefully, will allow speedy funding

and development of the concerned lands. Those whose lands are taken under this provision will receive interest on the amounts received for their land. The interest will be computed on the land value determined by mutual agreement or by decision of the U.S. Court of Claims and will be retroactive to the date the lands were taken for inclusion in the park.

One other provision requires comment. The committee desired to establish an unbroken corridor of coastal land between the northern unit and the southern unit of the Redwood National Park. Therefore, it was necessary to bring into Federal ownership approximately 100 acres of land located at the mouth of the Klamath River directly in the center of the Redwood National Park area. This land is owned and operated by a family of Indian heritage but was not acquired as part of an Indian reservation or by virtue of their Indian ancestry. The area is now being operated as a fishing camp, a use which will not interfere with the operation of the Redwood National Park. However, leaving this area out of the park would leave open the troublesome possibility that at some future time this centrally located area could be developed into an uninviting commercial operation completely incompatible with the very reasons for establishing the park. Therefore, the committee saw fit to include this property within the park boundaries, but provided that the Secretary of the Interior may lease or sell the land taken back to the Indian family with restrictions designed appropriately to limit the uses of the area. In such a manner the present owners can continue to operate on the land which has been in their family for some time, but they will not be able to use or dispose of the land for commercial development or engage in an unsuitable development themselves.

When our ancestors came to the American shore they looked upon a land of unlimited natural bounty. With vision and diligence they carved a great nation out of the land. As our numbers multiplied at the beginning of this century, it became apparent that our resources were not adequate to meet all of our demands. The great conservationists of that era, Gifford Pinchot and President Theodore Roosevelt enunciated a policy of multiple-use management of our public lands by which competing, yet compatible, uses might exist side by side. The policy has preserved our public lands and fostered the growth of our Nation for the last half century.

As population has doubled and redoubled and the demands of an industrial society have exploded, it has become clear in recent years that some natural assets are so precious that the single highest and best use of them for the future is that they be preserved in their primeval state for all time. The passage of the Wilderness Act was perhaps the most important public manifesto of that belief. Surely when the history of conservation is written, 1968 will be marked as a year in which the cause of sound conservation legislation reached its apex.

Mr. President, I am proud to have been connected with this fight for the people from the beginning. I am proud

of the legislation which is before us from the conference committee, which will create a great Redwood National Park in my State of California. The conferees have acted in good faith. The public interest is well served. A wonderland, ancient and irreplaceable, will be preserved. I urge the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. President, as my tenure in the Senate of the United States now rapidly draws to its close, I am proud of this moment, I am proud of the legislation we are about to approve. I am proud that this last major legislative act with which I shall be associated during my service here preserves these ancient, majestic living giants for the enjoyment of the human race. This almost one hundred million dollar National Redwood Park constitutes an imposing milestone in the field of conservation. We may all thrill to the fact that in this action, the Congress of the United States is preserving one of the wonders provided by the Supreme Being, to be enjoyed by this and every generation for all time to come.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the Senate has completed action today on three major pieces of conservation legislation and sent them on to the President for his signature.

The North Cascades legislation establishes the most extensive and complete complex of outdoor areas in our country. The North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake Recreation Area, the Lake Chelan Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness, and the White Chuck and Suiattle additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area complete an array of unmatched Alpine beauty.

The Redwood National Park will preserve forever the home of these ancient giants so they may continue to thrive for the inspiration and wonder of future generations.

The National Trails Act gives statutory status and protection to the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail, and provides a process for the study, planning, and designation of additional trails to be added to the system.

The Senate can take great pride in what has been accomplished in a most historic day in the conservation record of a great conservation Congress.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I extend my personal thanks to the distinguished Senator from Washington. I know that I speak for the Senate and express the feelings of all of us when I extend thanks to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Year after year the Senator has handled legislation expeditiously. There have been no holdups. The Senator has been in the forefront in the field of legislation which comprises so many fields in his committee.

I want the Senator to know that I think he has done a magnificent job as chairman of this committee.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the able majority leader has been most cooperative and helpful in all of the bills that we have brought from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to the floor of the Senate. Without his support and without his special interest, we would not have been able to move as expeditiously as I think we have during the past Congress.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I was not asking for that. I wanted it to be the distinguished Senator from Washington's day in court because of his magnificent work done through the years in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I join with the distinguished majority leader to say that it has been a rewarding and enriching experience for every member of the committee, Republican and Democrat, who has served under the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Washington to know that, one after another, milestones of progress in the field of conservation have come from his committee.

I avail myself of the opportunity to join with the distinguished majority leader in paying tribute to the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, whatever leadership has been provided, it has been shared with the able ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the able senior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL].

DEMONSTRATIONS AND REVOLUTION

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, in the September 13 issue of U.S.A., there appears an article, written by Alice Widener, nationally syndicated columnist and authority on the so-called left, old and new.

The article, written by Mrs. Widener, has been reprinted in Barron's issue of September 16, 1968.

The article gives a detailed account of what happened at Rutgers University when the Socialist Scholars of the United States met at their annual conference. The guest of honor at the conference was Ernest Mandel, of Brussels. He is the editor of the Belgian Socialist weekly known as the Left.

Mrs. Widener tells us of the talk made by Mr. Mandel, of the enthusiastic and explosive reaction of the Socialist scholars who were in attendance and in detail describes the recommendation made by Mr. Mandel about how to prosecute the seizure of a government.

The article states:

With militant young radicals wearing blue armbands marked "SSC," and guarding locked meeting room doors, the Socialist Scholars, revolutionary Marxist brain trust in U.S. institutions of higher learning, held their Fourth Annual Conference over the weekend of September 6-8, at Rutgers University, in New Jersey.

Guest of honor was Ernest Mandel of Brussels, editor of the Belgian socialist weekly "La Gauche" (The Left), and a main instigator of the student riots and workers' strikes in France during last May and June.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to continue for an additional 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the article further states:

It is a pity that Mandel's speech at dinner in Nielsen Dining Hall, Rutgers, on Friday evening, September 6th, was not broadcast to the American public. He speaks excellent English and received a standing ovation from the Socialist Scholars and their guests, busloads of radical youths from New York City and other centers. Had the public heard what Mandel said, statistics in an opinion poll of approval or disapproval for security and riot control action taken during the recent Democratic National Convention would rise to 99.9% in favor of Mayor Daley and the Chicago police.

Mr. President, I skip the remainder of that paragraph and continue to read:

"Students," explained Ernest Mandel, "are the detonators in the formula for triggering off a social explosion creating a revolutionary situation." To resounding applause, he made clear how he and other socialists use Marxism-Leninism as the device for timing, controlling and targeting the explosion.

He was referring to the recent riots and difficulties in France.

I continue to read from the article:

Mandel went on to say that the May-June rebellion in France this year failed temporarily "only because of lack of a revolutionary organization which, at the decisive moment, could counterpose new centralized workers' power to existing capitalist power."

Mr. President, Mr. Mandel pointed out in his speech that the students absolutely took over the government in Nantes and Caen. They stopped all communications. They induced the issuance of new currency by the governments where they had control, and they obtained control to the degree that the merchants began accepting the bonds of credit issued by the revolutionary government.

When De Gaulle—and I admire his great bravery, though I disagree with him tremendously on his treatment of our country—showed a willingness to take hold and demonstrated the might of his government, those who took the bonds of credit from the newly instituted government of course lost their money.

The point I make is that we had better wake up and not be misled into the belief that there is not danger in our country.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this very worthwhile article by Mrs. Alice Widener, to which I have referred, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Barron's, Sept. 16, 1968]

THE DETONATORS: A REPORT ON THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST SCHOLARS

(NOTE.—The accompanying article is an excerpt from the September 13 issue of U.S.A., a bi-weekly published by Alice Widener, nationally syndicated columnist and authority on the so-called Left, Old and New.)

With militant young radicals wearing blue

armbands marked "SSC," and guarding locked meeting room doors, the Socialist Scholars, revolutionary Marxist brain trust in U.S. institutions of higher learning, held their Fourth Annual Conference over the week-end of September 6-8, at Rutgers University, in New Jersey.

Guest of honor was Ernest Mandel of Brussels, editor of the Belgian socialist weekly "La Gauche" (The Left), and a main instigator of the student riots and workers' strikes in France during last May and June. Now banned from that country, Mandel made his welcome way into our own via Paris-Havana-Brussels. He was formally introduced to the Socialist Scholars by Paul Sweezy, editor of the leftist radical Monthly Review, who said: "Ernest Mandel is one of the most eminent and important Marxist theorists in Europe today. He spent considerable time last summer in Cuba. He was active in events which took place in France last spring and is banned by the French Government for his part in those events. We're all hoping he will go back to France and take part in events developing there now."

It is a pity that Mandel's speech at dinner in Nielsen Dining Hall, Rutgers, on Friday evening, September 6th, was not broadcast to the American public. He speaks excellent English and received a standing ovation from the Socialist Scholars and their guests, busloads of radical youths from New York City and other centers. Had the public heard what Mandel said, statistics in an opinion poll of approval or disapproval for security and riot control action taken during the recent Democratic National Convention would rise to 99.9% in favor of Mayor Daley and the Chicago police. Moreover, if TV networks had featured Mandel's speech, there would be no more confusion among loyal Americans about the revolutionary leadership of violent student rebellions and "peace" demonstrations.

"Students," explained Ernest Mandel, "are the detonators in the formula for triggering off a social explosion creating a revolutionary situation." To resounding applause, he made clear how he and other socialists use Marxism-Leninism as the device for timing, controlling and targeting the explosion. Mandel said the main strategy for overthrowing neo-capitalism in advanced industrial nations today, including the U.S., is "to put forth, through mass strikes and mass movements, concrete demands and goals which are unacceptable to the capitalist system and cannot be granted within the capitalist system."

Mandel went on to say that the May-June rebellion in France this year failed temporarily "only because of lack of a revolutionary organization which, at the decisive moment, could counterpose new centralized workers' power to existing capitalist power."

In his speech, Ernest Mandel said that French workers' affinity for Marxism determined their actions last spring, not working conditions or pay. "The remarkable thing," he explained, "was that the rebellion against neo-capitalism took place despite the fact that French per capita consumption is the highest in Western Europe except for Sweden." He said many facts showed the French workers "were starting a revolution." Among these, he noted, was the complete cut-off of the cities of Nantes and Caen from communication and the establishment of "a workers' state which started to issue its own currency—bons de credits—which were accepted by the storekeepers." He admitted, parenthetically, that after the Gaullist Government "repression," the storekeepers lost their money.

Another significant fact, said Mandel, was that St. Nazaire shipyard workers had called for "a General Assembly (Assemblée Generale)," as in the French revolution of 1848. (At Columbia University this month, Students for a Democratic Society, which sparked the rebellion last April, called for a "General Assembly.")



Public Law 90-545
90th Congress, S. 2515
October 2, 1968

An Act

To establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, in order to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) forests and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for purposes of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study, there is hereby established a Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California.

Redwood National Park, Calif.
Establishment.

SEC. 2. (a) The area to be included within the Redwood National Park is that generally depicted on the maps entitled "Redwood National Park," numbered NPS-RED-7114-A and NPS-RED-7114-B, and dated September 1968, copies of which maps shall be kept available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and shall be filed with appropriate officers of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may from time to time, with a view to carrying out the purpose of this Act and with particular attention to minimizing siltation of the streams, damage to the timber, and assuring the preservation of the scenery within the boundaries of the national park as depicted on said maps, modify said boundaries, giving notice of any changes involved therein by publication of a revised drawing or boundary description in the Federal Register and by filing said revision with the officers with whom the original maps were filed, but the acreage within said park shall at no time exceed fifty-eight thousand acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

Boundaries.

Publication
in Federal
Register.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation only all or part of existing publicly owned highways and roads within the boundaries of the park as he may deem necessary for park purposes. Until such highways and roads have been acquired, the Secretary may cooperate with appropriate State and local officials in patrolling and maintaining such roads and highways.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park and, in addition thereto, not more than ten acres outside of those boundaries for an administrative site or sites. Such acquisition may be by donation, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, exchange, or otherwise, but lands and interests in land owned by the State of California may be acquired only by donation.

(b) (1) Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of, all real property within the park boundaries designated in maps NPS-RED-7114-A and NPS-RED-7114-B, except real property owned by the State of California or a political subdivision thereof and except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection. The Secretary shall allow for the orderly termination of all operations on real property acquired by the United States under this subsection, and for the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property therefrom.

82 STAT. 931

82 STAT. 932

(2) The United States will pay just compensation to the owner of any real property taken by paragraph (1) of this subsection. Such compensation shall be paid either: (A) by the Secretary of the Treasury from money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, including money appropriated to the Fund pursuant to section 4(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as

78 Stat. 900.
16 USC 4601-7.

amended, subject to the appropriation limitation in section 10 of this Act, upon certification to him by the Secretary of the agreed negotiated value of such property, or the valuation of the property awarded by judgment, including interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of taking the property to the date of payment therefor; or (B) by the Secretary, if the owner of the land concurs, with any federally owned property available to him for purposes of exchange pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of this Act; or (C) by the Secretary using any combination of such money or federally owned property. Any action against the United States for the recovery of just compensation for the land and interests therein taken by the United States by this subsection shall be brought in the Court of Claims as provided in title 28, United States Code, section 1491.

68 Stat. 1241.

(3) Subsection 3(b) shall apply to ownerships of fifty acres or less only if such ownerships are held or occupied primarily for nonresidential or nonagricultural purposes, and if the Secretary gives notice to the owner within sixty days after the effective date of this Act of the application of this subsection. Notice by the Secretary shall be deemed to have been made as of the effective date of this Act. The district court of the United States for that district in which such ownerships are located shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any action brought by any person having an interest therein for damages occurring by reason of the temporary application of this paragraph, between the effective date of this Act and the date upon which the Secretary gives such notice. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary under subsections (a) and (c) of this section to acquire such areas for the purposes of this Act.

(c) If any individual tract or parcel of land acquired is partly inside and partly outside the boundaries of the park or the administrative site the Secretary may, in order to minimize the payment of severance damages, acquire the whole of the tract or parcel and exchange that part of it which is outside the boundaries for land or interests in land inside the boundaries or for other land or interests in land acquired pursuant to this Act, and dispose of so much thereof as is not so utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.). The cost of any land so acquired and disposed of shall not be charged against the limitation on authorized appropriations contained in section 10 of this Act.

(d) The Secretary is further authorized to acquire, as provided in subsection (a) of this section, lands and interests in land bordering both sides of the highway between the present southern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and a point on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick to a depth sufficient to maintain or to restore a screen of trees between the highway and the land behind the screen and the activities conducted thereon.

(e) In order to afford as full protection as is reasonably possible to the timber, soil, and streams within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary is authorized, by any of the means set out in subsections (a) and (c) of this section, to acquire interests in land from, and to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, the owners of land on the periphery of the park and on watersheds tributary to streams within the park designed to assure that the consequences of forestry management, timbering, land use, and soil conservation practices conducted thereon, or of the lack of such practices, will not adversely affect the timber, soil, and streams within the park as aforesaid. As used in this subsection, the term "interests in land" does not include fee title unless the Secretary finds that the cost of a necessary less-

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"Interests in
land."

than-fee interest would be disproportionately high as compared with the estimated cost of the fee. No acquisition other than by donation shall be effectuated and no contract or cooperative agreement shall be executed by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this subsection until sixty days after he has notified the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his intended action and of the costs and benefits to the United States involved therein.

SEC. 4. (a) The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary under this Act may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

(b) The term "improved property", as used in this section, means a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

"Improved property."

(c) The Secretary shall have, with respect to any real property acquired by him in sections 5 and 8, township 13 north, range 1 east, Humboldt meridian, authority to sell or lease the same to the former owner under such conditions and restrictions as will assure that it is not utilized in a manner or for purposes inconsistent with the national park.

SEC. 5. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of such boundaries within the limits prescribed in this Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may acquire such property from the grantor by exchange for any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California, except property needed for public use and management, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California, except that section known and designated as the Yurok Experimental Forest, consisting of approximately nine hundred and thirty-five acres. Such federally owned property shall also be available for use by the Secretary in lieu of, or together with, cash in payment of just-compensation for any real property taken pursuant to section 3(b) of this Act. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, the value shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. Through the exercise of his exchange authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's commercial operations.

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SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within any of the areas described in sections 2 and 3 of this Act may, with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 545; 40 U.S.C. 261), and the Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments.

(b) Judgments against the United States for amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions shall be subject to the provisions of section 1302 of the Act of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 694), as amended (31 U.S.C. 724a), and the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 979), as amended (28 U.S.C. 2414, 2517).

SEC. 8. The present practice of the California Department of Parks and Recreation of maintaining memorial groves of redwood trees named for benefactors of the State redwood parks shall be continued by the Secretary in the Redwood National Park.

SEC. 9. The Secretary shall administer the Redwood National Park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$92,000,000 for land acquisition to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved October 2, 1968.

75 Stat. 415.

Appropriation
authorization.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1630 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs)
and No. 1890 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 641 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 113 (1967): Oct. 13, Nov. 1, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 114 (1968): July 15, considered and passed House, amended.
Sept. 12, House agreed to conference report.
Sept. 19, Senate agreed to conference report.

